



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

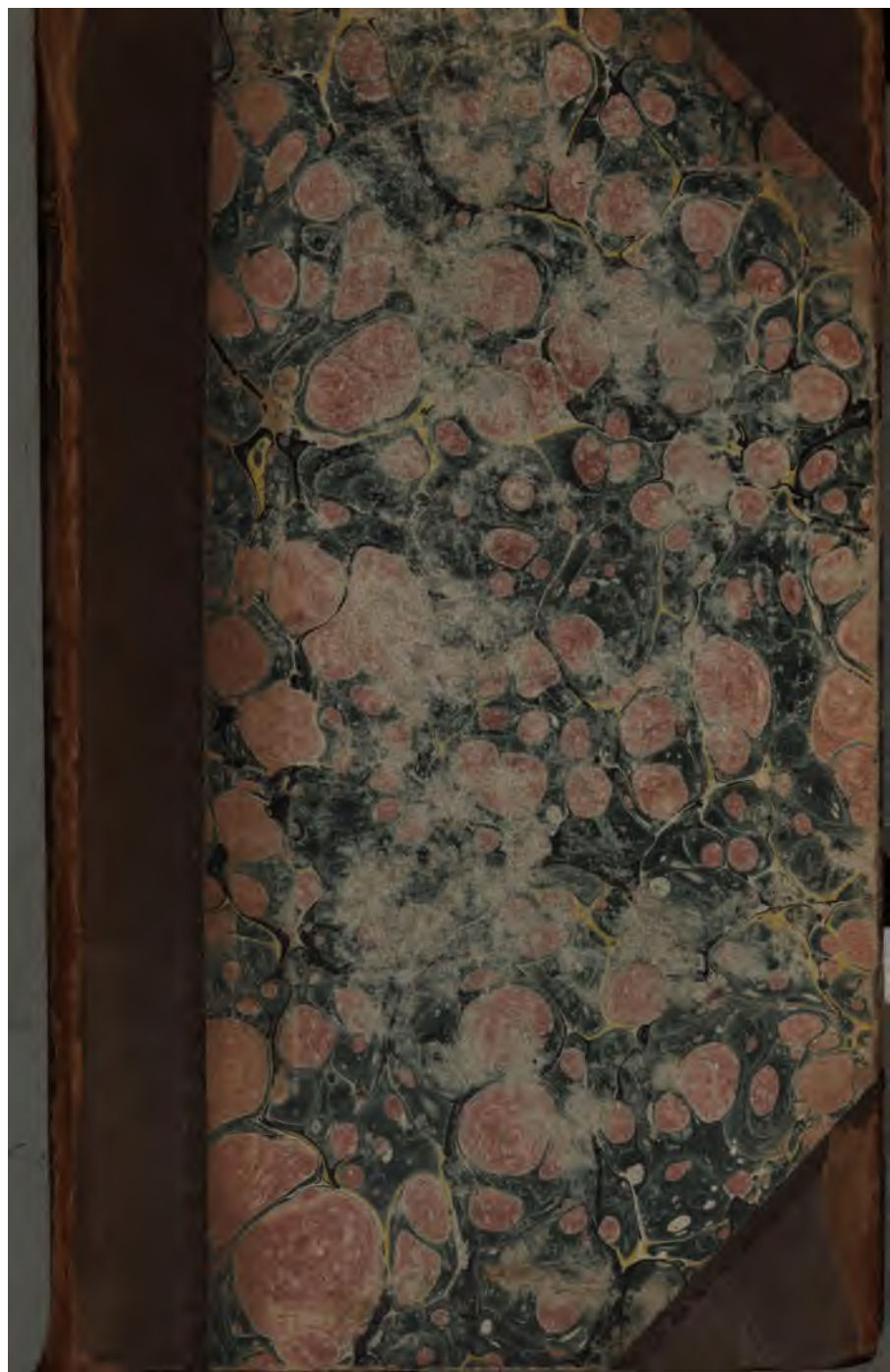
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>





600003472M

27 - 212.











A *L1029*  
DICTIONARY  
OF  
LATIN QUANTITIES:  
OR  
PROSODIAN'S GUIDE

TO THE  
DIFFERENT QUANTITIES OF EVERY SYLLABLE IN THE  
LATIN LANGUAGE, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED;

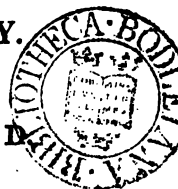
WITH  
*AUTHORITIES FROM THE BEST POETS.*

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED  
A TREATISE ON PROSODY.

---

BY WILLIAM MOSELEY, L.L.D.

---



LONDON:  
PRINTED FOR T. CADELL, STRAND;  
AND W. BLACKWOOD, EDINBURGH.

---

1827.  
*212.*

.....  
*J. A'Gowan and Son, Great Windmill Street.*

## P R E F A C E.

---

THE author having examined every syllable in the Latin language, and found, that with few exceptions, they are both *long* and *short*, whether Final, Middle, or Initial, has arranged them alphabetically, marked their quantities, and given authorities.

The different quantities of every separate syllable of the Latin language, can therefore now, be as easily found as the orthography of an English word in Johnson.

But as the necessity of this Dictionary may not appear equally clear to others with himself, he will take the liberty to detail the facts that gave birth to this opinion.

1. The contradictions which are observable in the rules of quantity in common use. <sup>a</sup>

2. The False Quantities inculcated on the measure of both vowel and diphthongal combinations. <sup>b</sup>

---

<sup>a</sup> *Vocalis ante duas consonantes, aut duplicem in eadem dictione, ubique positione longa est.* Syllabarum Quantitas. Eton Gram. Rule I. Contradicted by Rule II. *Vocalis brevis ante mutam, sequente liquida communis reeditur.* Avarus. Ruddiman, 233; 284. Port Royal Lat. Gram. vol. 2. 301. Noel. Traite Pros. 16.

<sup>b</sup> *Omnis diphthongus apud Latinos longa est.* Eton Gram. Diphthongum produc in Latinis. Avarus. Diphthongus natura longa est in vocibus Latinis. Ruddiman, 235. Toute diphthongue est longue. Noel Idem. 16. To this rule, in these standard works,

3. The entire absence of all rules for the quantity of Initial, Antepenult, and most Penult syllables of polysyllabic words.<sup>a</sup>

4. The different opinions that prevail among writers on Prosody, on the measure of some syllables, and the impossibility of depending on any Dictionary or Gradus in common use, on account of the contradictory quantities they assign to numerous vowel combinations.<sup>b</sup>

*a* in *præ* is the only exception given. But instead of all diphthongs being *long* except in *præ*, it is a fact that diphthongs are frequently *short*, and sometimes *common*. See the numerous diphthongal combinations alphabetically arranged in the Dictionary.

Omnis syllaba, sive vocalis, ex duabus in unam contracta, natura est longa. This rule is as generally inculcated as the former. To that, one exception is usually given, but to this none. And yet besides *Hôdie*, *Viden*, *Multimodis*, being short, though contracted from *Hôc die*, *Videsne*, and *Multismôdis*, there are many others of the same quantity.

<sup>a</sup> Except a vowel before a vowel, before a mute and liquid and two consonants.

<sup>b</sup> Vossius says, that the first *E* in *Electrum* is always *long*; but Erythreus, Ricciolius, and some others, maintain that it ought to be always *short*. Calepin, who has been followed by most compilers of Dictionaries, says, that the penultima in *Harpago* is *long*, but Vossius and others believe it to be *short*. Sidonius and Fortunatus make *a* in *Torcular*, *long*; but Despanter, and the great Latin Thesaurus, make it *short*.

Dictionaries and Gradusses differ no less among themselves, than the best writers on Prosody; many of which give opposite quantities to the same syllables: as *A* in *Acheron* is *long* in the Gradus

5. But nothing made the necessity of such a Dictionary more evident, than the rapid accumulation of proofs as he advanced in his Work, that the poets made almost every syllable both *long* and *short*.

6. And from the very design of Latin Dictionaries and Gradusses, as well as from the established order, and necessary arrangements of words in them, it is impracticable\* that they should give the different quantities which the poets have attached to the same diphthongal and single vowel syllables.

To arrange through the whole Dictionary every Final, Middle, and Initial syllable, in that lucid order that would enable a pupil, in a moment, to find any syllable in the language, its Quantities, and Authorities, appeared to be essential to the utility of the Work.

---

of the Jesuits, but *short* in the Gradus published by Mr. Valpy. *O* in Bolus is *short* in Noel's Gradus, but *long* in Ainsworth's Dictionary, edited by Dr. Carey. *U* in Bubile is *long* in Ainsworth, Noel, &c. but *short* in the Gradus of Mr. Valpy and the Jesuits. It was the work of a few minutes only to find these contradictions. How many thousands the author would be able to discover by conducting this enquiry through these and similar works, he does not know.

\* Most initial, middle, and final syllables are *long* and *short*. But they are not *common* unless these quantities occur in the same word. A cursory inspection of this work, compared with any Latin Dictionary or Gradus, will prove that these different quantities cannot be given in such publications.



To do this, however, it became necessary to ascertain the quantity of every separate syllable in the language, by arranging them under proper heads, in numerous lists. From these lists the numerical calculations were made which determined the major rule of every syllabic combination, and supplied the words appended to every minor or exceptional rule.

In this arrangement uniformity is sacrificed to utility, order to perspicuity, and every thing to truth.

The reader who is acquainted with the difficulties of preparing a Work for the press with accuracy, which contains so many verses, with their places, and of preserving it free from greater inaccuracies while passing through the press, will probably see some cause to commend his care, as well as blame his oversight.

To the gentlemen employed in the education of youth to whom he communicated his design, he publicly offers his grateful acknowledgments for their commendation and friendly hints; and hopes that as his Dictionary is now finished, he shall receive from them that patronage and support, which their approval of his plan appeared to entitle him to expect.

Due attention has been paid to their friendly remarks; and should a second Edition be called for, he will most gratefully acknowledge any additional observations which they or any other reader will have the goodness to communicate.

*Little Ealing,  
June 1827.*

A  
TREATISE  
ON  
LATIN PROSODY.

---

THE correct sound of the letters, the time occupied in the pronunciation of syllables, and the making of Latin verses, constitute the chief subjects of Prosody, which is justly esteemed a very essential branch of a classical education.

The following Treatise is elementary, and intended as a mere introduction to Prosody.

THE POWER OF THE LETTERS.

A.

A is the only letter of the Latin language on the pronunciation of which the English are divided among themselves. It is usually pronounced slender and soft by native Latinists: as in *abate, hay, day, &c.*

But some classical scholars, by whom it is thus pronounced at the beginning and in the middle of words, adopt the broad and hard sound at the end: as *musar, operar*, for *musa, opera*.

A third class of Latinists, no less respectable than the two former, and much more numerous, because it includes the classical scholars of the continent, as well as of Scotland, Ireland, and some of England, give the broad and hard sound to this vowel at the beginning, middle, and end of words: as *Armo, Ultimarrum, Illar*, for *Aymo, (amo) Ultimaeyrum, (ultimarum) Ilhay, (illa)*.

If the pronunciation of a dead language be determinable by the rules of a living one, the soft sound of *a* should be generally preferred by English Latinists, at the beginning and middle of words; but, at the end, the broad or

hard sound is not only tolerated, but in many cases necessary from the analogies of the languages.

Final *a* is soft in *stanza*, &c., but hard in *China*, *Marta*, *Laura*, *America*, &c.

## B

Has the same power in Latin as in English.

## C.

This letter was pronounced in Latin as **K** in English, except in *Caius*, in which word it is pronounced as **G**.

## D

Has the same sound in Latin as in English.

## E.

This vowel was formerly pronounced as the Greek *Iota*, but has long lost all approximation to the sound of that letter. It has now the same sound as the English *E*

## F.

This letter has no other sound in Latin than in English.

## G

In English is often pronounced soft like *J*, but in Latin should always retain the middle sound, as in the English words *give*, *get*, &c.

## H.

Notwithstanding this letter is found in the Hebrew and other ancient alphabets, it is in Latin generally considered as a mere asperate.

Priscian however and some other good Latinists are of a contrary opinion. In scanning it is without any power.

## I

Has the same sound in Latin as in English.

## J.

Whether J is a consonant or a vowel of a similar power with I, is a point which we cannot determine.

Quintilian and Terentianus Maurus were divided in their sentiments. The former declared both were vowels, the latter that J was a consonant. The pronunciation of J in Latin is the same as in English

## K

Is seldom used in Latin, but when it is, it retains the same power as in English.

## L, M, N,

And the rest of the letters of the alphabet, are pronounced the same in Latin as in English.

## THE QUANTITY OF SYLLABLES.

In prosody, the word quantity means the time that is occupied in the pronunciation of a syllable. There are three kinds of syllables, *long*, *short*, and *common*.

The sign of the first is a strait line, as ā; of the second a semicircle, as ĭ; of the third, the long quantity under the short, as ȓ.

A short syllable is pronounced rapidly.

A long syllable must occupy double the time of a short one.

A common syllable may be pronounced rapidly like a short one, or slowly like a long one, according to the nature of the foot in which it stands, and the verse may require.

## RULES OF QUANTITY.

1. The last syllable of a verse is common.
2. A vowel is generally long if followed by two consonants, or by either of the double letters j, x, z.
3. If two consonants following a vowel consist of a mute and liquid in the same syllable, the vowel is common unless it be naturally long.<sup>a</sup>

---

<sup>a</sup> Vide Dict. Note a before b in first syllable of verbs.

4. A final consonant makes the preceding vowel long if the next word begin with a consonant.

5. A vowel is generally short, if followed by another vowel in the same word.

6. Contracted syllables are usually long, as Nil for Nihil.

But these rules, and all others that relate to quantity are encumbered with numerous exceptions, and some with very grave objections.\*

The rules of quantity in common use are therefore but uncertain guides to the syllabic quantity of words, and nothing but an appeal to the poets can in any case conduct us to a just conclusion.

## ON VERSIFICATION.

A verse is a line consisting of a certain number of syllables of a determined measure.

French, Spanish, German, and English poets, depend chiefly on the rhythmus of their lines for their effect.

But the ancient poets studiously avoiding rhyme, relied on syllabic quantity to give power to their verses.

## ON THE UTILITY OF MAKING VERSES.

If the question be asked, Is it of any use for a school boy to make Latin verses? it may be replied;

1st. Pupils who make Latin verses read the poets with due attention to quantity and intonation.

2d. It is an efficient method of increasing their acquaintance with the language, especially its *idioms*, *phrases*, and *particles*.

3d. It seldom fails to improve the mind, cultivate the taste, and induce a love of reading the best production of the Roman school.

4th. It trains a pupil to compose elegant prose.

---

\* Vide, the preface and notes.

5th. Those who in their youth never made Latin verses, seldom repeat in future life a line from the Roman poets, without raising a smile through their false quantity.

## ON FEET.

A foot is such an arrangement of long or short syllables as forms a verse or part of a verse.

Feet are of various lengths, of two, three, and four syllables.

Of two syllables.

Spondee - - Virtūs  
Iambus - - Prōcūl  
Pyrrhic - - Tēnēt  
Trochee - - āmnīs

Of three syllables.

Dactyl - - - Scribēre  
Anapæst - - - Jūvēnis  
Tribrach - - - ānīmā  
Molossus - - - Cōntēdūnt

The different kinds of verses formed by these and other feet, amount to nearly one hundred.

It is however only necessary to take notice of those in common use. As Hexameter, or Heroic, Pentameter, or Elegiac, Iambic, Sapphic, Adonic, Phalæcian, Asclepiadic, Glyconic, Alcaic, Scazon, Trochaic.

## OF THE HEXAMETER VERSE.

This verse consists of six feet, the four first may be either dactyls or spondees: the fifth always a dactyl, and the sixth a spondee.

Ex. Et silices verus abstrusum excuderet ignem.

V. G. 1, 135

Scan. ēt sīlī | cēs vē | rūš ābs | trūsum ēx | cūdērēt |  
ignēm.

Signs

- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -
- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -

Any other arrangement may be made in the first four feet.

## OF THE PENTAMETER VERSE.

This consists of five feet; the first two dactyls or spondees, the third a long syllable or cæsura, the fourth and fifth always dactyls, followed by a long syllable or cæsura, like the middle syllable, and with it making a spondaic foot.

Ex. Est virtus placitis abstinuisse bonis *Ovid. Ep. 17, 98*

Scan. Ēst vīr | tūs plācī | tīs|| ābstīnū | īssē bō | nis

Signs

-	˘	˘	-	-	-	-	˘	˘	-	˘	˘	-	˘	˘	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	˘	˘	-	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	-	-	-	-

Any other arrangement may be made in the two first feet.

## OF THE IAMBIC VERSE.

Iambic verses are of two sorts, dimeter consisting of four feet, and trimeter of six feet.

The iambic dimeter must always have an iambus for the fourth foot. The others vary as follows.

The first either a dactyl, spondee, anapæst, or iambus.

The second foot an iambus or tribrach.

The third foot as the first, and occasionally a tribrach.

Ex. Videre properantes domum! *Hor. Od. 2, 62*

Scan. Vīdē | rē prōpē | rāntēs | dōmūm !

Signs

-	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The trimeter iambic verse is either pure or not; if pure, the six feet are all iambs, as

Ex. Bēātūs illē quī prōcūl nēgōtīis. *Hor. Od. 2, 1*

The impure iambic must always have an iambus for the

sixth foot, and the first, third, and fifth iambs, dactyls, spondees, anapests, or tribrachs, and the second and fourth always iambs or tribrachs.

**Ex. Ritusque melius vitæque prescos colat.**

Scan. Rītūs | quē mēlī | ūs vī | tāquē | prēscōs | cōlāt.

Signs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

## OF THE SAPPHIC VERSE.

**A sapphic verse consists of five feet.**

The first a trochee, the second a spondee, the third a dactyl, and the two last trochees.

**Ex. Nec venenatis gravida sagittis.**

**Scan. Nēc vē | nēnā | tīs grāvī | dā sā | gītīs.**

Sign	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -
------	-----	-----	-------	-----	-----

## OF THE ADONIC VERSE.

An adonic verse consists of two feet only; the first a dactyl, and the last a spondee: as

**Fūscě phǎ | rētrā.**

Signs	-	-	-	-	-
-------	---	---	---	---	---

An adonic verse usually follows three sapphic, to form the strophe.

We seldom find the adonic but in union with the sapphic : as



Ex. Intē | gēr vī | tē scēlē | rīs quē | pūrūs

Nōn ē | gēt Maū | rī jăcū | līs nē | que ārcū

Nēc vē | nēnā | tīs grāvī | dā sǎ | gītīs

Fūscē-phǎ-|-rētrā,

*Hor. Od. 1, 22*

## OF THE PHALÆCIAN VERSE.

This verse is compounded of five feet; the first a spondee, the second a dactyl, and the three last trochees.

Ex. Summum nec metuas diem nec optes.

Scan. Sūmmūm | nēc mētū | ās dī | ēm nēc | ōptēs.

Signs

- -	- ∪ ∪	- ∪	- ∪	- ∪
-----	-------	-----	-----	-----

## OF THE GLYCONIC VERSE.

A glyconic verse consists of three feet; the first a spondee or a trochee, and the other two dactyls.

Ex. Reddas incolumem precor. *Hor. Od. 1, 3, 7*

Scan. Rēddās | incōlū | mēm prēcōr.

Signs

- -	- ∪ ∪	- ∪ ∪
-----	-------	-------

## OF THE ASCLEPIAD VERSE.

An asclepiad verse consists of four feet, with a cæsura in the middle; the first a spondee, the second a dactyl, followed by a cæsura, and the third and fourth dactyls.

Ex. Mæcenas, atavis edite regibus

Scan. Mæcē | nās, ātā | vīs | ēdītē | rēgībūs.

*Hor. Od. 1, 1*

Or the asclepiad verse by another scanning, consists of a spondee, two choriambuses, and an iambus: as

Mæcē | nās ātāvis | ēdītē rēg | ībūs.

Signs	-	-	-	u	u	-	-	u	u	-	-	u	u
	-	-	-	u	u	-	-	u	u	-	-	u	-

### OF THE ALCAIC VERSE.

The alcaic verse has four feet and a cæsura; the first foot a spondee, sometimes an iambus, the second an iambus, followed by a cæsura and two dactyls: as

Dāmnō | sā quīd | nōn | īmmīnū | īt dĩēs

Or the third foot may be a choriambus, and the fourth an iambus: as

Vīdēs | ūt āl | tā | stēt nīvē cān | dīdūm *Hor. Od. 1, 9, 1*

Two alcaic verses are generally followed by a third, in which the two first feet are like the alcaic verse, followed by a spondee and an iambus, with a cæsura at the end: as

Nōs nē | quīō | rēs mōx | dātū | rōs.

A fourth verse is usually added by Horace, composed of two dactyls and two trochees: as

Prōgēnī | ēm vītī | ōsī | ōrēm.

### EXAMPLE OF THE FOUR VERSES.

Dāmnō | sā quīd | nōn | īmmīnū | īt dĩēs

Aētās | pārēn | tūm | pējōr ā | vīs tūlīt

Nōs nē | quīō | rēs, mōx | dātū | rōs

Prōgēnī | ēm vītī | ōsī | ōrēm *Hor. Od. 3, 6, 45*

Signs

-	-	-	u	u	-	-	u	u	-	-	u	u
-	-	-	u	u	-	-	u	u	-	-	u	-
-	-	-	u	u	-	-	u	u	-	-	u	-
-	u	u	-	-	-	u	u	-	-	-	-	-

This verse is composed of six feet; the first five iam-bics, the last a spondee : as

**Ex. Rivisitote, sed pudenter et raro.**

**Scan. Rīvī | sītō | tē sēd | pūdēn | tēr ēt | rārō.**

A scazon however admits of variations similar to the iambic verse, but must always have an iambus in the fifth place, and a spondee in the sixth.

[illegible]

The anapæstic measure consists of two feet each anapæstic : as

**ŭlŭlās | sě cǎnēs.**

**Seneca..**

Signs	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-
-------	---	---	---	---	---	---

The anapaestic dimeter consists of two of the above anapaestic measures, or four feet, all of which should be anapaests.

But the first foot was often changed to a dactyl, and sometimes to a spondee. The latter also to a spondee: as

**Lāxēt, ēt | īngēns | pātēāt | tēllūs**

<b>Signs</b>	v v - - v v - -	v v v - v v - -	v v v - v v - -	v v v - v v - -
--------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

# THE FIGURES OF SPEECH

## USED IN LATIN POETRY.

---

SYNALÆPHA, synæresis, diæresis, ecthlypsis, cæsura, systole, diastole, are figures of speech which belong to Prosody.

### SYNALÆPHA.

If a vowel terminate a word, and is followed by another vowel at the beginning of the subsequent one; or if a diphthong terminate a word, and is followed by another beginning with a vowel, the last syllable of the former is cut off or elided in scanning. This is called the figure *synalæpha*: as

āddām | cērēā | prūnā : ēt hō | nōs ērit | hūic quōqūe |  
pōmō |

### SYNÆRESIS.

Two syllables are sometimes read as one: as *suētus* for *sūētus*, *grāvēolens* for *grāvēōlens*. This is called the figure *synæresis*.

### DIÆRESIS.

One syllable read as two, is called *diæresis*: as *sūēscō* for *suēscō*, *reliqūūs* for *reliquūs*.

### ECTHLYPSIS.

When a word ending with *m* is followed by a vowel, the *m* and the preceding vowel is dropped or elided. This is called *ecthlypsis*.

### CÆSURA.

When any foot is finished by the penultimate or last syllable but one of a word, the remaining last syllable constitutes a *cæsura*: as

Pāstō | rēs ōvī | ūm tēnē | rōs dē | pēllērē | fātūs

In this line *res*, *um*, and *ros*, are *cæsural* syllables.

•

## SYSTOLE.

When a syllable naturally *long* is made *short*, or a syllable, which from position would be *long*, is written *short*: as Hōdie for Hōcdie, Vīden for Vīdēsne, it is called the figure *systole*.

## DIASTOLE.

A syllable naturally *short* is sometimes made *long*: as Italia. This is called *diastole*.

Ex. Rarus ab *ī*talia tantum mare navita transit. Ov.

## THE QUANTITY OF THE FINAL SYLLABLES OF THE DECLENSIONS AND CONJUGATIONS.

### QUANTITY OF FIRST DECLENSION.

<i>Singular.</i>					
N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	A.
ă	æ	æ	ām	ă	ā
ās	æ	æ	ām	ā	ā
ē	ēs	ē	ēn	ē	ē
ēs	æ	æ	ēn	ē	ē

#### *Plural.*

æ, ārūm, īs, ābūs, ās, īs, ābūs.

### SECOND DECLENSION.

The increment of the singular in common nouns in this declension is *short*: as vir, viris, puer, pueri; but in proper names the increase is *long*: as Iher, Iheri.

*Singular.*

N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	A.
ūs	ī	ō	ūm	ě	ō
īūs	ī	ī	ūm	ī	ō
ěr	ī	ō	ūm	ěr	ō
īr	ī	ō	ūm	īr	ō
ūm	ī	ō	ūm	ūm	ō
ūr	ī	ō	ūm	ūr	ō
ōs	ō	ō	ōn	ōs	ō
ōn	ī	ō	ōn	ōn	ō

*Plural.*

ī	ōrūm	īs	ōs	ī	īs
ā	ōrūm	īs	ā	ā	īs

THIRD DECLENSION.

*Singular.*

N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	A.
ēs	ēs	īs	ēm	ēs	ě
īs		īs	īm	īs	ī
ě	ě	īs	ě	ě	ī
ās		ādōs	ā	ās	ī
ō		ūs	ō	ō	ō
ōs		ūs	ō	ō	ō

*Plural.*

ēs	īūm	ībūs	ēs	ēs	ībūs
ā	īūm	ībūs	ā	ā	ībūs
dēs	īūm	āsī	dās	dēs	āsī
ē	īūm	ēsī	ē	ē	ēsī
īdēs	īūm	īsī	ē	ē	ēsī

FOURTH DECLENSION.

*Singular.*

N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	A.
ūs	ūs	ūī	ūm	ūs	ū
ū	ūs	ūī	ū	ū	ū

*Plural.*

ūs	ūūm	ībūs	ūs	ūs	ūbūs
ūā	ūūm	ībūs	ūā	ūā	ūbūt

## FIFTH DECLENSION.

N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	A.
ēs	ēī	ēī	ēm	ēs	ē

*Plural.*

ēs	ērūm	ēbūs	ēs	ēs	ēbūs
----	------	------	----	----	------

*Ob.* Nouns of a double increment have both vowels short: as *īter*, *itīnēris*, *jecur*, *jecinōris*, *anceps*, *ancīpītis*, *prāceps*, *prācīpītis*.

## NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

ūnūs, ūnā, ūnūm	Dūō, dūā, dūō
ūnīūs	dūōrūm, dūārūm, dūōrūm
ūnī	dūōbūs, dūābūs, dūōbūs
ūnūm, ūnām, ūnūm	dūōs, dūās, dūō
ūnē	dūō, dūā, dūō
ūnō, ūnā, ūnō	dūōbūs, dūābūs, dūōbūs

*Ambo* has the same quantities. Nom. acc. and voc. *tres*, gen. *trīūm*, dat. and ablat. *trībūs*.

## PRONOUNS.

*Singular.*

ēgō, tū  
mēī, tūī, sūī  
mīhī, tībī, sībī  
mē, tē, sī

*Plural.*

Nōs, vōs  
nōstrī, vēstrī  
nōbīs, vōbīs  
īstē, īstā, īstūd

*Singular.*

illē, illā, illūd  
illīūs  
illī  
illūm, illām, illūd  
illō, illā, illō

*Plural.*

illī, illā, illā  
illōrūm, illārūm, illōrūm  
illīs

illōs, illās, illā  
illī, illāe, illā  
illis

*Singular.*

Hic, hāec, hōc  
hujūs  
huic  
hūnc, hānc, hōc  
hōc, hāc, hōc

*Plural.*

Hī, hāe, hāec  
hōrūm, hārūm, hōrūm  
his  
hōs, hās, hāec

*Singular.*

Is, eā, Id  
ejūs  
ei  
eūm, eām, Id  
eō, eā, eō

*Plural.*

Iī, eāe, eā  
eōrūm, eārūm, eōrūm  
iis or eis  
eōs, eās, eā  
iis or eis

Idēm, eādēm, Idēm, have the same quantities as is, except when position require a different quantity.

*Singular.*

ipse, ipsā, ipsūm  
ipsius  
ipsi  
ipsūm, ipsām, ipsūm  
ipsō, ipsō, ipsō

*Plural.*

ipsī, ipsāe, ipsā  
ipsōrūm, ipsārūm, ipsōrum  
ipsis  
ipsōs, ipsās, ipsā

The following are declined with similar quantities.

ullūs, tōtūs, solūs, ā, ūm  
ūter, ūtrā, ūtrūm  
ūtrūs, e  
āter, gen. āterius, āteri  
ālius, gen. ālius  
dat. ālii.

*Relative Singular.*

Quis, quā, quāe, quōd or quīd  
cujūs, cui or cūi

quēm, quām, quōd, quīd  
quō, quā, quō

*Plural.*

Qui, quāe, quāe  
quōrūm, quārūm, quōrūm  
quībūs or quīs  
quōs, quās, quāe  
quībūs or quīs



*Comp. Pron.*

1. *Ālīquīs, ālīquā, ālīquōd, ālīcūjūs, ālīcūī, or ālīcui.*

2. *Quīs nām, quāē nām, quōd nām, quīd nām, cūjūs nām cūī nām, or cui nām, quīdām, quāēdām, quōddām, cūjūs dām.*

## ACTIVE VERBS.

## I.—CONJUGATIONS.

*Indicative Mood.*

Pres. *ō, ās, āt, āmūs, ātīs, ānt.*

Imp. *ābām, ābās, ābāt, ābāmūs, ābātīs, ābānt.*

Perf. *āvī, āvistī, āvīt, āvīmūs, āvistīs, āvērunt, āvērē.*

Plup. *āvērām, āvērās, āvērāt, āvērāmūs, āvērātīs, āvērānt.*

Fut. *ābō, ābīs, ābīt, ābīmūs, ābītīs, ābūnt.*

Imp. *ā, ātō, ātē, ātōtē.*

*Potential Mood.*

Pres. *ēm, ēs, ēt, ēmūs, ētīs, ēnt.*

Imp. *ārēm, ārēs, ārēt, ārēmūs, ārētīs, ārēnt.*

Perf. *āvērim, ērls, ērīt, ērlmūs, ērltīs, ērint.*

Plup. *āvissēm, issēs, issēt, issēmūs, issētīs, issēnt.*

Fut. *āvērō, ērls, ērīt, ērlmūs, ērltīs, ērint.*

*Infinitive Mood, &c.*

Pres. *ārē, (except dārē) perf. issē.*

Part. *āns, ūrūs, ā, ūm.*

Ger. *dī, dō, dūm.*

Sup. *ātūm, ū.*

## PASSIVE.

*Indicative Mood.*

Pres. *ōr, ārs, ārē, ātūr, āmūr, āmīnī, āntūr.*

Imp. abār, abāris, abārē, abātūr, abāmūr, abāmīnī, abāntūr.

Perf. ūs, sūm, ēs, ēst, ī, sūmūs, ēstīs, sūnt.

Plus. ūs, ērām, ērās, ērāt, ī, ērāmūs, ērātīs, ērānt.

Fut. ābēr, ābēris, ābērē, ābītūr, ābīmūr, ābīmīnī, ābāntūr.

Imp. ārē, ātōr, ētūr, āmīnī, āmīnōr, āntōr.

### *Subjunctive Mood.*

Pres. ēr, ēris, ētūr, ēmūr, ēmīnī, ēntūr.

Imp. ārēr, ārēris, ārētūr, ārēmūr, ārēmīnī, ārēntūr.

Perf. ūs, sūm, sīs, sīt, ī, sūmūs, sītīs, sīnt.

Plus. ūs, ēssēm, ēssēs, ēssēt, ī, ēssēmūs, ēssētīs, ēssēnt.

Fut. ūs, ērō, ēris, ērit, ī, ērimūs, ēritīs, ērūt.

Inf. Pre. āri.

Perf. ātūm-ēssē, vel fūissē.

Part. Pres. ūs, ū, ūm, fut, āndūs.

## II.—CONJUGATION.

### *Indicative Mood.*

Pres. ēō, ēs, ēt, ēmūs, ētīs, ēnt.

Imp. ēbām, ēbās, ēbāt, ēbāmūs, ēbātīs, ēbānt.

Perf. ū ī, istī, īt, īmūs, istīs, ērūt.

Plup. ērām, ērās, ērāt, ērāmūs, ērātīs, ērānt.

Fut. ēbā, ēbīs, ēbīt, ēbīmūs, ēbītīs, ēbānt.

Imp. ē, ēāt, ēāmūs, ētē, ēānt.

### *Subjunctive Mood.*

Pres. ēām, ēās, ēāt, ēāmūs, ēātīs, ēānt.

Imp. ērēm, ērēs, ērēt, ērēmūs, ērētīs, ērēnt.

Perf. ērim, ēris, ērit, ērimūs, ēritīs, ēriat.

Plup. issēm, issēa, issēt, issēmūs, issētūs, issēnt.

Fut. ērō, ērīs, ērit, ērīmūs, ērītīs, ērint.

*Infinitive.*

Pres. ērē, per. issē, part. fut. ūrūs, ā, ūm.

Gerund. dī, dō, dūm.

PASSIVE.

*Indicative Mood.*

Pres. ēor, ēris, ētūr, ēmūr, ēmīnī, ēntūr.

Imp. ēbār, ēbāris, ēbātūr, ēbāmūr, ēbāmīnī, ēbāntūr.

Perf. ūs, sūm, ēs, ēst, ī, sūmūs, ēstīs, sūnt.

Plus. ūs, ērām, ērās, ērāt, ī, ērāmūs, ērātīs, ērānt.

Fut. ēbōr, ēbēris, ēbītūr, ēbīmūr, ēbīmīnī, ēbūntūr.

Imp. ērē, ēātūr, ēāmūr, ēmīnī, ēāntūr.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

Pres. ēār, ēāris, ēātūr, ēāmūr, ēāmīnī, ēāntūr.

Imp. ērēr, ērēris, ērētūr, ērēmūr, ērēmīnī, ērēntūr.

Perf. ūs, sīm, sīs, sīt, ī, sīmūs, sītīs, sīnt.

Plus. ūs, ēssēm, ēssēs, ēssēt, ī, ēssēmūs, ēssētīs, ēssēnt.

Fut. ūs, ērō, ēris, ērit, ī, ērāmūs, ērītīs, ērint.

Inf. Pres. ērī.

Part. Pres. ūs, ā, ūm.

III. CONJUGATION.

*Indicative Mood.*

Pres. ō, īs, īt, (īō) īmūs, ītīs, ūnt, (īunt.)

Imp. ēbām, ēbās, ēbāt, (īēbām,) ēbāmūs, ēbātīs, ēbānt.

Perf. ī, īstī, īt, īmūs, īstīs, ērūnt, ērē.

Plup. ērām, ērās, ērāt, ērāmūs, ērātīs, ērānt.

Fut. ām, ēs, ēt, (īām) ēmūs, ētīs, ēnt.

Imp. ē, ītō, āt, ītē, ītōtē, ūntō.

## QUANTITY OF CONJUGATIONS.

### *Subjunctive Mood.*

Pres. *ām, ās, āt, (iām) āmūs, ātūs, ānt.*

Imp. *ērēm, ērēs, ēnēt, ērēmūs, ērētūs, ērēnt.*

Perf. *ērīm, ērīs, ērit, ērīmūs, ērītūs, ērint.*

Plup. *issēm, issēs, issēt, issēmūs, issētūs, issēnt.*

Fut. *ērō, ēris, ērit, ērimūs, ēritūs, ērint,*

### *Infinitive Mood.*

Pres. *ērē, per. issē, Ger. ēndī, ēndō, Sup. ūm, ū.*

Pres. Part. *ēns, fut. tūrūs.*

## PASSIVE.

### *Indicative Mood.*

Pres. *ōr, ēris, itūr, imūr, imīnī, ūntūr.*

Imp. *ēbār, ēbāris, ēbātūr, ēbāmūr, ēbāmīnī, ēbāntūr.*

Perf. *ūs, sūm, ēs, ēst, ī, sūmūs, ēstīs, sūnt.*

Plus. *ūs, ērām, ērās, ērāt, ī, ērāmūs, ērātīs, ērānt.*

Fut. *ār. ēris, ētūr, ēmūr, ēmīnī, ēntūr.*

Imp. *ērē, itōr, (iātūr,) āmūr, imīnī, āntūr, (iāmūr,)*

### *Subjunctive Mood.*

Pres. *ār. āris, ātūr, āmūr, āmīnī, āntūr.*

Imp. *ērēr, ērēris, ērētūr, ērēmūr, ērēmīnī, ērēntūr.*

Perf. *ūs, sīm, sīs, sīt, ī, sīmūs, sītīs, sīnt.*

Inf. *ī.*

## IV. CONJUGATION.

### *Indicative.*

Pres. *īō, īs, īt, imūs, itūs, iunt.*

Imp. *īēbām, īēbās, īēbāt, īēbāmūs, īēbātūs, īēbānt.*

Perf. *ī, istī, it, imūs, istūs, erunt, (ērē.)*

Plup. ērām, ērās, ērāt, ērāmūs, ērātīs, ērānt.

Fut. iām, iēs, iēt, iēmūs, iētīs, iēnt.

*Imperative Mood.*

Pres. i, iāt, iāmūs, itē, iānt.

*Potential Mood.*

Pres. iām, iās, iāt, iāmūs, iātīs, iānt.

Imp. irēm, irēs, irēt, irēmūs, irētīs, irēnt.

Perf. ērim, ērīs, ērit, ērimūs, ēritīs, ērint.

Plup. issēm, issēs, issēt, issēmūs, issētīs, issēnt.

Fut. ērō, ērīs, ērit, ērimūs, ēritīs, ērint.

*Infinitive Mood.*

Pres. irē.

Perf. issē.

*Participles.*

Pres. iēns, fut. ūrūs, ā, ūm.

*Gerunds.*

dī, dō, dūm.

PASSIVE.

*Indicative Mood.*

Pres. ōr, irīs, itūr, imūr, imīnū, iūntūr.

Imp. iēbār, iēbārīs, iēbātūr, iēbāmūr, iēbāmīnī, iēbāntūr.

Perf. ūs, sūm, ēs, ēst, ī, sūmūs, ēstīs, sūnt.

Plus. ūs, ērām, ērās, ērāt, ī, ērāmūs, ērātīs, ērānt.

Fut. iār, iērīs, iētūr, iēmūr, iēmīnī, iēntūr.

*Imperative Mood.*

irē, iātūr, iāmūr, iāmīnī, iāntūr.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

Pres. iār, iārīs, iātūr, iāmūr, iāmīnī, iāntūr.

Imp. irēr, irērīs, irētūr, irēmūr, irēmīnī, irēntūr.

Perf. ūs, sīm, sis, sīt, ī, sīmūs, sītīs, sīnt.

Plus. ūs, issēm, issēs, issēt, ī, issēmūs, issētīs, issēnt.

Fut. ūs, ērō, ēris, ērit, ī, ērīmūs, ērītīs, ērint.

*Infinitive Mood.*

Pre. irō, participle pres. ūs, ā, ūm.

IRREGULAR VERBS.—SUM.

*Indicative Mood.*

Pres. sūm, ēs, ēst, sūmūs, ēstīs, sūnt.

Imp. ērām, ērās, ērāt, ērāmūs, ērātīs, ērānt.

Perf. fūi, fūisiti, fūit, fūimūs, fūistīs, fūērūnt, ērē.

Plup. fūērām, fūērās, fūērāt, fūērāmūs, fūērātīs, fūērānt.

Fut. ērō ēris, ērit, ērīmūs, ēritīs, ērūnt.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

Pres. sīm, sis, sīt, sīmūs, sītīs, sīnt.

Imp. ēssēm, (fōrēm,) ēssēs, ēssēt, ēssēmūs, ēssētīs, ēssēnt.

Perf. fūērīm, fūērīs, fūērīt, fūērīmūs, fūērītīs, fūērīnt.

Fut. rūērō, rūērīs, rūērīt, rūērīmūs, rūērītīs, rūērīnt.

*Infinitive Mood.*

Pres. ēssē, perf. fūüssē, fut. fōrē.

*Participles.*

Fut. Fūtūrūs, ā, ūm.

POSSUM.

*Indicative Mood.*

Pres. pōssūm, pōtēs, pōtēt, pōssūmūs, pōtētīs, pōssūnt.

Imp. pōtērām, pōtērās, pōtērāt, pōtērāmūs, pōtērātīs, pōtērānt.

Perf. pötüi, pötüis, pötüit, pötüimüs, pötüitis, pötüirunt.

Plup. pötüerim, pötüeräs, pötüerät, pötüerämüs, pötüirätis, pötüeränt.

Fut. pötөрө, pötөris, pötөrit, pötөrimüs, pötөritis, pötөрunt.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

Pres. pössim, pössis, pössit, pössimüs, pössitis, pössint.

Imper. pössem, pösses, pösset, pössemüs, pössetis, pössent.

Perf. pötüerim, pötüeris, pötüerit, pötüerimüs, pötüeritüs, pötüerint.

Plup. pötüissim, pötüissis, pötüisset, pötüissimüs, pötüissetis, pötüissent.

Fut. pötüerө, pötüeris, pötüerit, pötüerimüs, pötüeritüs, pötüerint.

*Infinitive Mood.*

Pres. pössе, perf. pötüissә.

EO.

*Indicative Mood.*

Pres. өө, is, it, imüs, itis, ёunt.

Imp. ibäm, ibäs, ibät, ibämüs, ibätis, ibänt.

Perf. ivi, ivisti, ivit, (iit, &c.) ivimüs, ivistis, iverüs (ierunt.)

Plup. iveram, iveräs, iverät, iverämüs, iverätis, iveränt (ierant.)

Imper. i, ёit, (iit,) ёimüs, iit, (iitө,) ёant.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

Pres. ёäm, ёäs, ёät, ёämüs, ёätis, ёänt.

Imp. irēm, irēs, irēt, irēmūs, irētūs, irēnt.  
 Perf. ivērīm, ivērīs, ivērīt, (iērīm,) ~~ivērīmūs, ivērītūs,~~  
 ivērīnt, (iērīnt.)  
 Plup. ivissēm, ivissēs, ivissēt, (iissēm,) ivissēmūs, ivissētūs,  
 ivissēnt.  
 Fut. ivērō, ivērīs, ivērīt, ~~ivērīmūs, ivērītūs,~~ ivērīnt,  
 (iērīnt.)

*Infinitive Mood.*

Pres. irē, per. ivissē, (iissē,) participle pres. iēns, ēuntīs.  
 Fut. Par. itūrūs, ā, ūm, supine, itūm, ger. ēundi, ēundō,  
 ēundūm.

FIO.

*Indicative Mood.*

Pres. fiō, fīs, fīt, fīmūs, fītūs, fiūnt.  
 Imp. fiēbās, fiēbās, fiēbāt, fiēbāmūs, fiēbātūs, fiēbānt.  
 Perf. fāctūs, sūm, &c.  
 Plup. fāctūs, ērām, &c.  
 Fut. fiām, fiēs, fiēt, fiēmūs, fiētūs, fiēnt.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

Pres. fiām, fiās, fiāt, fiāmūs, fiātūs, fiānt.  
 Imp. fiērēm, fiērēs, fiērēt, fiērēmūs, fiērētūs, fiērēnt.  
 Perf. fāctūs, sim, &c.  
 Plup. fāctūs, ēssēm, &c.  
 Fut. fāctūs, ērō.

*Infinitive Mood.*

Pres. fiērī.

EDO.

*Indicative Mood.*

Pres. ēdō, ēdis, (ēs,) ēdit, (ēst,) ēdimūs, ēditūs, (ēstūs,) ēdūnt.  
 Imp, ēdēbām, &c.



Perf. ēdi, &c.

Plup. ēdīrām, &c.

Fut. ēdām, ēs, &c.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

Pres. ēdām, ēdās, &c.

Imp. ēdērēm, or ēssēm.

Perf. ēdērīm, &c.

Plup. ēdissēm, &c.

Fut. ēdērō, &c.

*Infinitive Mood.*

Pres. ēdērē, or ēssē.

Perf. ēdissē.

*Participles.*

Pres. ēdēns, ēdētīs.

Fut. ēsūrūs.

*Superlative.*

esūm.

*Gerunds.*

ēdēndī, dō, dūm.

*Imperative Mood.*

ēdē, ēs, ēdāt, ēdāmūs, ēdītē, or ēstē, ēdānt.

AIO.

Pres. aiō, āis, āit, aiūnt.

Imp. aiēbām, bās, bāt, bāmūs, bātīs, bānt.

Perf. āistī, āistīs.

*Imperative Mood.*

āi or ai.

*Potential Mood.*

aiās, aiāt, aiāmūs, aiānt.

*Participles.*

Pres. aiēns.

Printed for T. CADELL, in the Strand.

1. **A CLASSICAL DICTIONARY**; containing a Copious Account of all the proper Names mentioned in Ancient Authors; with the value of Coins, Weights, and Measures, used among the Greeks and Romans, and a Chronological Table.

By J. LEMPRIERE, D.D.

Fourteenth Edition, in own large volume octavo, price 12s. in boards.

\* \* A New and Enlarged Edition of this work, containing the Author's last Corrections and Additions, and several Thousand new Articles, handsomely printed in 4to., price 3*l.* 3s.

2. **A GRAMMAR of the GREEK LANGUAGE**; originally composed for the College School at Gloucester. Fourth Edition, 8vo. price 7s. in boards.

3. **An INTRODUCTION to the WRITING of GREEK**, in Two Parts; for the use of Winchester College. By George Isaacs Huntingford, D.D. F.R.S. Warden of Winchester College, and Bishop of Hereford. The Twelfth Edition, improved, price 7s. in boards.

4. **PINDARI CARMINA**, juxta exemplar Heynianum; Quibus accesserunt Notæ Heynianæ; Paraphrasis Benedictina; et Lexicon Pindaricum ex integro Dammii Opera Etymologico excerptum, et juxta Serre dispositum; digessis et editit Henricus Huntingford, L.L.B. Collegii B. Mariæ Winton prope Winton Socius. Editio altera. 8vo. price 1*l.* 10s. in boards.

\* \* The Lexicon Pindaricum is sold separately, price 12s. in boards.

5. **NOVUM TESTAMENTUM GRÆCUM**, juxta exemplar Wetstenni, Glasgux, et Jo. Jac. Griesbachii, Halæ, impressum; accurante Gulielmo Whitfield Dakins, LL.D. 12mo. price 4s. 6. in boards.

6. **DALZEL'S ANALECTA GRÆCA MINORA**. New Edition, 5s in boards.

7. DALZEL'S COLLECTANEA GRÆCA MAJORA, complectens excerpta ex variis orationis solutæ scriptoribus ad usum Academica juventutis accommodata. New Edition, 9s. 6d. in boards.

\* \* In these new Editions the Text is materially altered and improved, and many Corrections and Additions are made in the Notes by an eminent Greek Scholar.

8. COLLECTANEA GRÆCA MAJORA ; Vol. II. 8vo. Sixth Edition, 10s. 6s. in boards.

9. COLLECTANEA GRÆCA MAJORA ; Vol. III. Edited by Professor Dunbar : 8vo. 14s. in boards.

10. JACOBI MOOR ELEMENTA LINGUÆ GRÆCÆ ; 8vo. New Edition, enlarged by Professor Dunbar. 5s. 6d. in boards.

11. THE FRENCH REMEMBRANCER; or, a New and Easy Method of recollecting the Genders of the French Nouns Substantive, by means of a complete Analytical Vocabulary of all French Nouns, alphabetically arranged according to their terminations, and interspersed with short Familiar Exercises. By D. Boileau. 8s. bound.

12. A SUMMARY of GEOGRAPHY and HISTORY, both Ancient and Modern. By Alexander, Adam, LL.D. Rector of the High School of Edinburgh. 8vo. Sixth Edition, price 13s. 6d. in boards.

13. CLASSICAL BIOGRAPHY. By the same ; 8vo. Second Edition, price 7s. in boards.

14. ROMAN ANTIQUITIES ; or, an Account of the Manners and Customs of the Romans. By the same ; 8vo. Tenth Edition, 2s. in boards.

15. An ABRIDGMENT of Mr. GIBBON'S HISTORY of the DECLINE and FALL of the ROMAN EMPIRE. Second Edition 2 Vols. 8vo. 16s. in boards.

# THE DICTIONARY OF LATIN QUANTITIES.

ī. *A final* is SHORT in nouns of the first declension in the nominative case singular, as <sup>1</sup>*Deā*; and in the vocative, as <sup>2</sup>*Musā*:—in the nominative case plural of neuter nouns of the second declension, as <sup>3</sup>*Incendiā*; in the accusative, as <sup>4</sup>*Tormentā*; and in the vocative, as <sup>5</sup>*Sæclā*:—in the nominative case plural of neuter nouns of the third declension, as <sup>6</sup>*Culminā*; in the accusative, as <sup>7</sup>*Numinā*; and in the vocative, as <sup>8</sup>*Fluminā*:—and in the nominative, accusative, and vocative cases plural of neuter nouns of the fourth declension, as <sup>9</sup>*Cornuā*.

- N. s. 1 d. <sup>1</sup>Nunc *Deā* linigera colitur celeberrima turba. *Ov. M.* 1, 747  
 Voc. <sup>2</sup>*Musā*, mihi causas memora: quo numine læso *Virg. Æ.* 1, 8  
 N. p. 2 d. <sup>3</sup>Et neglecta solent *incendiā* sumere vires. *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 85  
 Acc. <sup>4</sup>Sed quo divitias hæc per *tormentā* coactus? *Juv.* 14, 136  
 Voc. <sup>5</sup>Talia *sæclā* suis dixerunt, currite, fusis *Virg. E.* 4, 46  
 N. p. 3 d. <sup>6</sup>Et jam summa procul villarum *culminā* fumant, *Virg. E.* 1, 83  
 Acc. <sup>7</sup>Poscit opem chorus, et præsentia *numinā* sentit; *H. E.* 2, 1, 134  
 Voc. <sup>8</sup>Fer, pater, inquit, opem; si *fluminā* nomen habetis. *Ov. M.* 1, 545  
 N. p. 4 d. <sup>9</sup>Concava, raucisonoqueminantur *cornuā* cantu, *Lucr.* 2, 619  
 Acc. <sup>10</sup>Cum sint crura tibi simulent quæ *cornuā* Lunæ, *Mart.* 2, 35, 1

ā. *A final* is SHORT in indeclinable nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Alphā*, <sup>2</sup>*Betā*, <sup>3</sup>*Taratantarā*.

- <sup>1</sup>Non ipse Codrus *alphā* pænulatorum: *Mart.* 2, 57, 4  
<sup>2</sup>Hoc discunt omnes ante Alpha et *Betā* puellæ. *Juv.* 14, 209  
<sup>3</sup>At tuba terribili sonitu "*taratantarā*" dixit. *Ennius.*

ă. *A final* is also SHORT in the accusative case singular of Greek nouns of the third declension, whose nominatives end in *as* and *eus*: as <sup>1</sup>*Arcadă*, accusative singular of *Arcas*; <sup>2</sup>*Lampadă*, accusative singular of *Lampas*; *Orpheă*, accusative singular of *Orpheus*; *Theseă*, accusative singular of *Theseus*.

<sup>a</sup> Scæzon.

<sup>b</sup> The Latin poets only supply instances of the acc. sing. in *a*. And by them it is never introduced except when the nouns are declined after Greek patterns. There are but few instances of accusatives

Plup. issēm, issēa, issēt, issēmūs, issētīs, issēnt.

Fut. ērō, ērīs, ērīt, ērīmūs, ērītīs, ērint.

*Infinitive.*

Pres. ērē, per. issē, part. fut. ūrūs, ā, ūm.

Gerund. dī, dō, dūm.

PASSIVE.

*Indicative Mood.*

Pres. ēōr, ērīs, ētūr, ēmūr, ēmīnī, ēntūr.

Imp. ēbār, ēbārīs, ēbātūr, ēbāmūr, ēbāmīnī, ēbāntūr.

Perf. ūs, sām, ēs, ēst, ī, sūmūs, ēstīs, sūnt.

Plus. ūs, ērām, ērās, ērāt, ī, ērāmūs, ērātīs, ērānt.

Fut. ēbōr, ēbērīs, ēbītūr, ēbīmūr, ēbīmīnī, ēbūntūr.

Imp. ērē, ēātūr, ēāmūr, ēmīnī, ēāntūr.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

Pres. ēār, ēārīs, ēātūr, ēāmūr, ēāmīnī, ēāntūr.

Imp. ērēr, ērērīs, ērētūr, ērēmūr, ērēmīnī, ērēntūr.

Perf. ūs, sīm, sīs, sīt, ī, sīmūs, sītīs, sint.

Plus. ūs, ēssēm, ēssēs, ēssēt, ī, ēssēmūs, ēssētīs, ēssēnt.

Fut. ūs, ērō, ērīs, ērīt, ī, ērīmūs, ērītīs, ērint.

Inf. Pres. ērī.

Part. Pres. ūs, ā, ūm.

III. CONJUGATION.

*Indicative Mood.*

Pres. ō, īs, īt, (īō) īmūs, ītīs, ūnt, (īunt.)

Imp. ēbām, ēbās, ēbāt, (īēbām,) ēbāmūs, ēbātīs, ēbānt.

Perf. ī, īstī, īt, īmūs, īstīs, ērūnt, ērē.

Plup. ērām, ērās, ērāt, ērāmūs, ērātīs, ērānt.

Fut. ām, ēs, ēt, (īām) ēmūs, ētīs, ēnt.

Imp. ē, ītō, āt, ītē, ītōtē, āntō.

# A—FINAL IN ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS.

*V. s. 1 d.* <sup>1</sup>Nox ruit, *Æneā*, nos fiendo ducimus horas. *Virg. Æ. 6, 539*

<sup>2</sup>Dic mihi, *Damatā*, cujum pecus? an *Melibœi*? *Virg. E. 3, 1*

*V. s. 3 d.* <sup>3</sup>Tempus, *Atlā*, veniet, tua quo spoliabitur auro *Ov. M. 4, 644*

<sup>4</sup>Teque juvat, *Pallā*. Sed bellis acer *Halesus* *Virg. Æ. 10, 411*

ā. *A final* is SHORT in adjectives of the feminine gender, nominative case singular, as <sup>1</sup>*Savā*; and in the vocative, as <sup>2</sup>*Carā*; in the nominative case plural of the neuter gender, as <sup>3</sup>*Liberā*; in the accusative, as <sup>4</sup>*Humidā*; and also in the vocative, as <sup>5</sup>*Taliā*.

*N. s. f.* <sup>1</sup>Fors ignara dedit, sed *savā* Cupidinis ira. *Ov. M. 1, 453*

*V.* <sup>2</sup>*Carā* soror. Lacrymæ verso de corpore factis *Ov. M. 9, 368*

*N. p. n.* <sup>3</sup>*Liberā* si dentur populo suffragia, quis tam *Juv. 8, 211*

*Acc.* <sup>4</sup>Delphinum similes, qui per maria *humidā* nando *Virg. Æ. 5, 594*

*V.* <sup>5</sup>*Taliā* sæcla suis dixerunt, currite, fusis *Virg. E. 4, 46*

ā. But *A final* is LONG in adjectives of the feminine gender ablative case singular, as *Variā*.

*Ab. s. f.* Buccina. Tum muros *variā* cinxere corona *Virg. Æ. 11, 475*

d. And *A final* is COMMON in numeral adjectives ending in *ginta*: as *Sexagintā*<sup>a</sup>.

Cum *sexagintā* numeret Casselius annos, *Mart. 7, 8, 1*

*Sexagintā* teras, cum limina mane senator, *Mart. 12, 26, 1*

ā. *A final* is SHORT in pronouns of the feminine gender nominative case singular, as <sup>1</sup>*Illā*: in the neuter gender of the nominative case plural, as <sup>2</sup>*Istā*: and in the accusative case plural of the same gender: as <sup>3</sup>*Eā*.

*N. s. f.* <sup>1</sup>Jecit: at *illā* volans clypeo est excussa, proculque *V. Æ. 10, 777*

*N. p. n.* <sup>2</sup>Dixerat? *Istā* decent humeros gestamina nostros; *Ov. M. 1, 457*

*Acc.* <sup>3</sup>Dumque *eā* magnanimus Phaëton miratur, opusque *Ov. M. 2, 111*

ā. But *A final* is LONG in pronouns of the feminine gender ablative case singular: as *Quā*.

*Ab. s. f.* Nescio *quā* præter solitum dulcedine læti, *Virg. G. 1, 412*

ā. *A final* is LONG in verbs, as *Amā*.

*Polydamantos*; *Thoā*, from *Thoas*, genitive *Thoantos*; and in the vocative of all those nouns of the third declension, that form their oblique cases in this manner.

<sup>a</sup> The Latin poets, who wrote during the Augustan age, made the final *a* of numeral adjectives in *ginta*, long. It is only to be found short in the early poets, as *Lucilius*; and in those who wrote during the decline of Roman literature, as *Ausonius*, *Manilius*. The passages in *Martial*, in which the *a* appears to be short, are, in the opinion of *Vossius*, corrupted.

# A—FINAL IN ADVERBS.

*Imp. 2 p.* Et pete quod fas est: et *amā*, quod femina debes, *Ov. M. 9, 747*

ā. *A final* is LONG in adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Intereā*, <sup>2</sup>*Frustrā*.

<sup>1</sup>*Intereā* repetunt cæcis obscura latebris *Ov. M. 1, 388*

<sup>2</sup>*Nequid inexpertum, frustrā* moritura, relinquat. *Virg. Æ. 4, 415*

ă. But *A final* is sometimes SHORT in adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Ejă*, <sup>2</sup>*Ită*, and <sup>3</sup>*Pută*.

<sup>1</sup>*Ejă* 'ge, rumpe moras: varium et mutabile semper *Virg. Æ. 4, 569*

<sup>2</sup>Sublime expulsam eruerent: *ită* turbine nigro *Virg. G. 1, 830*

<sup>3</sup>Hoc *pută*<sup>a</sup> non justum est; illud male, rectius istud. *Pers. 4, 9*

d. And *A final* is COMMON in the adverbs <sup>1</sup>*Contră*, <sup>2</sup>*Posted*, and <sup>3</sup>*Quid*.

<sup>1</sup>Occupat. Ille suæ *contră* non immemor artis, *Virg. G. 4, 440*

<sup>2</sup>*Contră* jacens Cancer, patulam distentus in alvum, *Mamil.*

<sup>3</sup>Si auctoritatem *posted*<sup>b</sup> defugeris, *Plaut. Pœnul. a. 1 s. 1*

<sup>4</sup>*Posted*<sup>c</sup> mirabar, cur non sine litibus esses, *Ov. F. 1, 165*

<sup>5</sup>Haud equidem credo, *quidă* sit divinitus illis *Virg. G. 1, 415*

<sup>6</sup>Ego primam tollo, nominor *quidă*<sup>d</sup> Leo: *Phædr. 1, 5, 7*

ā. *A final* is LONG in prepositions: as <sup>1</sup>*Circă*, <sup>2</sup>*Intră*.

<sup>1</sup>Et *circă* regem atque ipsa ad prætoria densæ *Virg. G. 4, 75*

<sup>2</sup>Nec pes ire potest, *intră* quoque viscera saxum est. *Ov. M. 6, 309*

d. But *A final* is COMMON in <sup>1</sup>*Contră* and <sup>2</sup>*Ergă*.

<sup>1</sup>Lemnicolæ stirpem *contră* data fœdera vidit: *Ov. M. 2, 787*

<sup>2</sup>Quis pater aut cognatu' volet vos *contră* tueri? *Ennius*

<sup>3</sup>Fretus ingenio ejus, quod me esse scit *ergă* me benevolum

<sup>4</sup>*Ergă*—Ruddiman. *Plaut. Cap. 2, 2, 100*

ā. *A final* is LONG in the conjunction *Quocircă*.

*Quocircă* capere ante dolis et cingere flamma *Virg. Æ. 1, 673*

ă. But *A final* is SHORT in the conjunction *Quiă*.

Sed *quidă* non aliter vires dabit omnibus æquas *Virg. G. 2, 286*

<sup>a</sup> In some copies of Persius, *Pută* in this line is read *Puto*. But Priscian, who quotes this line, gives it *Pută*, lib. 15. Casaubonus affirms that he found *Pută* in some MSS. Servius also, *Æn. 2*, observes, that adverbs in *A* are reckoned long, except *Ita* and *Puta*.

<sup>b</sup> Iambic.

<sup>c</sup> Some writers assert, that *A* in the adverb *Postea* is always long, and that whenever it is found otherwise, the word should be read *Post ea*, that is, as two words: but I find no authority for this opinion.

<sup>d</sup> Although *Quiă* is here introduced as having final *A* long upon the authority of Phædrus, it is commonly found short in the Poets.

<sup>e</sup> The *A* in *Contră* and *Ergă* is found short in some of the poets, but by the purest authors it was generally made long.

Perf. ūs, sīm, sīs, sīt, ī, sīmūs, sītīs, sīnt.

Plus. ūs, issēm, issēs, issēt, ī, issēmūs, issētīs, issēnt.

Fut. ūs, ērō, ērīs, ērīt, ī, ērīmūs, ērītīs, ērīnt.

*Infinitive Mood.*

Pre. irō, participle pres. ūs, ā, ūm.

IRREGULAR VERBS.—SUM.

*Indicative Mood.*

Pres. sūm, ēs, ēst, sūmūs, ēstīs, sūnt.

Imp. ērām, ērās, ērāt, ērāmūs, ērātīs, ērānt.

Perf. fūi, fūisiti, fūit, fūimūs, fūistīs, fūērūnt, ērē.

Plup. fūērām, fūērās, fūērāt, fūērāmūs, fūērātīs, fūērānt.

Fut. ērō ērīs, ērīt, ērīmūs, ērītīs, ērūnt.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

Pres. sīm, sīs, sīt, sīmūs, sītīs, sīnt.

Imp. ēssēm, (fōrēm,) ēssēs, ēssēt, ēssēmūs, ēssētīs, ēssēnt.

Perf. fūērīm, fūērīs, fūērīt, fūērīmūs, fūērītīs, fūērīnt.

Fut. rūērō, rūērīs, rūērīt, rūērīmūs, rūērītīs, rūērīnt.

*Infinitive Mood.*

Pres. ēssē, perf. fūissē, fut. fōrē.

*Participles.*

Fut. Fūtūrūs, ā, ūm.

POSSUM.

*Indicative Mood.*

Pres. pōssūm, pōtēs, pōtēt, pōssūmūs, pōtētīs, pōssūnt.

Imp. pōtērām, pōtērās, pōtērāt, pōtērāmūs, pōtērātīs, pōtērānt.



Perf. pötüi, pötüsi, pötuit, pötüms, pötäts, pötürunt.

Plup. pötüerim, pötüeras, pötüerät, pötüeräms, pötüerätis, pötüeränt.

Fut. pötөрө, pötөris, pötөрit, pötөрims, pötөрitis, pötөрunt.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

Pres. pössim, pössis, possit, pössims, pössitis, pössint.

Imper. pössem, pösses, pösset, pössems, pössetis, pössent.

Perf. pötüerim, pötüeris, pötüerit, pötüerims, pötüeritis, pötüerint.

Plup. pötüissēm, pötüissēs, pötüissēt, pötüissēms, pötüissētis, pötüissēnt.

Fut. pötüөрө, pötüөris, pötüөрit, pötüөрims, pötüөritis, pötüөрint.

*Infinitive Mood.*

Pres. pössē, perf. pötüüssē.

EO.

*Indicative Mood.*

Pres. өө, is, it, imüs, itis, өünt.

Imp. ibām, ibās, ibät, ibāmüs, ibätis, ibänt.

Perf. ivi, ivisti, ivit, (iit, &c.) ivims, ivistis, ivērunt, (iērunt.)

Plup. ivērām, ivērās, ivērät, ivērämüs, ivērätis, ivēränt, (iēränt.)

Imper. i, өät, (ivö,) өämüs, itä, (ivötä,) өänt.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

Pres. өäm, өäs, өät, өämüs, өätis, өänt.

Imp. Irēm, irēs, irēt, irēmūs, irētūs, irēnt.

Perf. Ivērīm, ivērīs, ivērīt, (iērīm,) ivērīmūs, ivērītūs, ivērīnt, (iērīnt.)

Plup. Ivissēm, ivissēs, ivissēt, (iissēm,) ivissēmūs, ivissētūs, ivissēnt.

Fut. Ivērō, ivērīs, ivērīt, ivērīmūs, ivērītūs, ivērīnt, (iērīnt.)

*Infinitive Mood.*

Pres. Irē, per. ivissē, (iissē,) participle pres. iēns, ēuntūs.

Fut. Par. Itūrūs, ā, ūm, supine, Itūm, ger. ēundī, ēundō, ēundūm.

FIO.

*Indicative Mood.*

Pres. fiō, fīs, fīt, fīmūs, fītūs, fiunt.

Imp. fiēbās, fiēbās, fiēbāt, fiēbāmūs, fiēbātūs, fiēbānt.

Perf. fāctūs, sūm, &c.

Plup. fāctūs, ērām, &c.

Fut. fiām, fiēs, fiēt, fiēmūs, fiētūs, fiēnt.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

Pres. fiām, fiās, fiāt, fiāmūs, fiātūs, fiānt.

Imp. fiērēm, fiērēs, fiērēt, fiērēmūs, fiērētūs, fiērēnt.

Perf. fāctūs, sīm, &c.

Plup. fāctūs, ēssēm, &c.

Fut. fāctūs, ērō.

*Infinitive Mood.*

Pres. fiērī.

EDO.

*Indicative Mood.*

Pres. ēdō, ēdis, (ēs,) ēdit, (ēst,) ēdimūs, ēditūs, (ēstīs,) ēdūnt.

Imp. ēdēbām, &c.

A—BEFORE B IN ADVERBS.

**ab.** And *A* before *B* is occasionally common in the middle syllables of verbs; as *Deglābro*.

*Deglābrat*, atque lavat, pingit, striat, auget et ornat. *Mont.*  
*Deglābro.* *Smetii Proodia.*

It is also common in *perfābrico*.

**āb.** *A* before *B* is short in the first syllable of verbs: as

<sup>1</sup>*Hābeo*, <sup>2</sup>*Lāboro*, <sup>3</sup>*Lābo*,

<sup>1</sup>Accipe, quas *hābeo* studii successor et hæres, *Ov. M. 3, 589*

<sup>2</sup>Præsidium attonitis, et in omni gente *lāborat* *Juv. 8, 239*

<sup>3</sup>Custodes sufferre valent: *lābat* ariete crebro. *Virg. Æ. 2, 492*

**āb.** But *A* before *B* is sometimes long in the first syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Lābor*, <sup>2</sup>*Tābesco*.

<sup>1</sup>*Lābitur* et labetur in omne volubilis ævum *Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 43*

<sup>2</sup>*Tābescat* ? neque se majori pauperiorum *Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 111*

It is also long in *fābulor*, *pābulor*, *tābefacio*, *tābeo*, *tābesco*.

**db.** And *A* before *B* is occasionally common in the first syllable of verbs: as *Fdbrefacio*, *Fdbrico*, *Gldbreo*, *Gldbresco*, *Gldbroy*.

**āb.** *A* before *B* is long in the middle syllables of adverbs: as, <sup>1</sup>*Amābilitèr*, <sup>2</sup>*Insatiābilitèr*.

<sup>1</sup>Lusit *amābilitèr*; donec jam sævus apertam *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 148*

<sup>2</sup>*Insatiābilitèr* deflebimus, æternumque *Lucr. 3, 920*

\* A vowel in poetry, if followed by a mute and liquid in the same syllable, is common, unless the vowel is unchangeably long.

To render this rule easy of comprehension, the young prosodian must consider the following things:

First. If a vowel, before a mute and liquid, in a compound word, be long in its primitive and uncompound part; that vowel is naturally long, and cannot, under any circumstances be considered common: as *a* in *ācri*, *ātrī*, *mātris*, *frātris*.

Secondly. The mute must stand before the liquid. This is indispensably necessary. And if this order be reversed, the preceding vowel, though otherwise short, becomes long by position, instead of common.

Thirdly. The mute and liquid must be in the same syllable: as, *pd-tris*, *d-gris*.

A mute and liquid have no power over the quantity of a vowel in prose.

A short vowel at the end of a word is but seldom, by the purest writers made common, when a mute and liquid begin the following word: as,

*Ærē* trabes, foribus cardo stridebat ahenis *Virg. Æn. 1, 44*

*Quō* fremitus vocat, et sublatus ad æthera clamor *Virg. Æn. 2, 33*

But in the following line the mute and liquid render the final vowel long

*Proponitidē*, trucevæ ponticum sinum. *Catullus*

A—BEFORE C IN NOUNS.

**āb.** But *A* before *B* is sometimes **SHORT** in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as *syllābatim*.

Sed tu, *syllāba*<sup>a</sup> contumax, repugnās<sup>b</sup>. *Mart.* 9, 12

**āb.** And *A* before *B* is occasionally **COMMON** in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as *Infābre*.

Quid scalptum *infābro*, quid fūsum durius esset *Hor.* 3, 2, 3, 22

Et robora sylvis  
*Infābricata*<sup>a</sup>, fugæ studio *Virg. Æn.* 4, 400

It is also common in *affābre*.

**āb.** *A* before *B* is **SHORT** in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Ābhinc*, <sup>2</sup>*Ābunde*.

<sup>1</sup>Scriptor *ābhinc* annos centum qui decedit, inter *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 36

<sup>2</sup>Tum contra Juno: terrorem et fraudis *ābunde* est. *Virg. Æn.* 7, 552

**āb.** But *A* before *B* is sometimes **LONG** in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as *Fābulse*.

Caucasum, vel quæ loca *fābulosus*<sup>c</sup>. *Hor. Od.* 1, 23, 7

**āb.** And *A* before *B* is occasionally **COMMON** in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as *Fābre*.

Dædalus ingenio *fābræ*<sup>a</sup> celeberrimus artis *Or.* M. 8, 159

Denique ut in *fābrica*, si prava est regula prima. *Lucr.* 4, 516

**āb.** *A* before *B* is **SHORT** in the preposition *āb*.

Herculis Anthorem comitem, qui missus *āb* Argis *Virg. Æn.* 10, 779

**āb.** *A* before *B* is **LONG** in the interjection *Amābo*.

Dic verum mihi, Marce: dic *amābo*: *Mart.* 8, 76, 1

**āc.** *A* before *C* *final* is **LONG** in nouns: as *Lāc*.

*Lāc* asinæ placidæque bovis prodesse loquuntur. *Seren. Sa.* 63, 8

**āc.** *A* before *C* is **LONG** in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Fallācia*, <sup>2</sup>*Mendācium*, <sup>3</sup>*Orāculum*: and in the oblique cases of nouns in *ax*: as <sup>4</sup>*Ajācis* from *Ajar*.

<sup>1</sup>Verum ubi nulla fugam reperit *fallācia*, victus. *Virg. G.* 4, 443

<sup>2</sup>Jupiter Idæi risit *mendācia* busti, *Mart.* 9, 35

<sup>a</sup> Derivatives retain the quantities of the words from which they are derived.

<sup>b</sup> Phalæcian.

<sup>c</sup> Sapphic. See note *a*. And note, *A* before *B* common in the first syllable of verbs.



# A—BEFORE C IN ADJECTIVES.

*tris, pācificatio, pācificator, plācabilitas, plācamen, plācamentum, plācatio, oīcal, sācomor; and in Brācara, Dācia, Dācus, Pācuotus, Trāchas, Trāchestis, Trāchym, Trāchonitis.*

dc. And *A* before *C* is occasionally common in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Lāchryma*, <sup>2</sup>*Sācra*.

<sup>1</sup>Manat rara meas lācryma per genas? *Hor. Car. 4, 1, 34*

<sup>1</sup>Debita sparges lācryma favillam<sup>b</sup> *Hor. Car. 2, 6, 23*

<sup>2</sup>Sācra refer cereri, lētis operatus in herbis *Virg. G. 1, 339*

<sup>2</sup>Subsident Teucri; morem ritusque sācrorum *Virg. Æ. 12, 836*

It is also common in *dredula, deroama, deroasis, derochordon, derostrictis, derostrum, lāchrymatio, lāchrymator, lāchrymata, mēcris, mēcritudo, mēcrochera, mēcrocolum, mēcrocomus, mēcrocor, mēcroamentum, mēcratio mērcicola, mēcrificatio, mēcrificatus, mēcrificium, mēcrarium, mēcreola, mēcrificulus mēcrificus, mēcrilegium, mēcrilegus, mēcrista, mēcrum.*

And in *ācis, ācragus, ācratus, Cācus, Pāchymus.*

āc. *A* before *C* is LONG in the middle syllables of adjectives and participles, as <sup>1</sup>*Opācus*: and in the oblique cases of adjectives whose nominatives end in *ax*; as <sup>2</sup>*Ferācis*, <sup>3</sup>*Procācis*, front *ferax* and *procax*.

<sup>1</sup>Lactantem fretum per sylvas tigris opācus. *Ov. Met. 6, 637*

<sup>2</sup>Has concresse putant; nactasque alimenta ferācis *Ov. Met. 7, 416*

<sup>3</sup>Ante Larem proprium vescor: vernasque procāces. *Hor. S. 2, 6, 66*

āc. But *A* before *C* is sometimes SHORT in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Alācer*, <sup>2</sup>*Implācidus*.

<sup>1</sup>Sic ruit in densos alācer Mezentius hostes. *Virg. Æ. 10, 729*

<sup>2</sup>Drusus Genaunus implācidum genus. *Hor. Car. 4, 14, 10*

It is also short in *adjācens, amarācinus, amoniācus, anthracinus, cassācinus, curdiācus, charācatus, commāculatus, commonesciendū, complācitus, congrāciatus, coācervatus, celiācus, collāceratus, corācinus, deācinus, decācumīnatus, dilācerandus, dilāceratus, durācinus, ejāculatus, elephantiācus, emāciatus, emāculatus, erilhācus, evācuandus, exāceratus, exācerbatus, exācuendus, exācuens, exācutus, hyācinthinus, illācerabilis, illācerisus, infācetus, intervācans, ischiācus, isthmācus, liquefāciens, madofāciendus, malācus, manācus, maurusiācus, naumāchiaris, objācens, olfāciendus, omphācinus, omphācius, patefāciendus, perācerbus, parācidus, perācutus, perfācetus, perfācillus, pergrācillus, permācer, prācūcus, prāfācillus, prāgrācillus, prājiens, psittācinus, pulresfāciendus, sandarūcatus, satisfāciens, semilācer, stomāchans, stomāchicus, stomāchosus, subācidulus, subācidus, subācens, superācaneus, superācuus, symphonīcus, tetrāchordus, theriācus; and in Aetiācus, Adriācus, Acācidus, Acācidinus, Amāstriācus, Amāthusiācus, Ambrūcienses, Ambrūcius, Armeniācus, Arrebūci, Arsācius, Athrā-*

<sup>a</sup> Asclepiadic.

<sup>b</sup> Sapphic.

<sup>c</sup> Greater Alcaic.

# A—BEFORE C IN ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES.

*cius, Bardiæus, Bedriæenses, Byzantiæus, Caspiæus, Cytheriæus, Cytoriæus, Gessoriæus, Gortyniæus, Hellespontiæus, Ioniæus, Iasiæus, Lampsaecenæus, Lampsaeciæus, Lemniæus, Niliæus, Olympiæus, Pausiæus, Peliæus, Propontiæus, Rhodiæus, Segentiæci, Syriæus, Tarræconenæus, Tartessiniæus, Trifoniæus.*

*dc.* And *A* before *C* is occasionally common in the middle syllables of adjectives : as *Illæchrymabilis*.

Amice, places *illæchrymabilem* Plutona

*Hor. Car. 2, 14, 6*

It is also common in *collæchrymans*, *illæchrymans*, *illæchrymandus*,—in the oblique cases of *alæcer*, as *alæcriæ*; and in all adjectives in *æcer*, that drop the *e* before the *r* in their oblique cases, as *permdæci*, from *permacæ*: and in *Hærcæus*, *Hærcæoticus*, *Trindæcius*.

*æc.* *A* before *C* is short in the first syllable of adjectives and participles : as <sup>1</sup>*Æcidus*, <sup>2</sup>*Æcerbus*, <sup>3</sup>*Græciliis*.

<sup>1</sup>Fermento atque *æcidis* imitantur vite sorbis.

*Virg. G. 3, 380*

<sup>2</sup>Difficilis, facilis, jucundus, *æcerbus* es idem

*Mart. 12, 47, 1*

<sup>3</sup>Et modo quæ *græciles* gramen carpere capella,

*Ov. Met. 1, 269*

*æc.* But *A* before *C* is sometimes long in the first syllable of adjectives and participles : as <sup>1</sup>*Æcer*, <sup>2</sup>*Pæcifer*, <sup>3</sup>*Pæcificus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Æcer*, et indomitus, libertatisque magister.

*Juv. 2, 77*

<sup>2</sup>*Pæciferæ*que manu ramum prætendit olive :

*Virg. Æ. 8, 116*

<sup>3</sup>*Pæcifico* sermone parant, hostemque propinquam

*Lucan. 3, 305*

It is also long in *bræchialis*, *bræchiatus*, *fæcundioris*, *fæcundus*, *mæceratus*, *mæchinalis*, *mæchinarius*, *mæchinatus*, *mæchinosis*, *pæcalis*, *pæcandus*, *pæcatus*, *pæcificans*, *pæcificatorius*, *pæcificatus*, *pæcificus*, *plæcabilis*, *plæcandus*, *plæcans*, *plæcaturus*, *plæcatus*; and in *Dæcius*, *Pæcuvianus*, *Thræcius*, *Træchinus*, and in the oblique cases of *Thræx*, as *Thræcis*.

*dc.* And *A* before *C* in nouns is occasionally common in the first syllable of adjectives and participles : as *Mæcro* from *macer*; *Sæcra* from *sacer*.

<sup>1</sup>Causa fuit pater his, qui *mæcro* pauper agello.

*Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 71*

<sup>2</sup>Pæne, *mæcros*, arsit, turdos dum versat in igne.

*Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 72*

<sup>3</sup>Illicibus crebris *sæcra* nemus accubet umbra.

*Virg. G. 3, 334*

<sup>2</sup>Mincius, eque *sæcra* resonant examina quercu.

*Virg. Ec. 7, 13*

It is also common in *læchrymabilis*, *læchrymabundus*, *læchrymandus*, *læchrymans*, *læchrymatius*, *læchrymosus*, *sæcramentalis*, *sæcrandus*, *sæcratus*, *sæcrifer*, *sæcristialis*, *sæcristians*, *sæcristicus*, *sæcristicus*, *sæcristicus*

*æc.* *A* before *C* is long in the pronoun *hæc* : as

Quæque viæ tibi *causa*? quid *hæc*, ait, arce petisti,

*Ov. M. 2, 33*

A—BEFORE C IN ADVERBS.

∴ *A* before *C* is common in the verb *Fāc*<sup>a</sup>. •

Durius incedit *fāc* ambules omne papillæ *Ov. Rem. Am.* 337  
Non possunt : *fāc* enim minimis e partibus esse *Lacr.* 2, 484

∴ *A* before *C* is short in the *middle* syllables of verbs :

as <sup>1</sup>*Ejāculor*, <sup>2</sup>*Commāculor*, <sup>3</sup>*Exācuo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Ejāculatur* aquas ; atque ictibus aëra rumpit. *Ov. M.* 4, 124

<sup>2</sup>*Commāculare* manus, crudellis tu quoque, mater : *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 48

<sup>3</sup>*Exācunt* alii vallos, furcasque bicornes, *Virg. G.* 1, 264

c. But *A* before *C* is sometimes long in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as *Opāco*.

Dirigite in lucos ubi pinguem dives opācat *Virg. Æ.* 6, 195

c. And *A* before *C* is occasionally common in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as *Illācrymo*.

Sparge subinde : et, si paulum potes, illācrymare. *Est.*

*Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 103

It is also common in *collāchrymo*, *dellāchrymo*, *desācro*, *dillācrumo*, *emāresco*, *remāresco*.

∴ *A* before *C* is short in the *first* syllable of verbs :

as <sup>1</sup>*ācuo*, <sup>2</sup>*Fācio*, <sup>3</sup>*Māculo*.

<sup>1</sup>Auditque lupos ācunt balatibus agni. *Virg. G.* 4, 435

<sup>2</sup>Nitor, et ingrato fācio convicia demens. *Ov. M.* 9, 302

<sup>3</sup>Dejicit ; et māculat præruptam sanguine caudem : *Ov. M.* 1, 719

c. But *A* before *C* is sometimes long in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Mācero*, <sup>2</sup>*Pāco*, <sup>3</sup>*Plāco*.

<sup>1</sup>Mācerat invidia : ante oculos illum esse potentem *Lucr.* 3, 75

<sup>2</sup>Uxor, et incultas pācantur vomere silvæ *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 45

<sup>3</sup>Sic ait et dicto citius tumida æquora plācat *Virg. Æ.* 1, 142

It is also long in *cācabo*, *fācundo*, *māceresco*, *māchinor*, *pācifico*.

∴ And *A* before *C* is occasionally common in the *first* syllable of verbs : as *Sācro*.

Ipsæ ferebatur Phæbo sācrāsse Latinus ; *Virg. Æ.* 7, 62

Mœnia, Diis Italæ votum immortale sācrabat, *Virg. Æ.* 8, 715

It is also common in *llācrymo*, *mācreasco*, *sācrificio*, *sācrifico*, *sācillo*.

c. *A* before *C* *final* is long in adverbs : as *Hāc*.

<sup>a</sup> Imperative mood of the verb *facio*.

• Vossius and Scaliger say that *Fac* is unchangeably long, and that whenever it is short it should be written *Face* as formerly. Verulenus Giffanius and others are of the contrary opinion. The word occurs in poets of authority, both long and short.



A—BEFORE D IN NOUNS.

*Hæc iter Elysium nobis ; et læva malorum* Virg. *Æ.* 6, 548

It is also long in *illæc, istæc, posthæc, præterhæc.*

*æc.* *A* before *C* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs : as *Fallâciter.*

*Quæque vacant anima fallâciter omnia transit.* Ovid.

*æc.* But *A* before *C* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs : as *Perfâcile.*

*Perfâcile in faciam : mores mutabo et amores.* Auson. 91, 3

It is also short in *coâcervatim, infâcete, perâcute, perfâcete, perâcute, stomâchosc, supervâcuo.*

*âc.* And *A* before *C* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of adverbs : as *Alâcre.*

*Curetumque alâcres ad tympana suscitât enses.* Claud.

It is also common in *alâcriter.*

*âc.* *A* before *C* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adverbs : as *âcervatim, Fâcile.*

*Confertos ita âcervatim mors accumulabat.* Lucr. 6, 126

*Facta ; quibus flecti fâcile et mitescere posse.* Ov. *M.* 14, 687

*âc.* But *A* before *C* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs : as *Quâcunque.*

*Quâcunque ingreditur florentia proterit arva,* Ov. *M.* 2, 791

It is also long in *fâcunde, pâcate, pâcisce, plâcabiliter, plâcate.*

*âc.* And *A* before *C* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of adverbs : as *Lâchrymose.*

*âc.* *A* before *C* is LONG in the conjunction *âc.*

*Daphnonas, platanos, âc aërias cyparissos,* Mart. 12, 50, 1

*âd.* *A* before *D* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Arcâdia*, and in the oblique cases of nouns in *as*, having their genitives in *âdis* : as <sup>2</sup>*Iliâdis* from *Ilias*, <sup>3</sup>*Lampâdis* from *lampas*.

<sup>1</sup>*Pan Deus Arcâdiæ captam te Luna fefellit,* Virg. *G.* 3, 392

<sup>2</sup>*Crimibus Iliâdes passis, peplumque ferebant* Virg. *Æ.* 1, 480

<sup>3</sup>*Argolici clypei aut Phœbeæ lampâdis instar ;* Virg. *Æ.* 3, 637

*âd.* But *A* before *D* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Cicâda*, <sup>2</sup>*Iâder.*

<sup>1</sup>*Dumque thymo pascentur apes, dum rore cicâda* Virg. *Æ.* 5, 77

<sup>2</sup>*Et tepidum in molles zephyros excurret Iâder.* Lucan. 4, 405

# A—BEFORE D IN ADJECTIVES.

It is also long in *Acādinus*.

*ād.* *A* before *D* is occasionally common in the middle syllables of nouns: as *catādramus*<sup>a</sup>, *hamādrys*, *pardrome*, *tetrādrachmu*.

*ād.* *A* before *D* is short in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Cādaver*, <sup>2</sup>*Grādus*, <sup>3</sup>*Rādīus*.

<sup>1</sup>Ex testamento sic est elata; *cādaver* Hor. S. 2, 5, 85

<sup>2</sup>Vixit seque specto cultum, faciemque, *grādumque*: Ov. M. 9, 609

<sup>3</sup>Per solis *rādīos*, Tarpeiaque fulmina jurat, Juv. 13, 78

*ād.* But *A* before *D* is sometimes long in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Cāducifer*, <sup>2</sup>*Rādix*.

<sup>1</sup>Hinc se sustulerat paribus *Cāducifer* alis: Ov. M. 2, 709

<sup>2</sup>*Rādix* fefellit me locis<sup>b</sup>. Hor. Epod. 5, 68

It is also long in *cāduceutor*, *cāduceum*, *cāduceus*, *clādes*, *lādānum*, *rādīcula*, *rādula*, *spādix*, *ruāda*, *snādela*, *trādītio*, *trādītor*, *trādūctio*, *trādūctor*, *trādūx*; and in *Cāduceus*, *Dādūchus*, *Gādes*, *Lādas*, *Lāden*.

*ād.* And *A* before *D* is occasionally common in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Idam*, <sup>2</sup>*Grādivus*.

<sup>1</sup>Doceptum miseratus *Idam* quem capta venenis. Vict.

<sup>2</sup>Finxit et innocuum maculis sordentibus *Idam*. Prud.

<sup>3</sup>*Grādivumque* patrem Geticis qui præsudet arvis. Virg. Æ. 3, 35

<sup>4</sup>Et genus a magno ducentum forte *Grādivo*. Ov. M. 6, 427

It is also common in *grādivicola*; and in *Idamitæ*, *Idrastus*, *Idria*, *Quādi*.

*ād.* *A* before *D* is short in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Anchisiādes*, <sup>2</sup>*Arcādīus*.

<sup>1</sup>Magnanimusque *Anchisiādes*, et pondus et ipsa, Virg. Æ. 5, 407

<sup>2</sup>*Arcādīo* infelix telo dat pectus inermum. Virg. Æ. 10, 425

*ād.* But *A* before *D* is sometimes long in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Erādendus*, <sup>2</sup>*Malesuādus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Erādenda* cupidinis<sup>c</sup> Hor. Car. 3, 24, 51

<sup>2</sup>Et metus, et *malesuāda* Fames, et Turpis Egestas, Virg. Æ. 6, 276

It is also long in *evādens*, *invādendus*.

*ād.* *A* before *D* is short in the first syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Idesus*, <sup>2</sup>*Iduncus*, <sup>3</sup>*Cāducus*.

<sup>a</sup> For the quantities of a vowel before a mute and liquid, see the note on *A* before *B*, common, in the first syllable of verbs.

<sup>b</sup> Iambic Dimeter.

<sup>c</sup> Glyconic.

# A. -BEFORE D IN VERBS.

<sup>1</sup>Corripuit tabulas, et postibus hæsit *æderis* *Virg. Æ. 9, 537*

<sup>2</sup>Curvarique manus et *æduncos* crescere in ungues. *Ov. M. 2, 479*

<sup>3</sup>Legatum omne capis, nec non et dulce *cæducum*. *Juv. 9, 88*

**ād.** But *A* before *D* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Rādens*, <sup>2</sup>*Trāditus*.

<sup>1</sup>Imbribus et ripas *rādentiā* flumina rodunt. *Luc. 5, 267*

<sup>2</sup>*Trāditum* ab antiquis morem servare, tuamque, *Hor. S. 1, 4, 117*

It is also long in *rādendus*, *rādicālis*, *rādicatus*, *rādicosus*, *rādulanus*, *trādendus*, *trādīturus*, *trāducendus*, *suādendus*, *suādens* ; and in *Gāditanus*.

**ād.** And *A* before *D* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of adjectives : as *Adamicus*.

Possent ad Elysios soboles *Adamica* compos *Ment.*

Tum dominus celi mæstum compellat *Idæum*. *Cyprian.*

**ād.** *A* before *D* is SHORT in the *middle* syllable of the pronoun *eādem*<sup>a</sup>.

Hæc *eādem* docuit eujum pecus<sup>†</sup> an Melibœi ? *Virg. E. 5, 87*

**ād.** *A* before *D* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Abrādo*, <sup>2</sup>*Invādo*, <sup>3</sup>*Persuādeo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Abrādet*, spoliisque unguis exercet ahenos. *Prud.*

<sup>2</sup>Tuque *invāde* viam, vaginaque eripe ferrum. *Virg. Æ. 6, 260*

<sup>3</sup>Nec tibi tam prudens quisquam *perruādeat* auctor. *Virg. G. 2, 315*

**ād.** But *A* before *D* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Immādeo*, <sup>2</sup>*Irrādio*.

<sup>1</sup>Fertilis *immāduis* madefactaque terra caducas *Ov. M. 6, 396*

<sup>2</sup>*Irrādias* vicibus gratis formare loquentes. *Claud.*

It is also short in *demādeo*, *emādeo*.

**ād.** *A* before *D* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Adhibeo*, <sup>2</sup>*Adoro*, <sup>3</sup>*Cādo*.

<sup>1</sup>Præcipiunt : surdæque *adhibent* solatia menti. *Ov. M. 9, 653*

<sup>2</sup>Illa tamen laudant omnes, mirantur, *adorant*. *Mart. 4, 49, 9*

<sup>3</sup>Heu ! *cādīs* in quenquam tantum scelus ? heu sua nobis. *Virg. Ec. 9, 17*

**ād.** But *A* before *D* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Trāduco*, <sup>2</sup>*Vādo*.

<sup>1</sup>Assuetam bello pacis *trāduxit* ad artes. *Ov. M. 15, 484*

<sup>2</sup>*Vādīmus* haud dubiam in mortem, mediæque tenemus *Virg. Æ. 2, 359*

It is also long in *rādītesco*, *rādicor*, *rādo*, *suādeo*, *suādetur*, *trādītus*, *trādo*.

<sup>a</sup> Except in the abl. sing. fem.

**A—BEFORE E IN NOUNS.**

*A* before *D* is SHORT in adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Ādeo*, <sup>2</sup>*Ādhuc*.

<sup>1</sup>Jamque *ādeo* super unus eram cum limina Vestæ. *Virg. Æn.* 2, 567

<sup>2</sup>Sponsus lævis *ādhuc*, non filius ante pudicus. *Juv.* 3, 111

But *A* before *D* is sometimes LONG in adverbs : as *Rādicitus*<sup>a</sup>.

Nec *rādicitus* evelli mala posse putandum est, *Lucr.* 3, 311

*A* before *D* is SHORT in the preposition *ād*.

Jupiter omnipotens si nondum exosus *ād* unum. *Virg. Æ.* 5, 687

*A* before *E final* in nouns forms a DIPHTHONG : as <sup>1</sup>*Lapithāē*, <sup>2</sup>*Ēbalicāē*.

<sup>1</sup>Illisit fronti *Lapithæ* Celadontis : et ossa *Ce.* *M.* 12, 250

<sup>2</sup>Namque sub *Ēbalis* nemini me turribus altis *Virg. G.* 4, 125

But *A* before *E final* in nouns is sometimes pronounced separately and SHORT : as <sup>1</sup>*Danæe*, <sup>2</sup>*Nausicæe*, <sup>3</sup>*Pasiphæe*.

<sup>1</sup>Acrisioneis *Danæe* fundasse colonis, *Virg. Æ.* 7, 410

<sup>2</sup>Si mihi *Nausicæe* patrios concederet hortos, *Mart.* 12, 31

<sup>3</sup>Vobis cum Europe nec proba *Pasiphæe*. *Prop.*

*A* before *E* in the *middle* syllables of nouns forms a DIPHTHONG : as *Adhæsum*.

Nam neque pulveris interdum sentimus *adhæsum* *Luc.* 3, 382

But *A* before *E* in the *middle* syllables of nouns sometimes forms a SHORT DIPHTHONG : as *Catæchumenus*.

Denique cum extincto *catæchumenus* ora jaceret. *Fortun.*

And *A* before *E* in the *middle* syllables of nouns is sometimes pronounced separately and SHORT : as *Michæl*.

Hunc etiam *Michæl* aulae celestis alumnus. *Drepan.*

[It is also short in *Danæel*, *Danæn*, *Raphæel*.

But *A* before *E* in the *middle* syllables of nouns is sometimes pronounced separately and LONG : as *Amphiaræus*.

*Amphiaræus* nil prosunt fata quadrigæ. *Prop.*

Derivatives retain the quantity of the words from which they are derived.

# A—BEFORE G IN NOUNS.

**æ.** *A* before *E* in the interjection *Væ* forms a DIPHTHONG, and is LONG.

— *PY. Væ mihi!*

*Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 42

**āf.** *A* before *F* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as *Venāfrum*<sup>a</sup>.

His mistum jus est oleo quod prima venāfri.

*Hor. S.* 2, 3, 45

**āf.** *A* before *F* is LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*āfer*, <sup>2</sup>*āfricus*.

<sup>1</sup>Dirus per urbes *āfer* ut Italas<sup>b</sup>.

*Hor. Car.* 4, 4, 42

<sup>2</sup>*āfricus* et vastor volvunt ad sidera fluctus.

*Virg. Æ.* 1, 80

**āf.** And *A* before *F* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of nouns: as *Vāframentum*, *Vāfritia*, *Vāfrities*<sup>c</sup>.

**āf.** *A* before *F* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as *Venāfranus*.

Pressa *Venāfrana* quod bacca emisit olivæ.

*Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 40

**āf.** *A* before *F* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*āfer*, <sup>2</sup>*āfricanus*.

<sup>1</sup>Non *āfra* avis descendat in ventrem meum<sup>c</sup>,

*Hor. Epod.* 2, 53

<sup>2</sup>Magnis cedere cogis *āfricanus*<sup>d</sup>:

*Mart.* 4, 14, 5

**āf.** But *A* before *F* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as *Vāfer*.

Quo *vāfer* ille pedes lavisset Sisyphus ære;

*Hor. S.* 2, 3, 21

**āf.** And *A* before *F* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as *Vāfri*<sup>e</sup>.

**āf.** *A* before *F* is COMMON in the adverb *Vāfre*.

**āg.** *A* before *G* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Carthāgo*, <sup>2</sup>*Imāgo*, <sup>3</sup>*Propāgo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Carthāgo*. Italiam contra, Tyberinaque longæ.

*Virg. Æ.* 1, 13

<sup>2</sup>Judice te, metuam, si nunquam fallat *imāgo*.

*Virg. Ec.* 2, 27

<sup>3</sup>Ergo aut adulta vitium *propāgine*<sup>f</sup>.

*Hor. Epod.* 2, 9

<sup>a</sup> For the quantity of a vowel before a mute and liquid, see note on *A* before *B* in the first syllable of verbs.

<sup>b</sup> Greater Alcaic.

<sup>c</sup> Iambic Trimeter

<sup>d</sup> Phalæcian.

<sup>e</sup> And in all the oblique cases of *vāfer*.

<sup>f</sup> Iambic Trimeter.

# A—BEFORE C IN ADJECTIVES.

*tris, p̄ac̄ificatio, p̄ac̄ificator, p̄lac̄abilitas, p̄lac̄amen, p̄lac̄amentum, p̄lac̄atio, ācal, s̄acom̄or; and in Br̄acara, D̄acia, D̄acus, P̄ac̄uvius, Tr̄achus, Tr̄achetis, Tr̄achyn, Tr̄achonitis.*

dc. And *A* before *C* is occasionally common in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*L̄achryma*, <sup>2</sup>*S̄acra*.

<sup>1</sup>Manat rara meas l̄achryma per genas? *Hor. Car. 4, 1, 34*

<sup>2</sup>Debita sparges l̄achryma favillam *Hor. Car. 2, 6, 23*

<sup>3</sup>S̄acra refer cereri, l̄etis operatus in herbis *Virg. G. 1, 339*

<sup>4</sup>Subsident Teucri; morem ritusque s̄acrorum *Virg. Æ. 12, 836*

It is also common in *acredula, acroama, acroasis, acrochordon, acrostichis, acroterium, lachrymatio, lachrymator, lachrymata, m̄critas, m̄critudo, m̄crochera, m̄crocolum, m̄crocomus, m̄crot, sacramentum, s̄cratio, s̄critula, s̄critificatio, s̄critificatus, s̄critificium, s̄cricarium, s̄cricola, s̄criticulus, s̄criticus, s̄critilegium, s̄critilegus, s̄critista, s̄critum.*

And in *icis, icragas, icratus, C̄acus, P̄achynus.*

ac. *A* before *C* is LONG in the middle syllables of adjectives and participles, as <sup>1</sup>*Op̄acus*: and in the oblique cases of adjectives whose nominatives end in *ax*; as <sup>2</sup>*Fer̄acis*, <sup>3</sup>*Proc̄acis*, front *ferax* and *procax*.

<sup>1</sup>Lactantem fretum per sylvas tigris op̄acas. *Ov. Met. 6, 637*

<sup>2</sup>Has concrese putant; nactasque alimenta fer̄acis *Ov. Met. 7, 416*

<sup>3</sup>Ante Larem proprium vescor: vernaſque proc̄aces. *Hor. S. 2, 6, 66*

ac. But *A* before *C* is sometimes SHORT in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Al̄acer*, <sup>2</sup>*Impl̄acidus*.

<sup>1</sup>Sic ruit in d̄ensos al̄acer Mezentius hostea. *Virg. Æ. 10, 729*

<sup>2</sup>Drusus Genaunus impl̄acidum genus. *Hor. Car. 4, 14, 10*

It is also short in *adj̄acens, amar̄acinus, amonīacus, anthracinus, cal̄ficandus, card̄iacus, char̄acatus, comm̄aculatus, commoneſaciend̄us, compl̄acatus, congr̄aciat̄us, cōacervatus, c̄elīacus, coll̄aceratus, cor̄acinus, dēc̄inatus, dec̄acuminatus, dil̄acerand̄us, dil̄aceratus, dur̄acinus, ej̄aculatus, elephantīacens, em̄aciat̄us, em̄aculatus, erith̄acus, ev̄acuand̄us, ex̄aceratus, ex̄acerbat̄us, ex̄acuendus, ex̄acuens, ex̄acutus, hȳacinth̄inus, ill̄acerabilis, ill̄aceratus, inf̄acetus, interv̄acans, ischīacus, isth̄mīacus, liqueſaciens, madoſaciendus, mal̄iacus, man̄acus, maurusīacus, naum̄ach̄arius, obj̄acens, ol̄ficiendus, omph̄acinus, omph̄acius, pateſaciendus, per̄acerbus, par̄acidus, per̄acutus, per̄f̄acetus, per̄ficiens, per̄grac̄ilis, perm̄acer, pr̄ac̄utus, pr̄ef̄acilis, pr̄egrac̄ilis, pr̄aj̄acens, psitt̄acinus, putreſaciendus, sandar̄acatus, satisf̄aciens, sem̄ilacer, stom̄achans, stom̄achicus, stom̄achosus, sub̄acidulus, sub̄acidus, sub̄jacens, superv̄acaneus, superv̄acius, symphonīacus, tetr̄achordus, ther̄iacus; and in Aetīacus, Adrīacus, Ac̄acid̄us, Ac̄acid̄inus, Amastrīacus, Am̄thusīacus, Ambr̄aciens, Ambr̄acius, Armenīacus, Arr̄ob̄uci, Ars̄acius, Athr̄a-*

<sup>a</sup> Asclepiadic.

<sup>t</sup> Sapphic.

<sup>c</sup> Greater Alcaic.

# A—BEFORE G IN ADJECTIVES.

*agripeta, agrium, adgrantia, adgrio, adgritriba, adgrum, adgrantia*; and in *agrippa, agrippina*.

*ag.* *A* before *G* is LONG in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Carthaginiensis*, <sup>2</sup>*Prasagus*, <sup>3</sup>*Propagatus*.

<sup>1</sup> Hostem qui feriet, mihi erit *Carthaginiensis*.

*Ennius.*

<sup>2</sup> Et linguae volucrum, et prasagi fulminis ignes: *Virg. Æ. 10, 177*

<sup>3</sup> Multa propagatos tandem per millia donec.

*Alcim.*

*äg.* But *A* before *G* is sometimes SHORT in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Montivagus*, <sup>2</sup>*Naufragus*.

<sup>1</sup> Namque canes ut montivagæ persæpe feraï

*Lucr. 1, 405*

<sup>2</sup> Halcyonen adeat, simulacraque naufragæ fingant. *Ov. M. 11, 638*

It is also short in *anagogicus, circumagendus, circumagens, circumagus, confragosus, confragus, evagandus, evagens, evagatus, exagitantus, exagitatus, exagogicus, fluctifragus, fluctivagus, hexagonus, inagibilis, inagitatus, infragilis, multivagus, naufragorus, navifragus, noctivagus, nubivagus, omnivagus, ossifragus, pantagathus, pelagicus, pelagius, penlagenus, peragendus, peragens, peragutatus, pervagus, podager, prateragendus, satagens, saxifragus, silvifragus, salivagus, tetragonus, vulgivagus*; and in *Agragantinus, Calagurritani, Paphlagonces, Paphlagonius, Pythagoreus, Pythagoricus, Thyragetæ*.

*dg.* And *A* before *G* is occasionally COMMON in the middle syllables of adjectives: as *Andglyphicus, Chirdgricus, Confldgratus, Desfldgrans, Desfldgratus, Pergrandus, Perdgrans, Perdgratus*; and in the oblique cases of *podager*, as *Poddgri*; and in *Poddgricus, Poddgrosus, Subdgrestis*.

*äg.* *A* before *G* is short in the first syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Agilis*, <sup>2</sup>*Frägilis*, <sup>3</sup>*Sägar*.

<sup>1</sup> Sic super Actæas ägilis Cyllenius arces

*Ov. M. 2, 730*

<sup>2</sup> Sum frägilis; sed tu moneo ne sperne sigillum.

*Mart. 14, 178*

<sup>3</sup> Utiliumque sägar rerum, et divina futuri

*Hor. Ars. Poët. 218*

*äg.* *A* before *G* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Fägineus*, <sup>2</sup>*Plägosus*.

<sup>1</sup> Fäginus curva clavo suspensus ab ansa:

*Ov. M. 8, 653*

<sup>2</sup> Esse reor, memini quas plägosum mihi parvo

*Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 70*

It is also long in *fägens, fäginus, fägutalis, flägitandus, flägitans, flägitatus, flägitosus, päganicus, paganus, plägiger, plägigerulus, sägu, vägin*.

*dg.* And *A* before *G* is occasionally COMMON in the first syllable of adjectives and participles: as *Flägrans*.

Flägrantisque Dei vultus, simulataque verba:

*Virg. Æ. 1, 710*

Per gentes humilis stravit pavor: ille flägranti

*Virg. G. 1, 331*

A—BEFORE G IN ADVERBS.

It is also common in *āgrarius*, *āgrestis*, *āgricolarius*, *flāgrifer*; and in *āgragantinus*, *āgrippenses*.

äg. *A* before *G* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Exägito*, <sup>2</sup>*Perägo*, <sup>3</sup>*Subägito*.

<sup>1</sup>*Exägitet* nostros manes ; sectetur et umbras, *Prop.* 2, 8, 19

<sup>2</sup>*Æstates peräget*, qui nigris prandia moris, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 22

<sup>3</sup>Atque ejus amicam *subägitare* ; vel heri in vino quam immodestus  
*Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 6

äg. But *A* before *G* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Prasägio*, <sup>2</sup>*Propägo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Venturam melius prasäget* navita noctem *Prop.* 3, 11, 5

<sup>2</sup>*Efficia*, ut cupide generatim sæcla *propägent*. *Lucr.* 1, 21

It is also long in *coägulo*, *evägino*, *imägino*, *indägo*, *obvägio*, *refrägito*, *refrāgor*, *suffrägino*, *suffrāgor*.

dg. And *A* before *G* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as *Defldgro*.

*Perdant* velle mori. Sic *defldgrare* minaces *Luc.* 4, 280  
—— rapido cum *defldgrat* igne. *Lucret.*

It is also common in *confldgro*, *perldgro*.

äg. *A* before *G* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Ägo*, <sup>2</sup>*Ägito*, <sup>3</sup>*Vägor*.

<sup>1</sup>Major *ägüt* Deus, atque opera ad majora ramittet. *Virg. Æ.* 12, 429

<sup>2</sup>Pectore plus *ägität*, veræque paratur arenæ. *Juv.* 6, 250

<sup>3</sup>Et quæ Cecropio monte *vägantur* apes ; *Mart.* 6, 34, 4

äg. But *A* before *G* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Flägito*, <sup>2</sup>*Vägio*.

<sup>1</sup>*Flägitat* : et mihi jam multi crudele canebant. *Virg. Æ.* 2, 124

<sup>2</sup>*Vägierunt* clamore pari : sentire putares. *Ov. Fast.* 2, 405

It is also long in *vägito*.

dg. And *A* before *G* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of verbs : as *Fldgro*.

Publius exiguae si *flägrat* amore catellæ, *Mart.* 7, 86, 3

Nos pavidi trepidare metu, crinemque *flägrantem* *Virg. Æ.* 2, 685

äg. *A* before *G* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs : as *Quadrägies*.

Qui *quadrägenis* lustris ubi vixit et uno. *Victor.*

It is also long in *irrefrägabiliter*.

---

\* Adverbs retain the quantity of words from whence they are derived.



A—BEFORE H IN INTERJECTIONS.

**äg.** *A* before *G* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adverbs:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Ägedum*, <sup>2</sup>*Mägis*.

<sup>1</sup>En ägedum dominæ mentem convertite nostræ. *Prop.* 11, 11

<sup>2</sup>Tum mägis, atque mägis blandis gaudere magistri. *Virg. G.* 3, 16

**äg.** But *A* before *G* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Flägitiose*, <sup>2</sup>*Pägatim*.

<sup>1</sup>Post hoc flägitium<sup>a</sup> misellus Cethon, *Mart.* 12, 78.

<sup>2</sup>Quem Mandela, bibit, rugosus frigore pägus. *Hor. E.* 1, 18, 16

**dg.** And *A* before *G* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as *Flägranter*.

Hos inter motus medio flägrante<sup>a</sup> tumultu. *Virg. Æ.* 11, 25

Nos pavidī trepidare metu crinemque flägrantem. *Virg. Æ.* 2, 66

**äg.** *A* before *G* is SHORT in interjections: as <sup>1</sup>*Äpage*,  
<sup>2</sup>*Äpagies*.

<sup>1</sup>Quidquam dare ausim, neque te servare, äpage te. *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 6

<sup>2</sup>Atat num formidolosus obsecro es, mi homo äpagies. *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 16

**äh.** *A* before *H* is LONG in the *final* syllable of nouns:  
as *Abiäh*, *Elijäh*, *Hallelujäh*. *Rud. Gram. Inst.*

**äh.** *A* before *H* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Ähenum*, <sup>2</sup>*Träheä*.

<sup>1</sup>Ille et Tyrium quæ purpura sensit ähenum *Ov. M.* 6, 61

<sup>2</sup>Tribulaque, träheæque et iniquo pondere rasti. *Virg. G.* 1, 164

**äh.** *A* before *H* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives  
and participles; as <sup>1</sup>*Äheneus*, <sup>2</sup>*Trähens*.

<sup>1</sup>Nec magis expressi vultus per ähenea signa. *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 24

<sup>2</sup>Ora exertantem, et naves in saxa trähentem. *Virg. Æ.* 3, 425

**äh.** *A* before *H* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of  
verbs; as <sup>1</sup>*Absträho*, <sup>2</sup>*Subträho*.

<sup>a</sup>Quandoquidem in partes, ait, absträhor, accipe, Phineu *Ov. M.* 5, 83

<sup>a</sup>Ut se subträheret bellique viæque labori, *Ov. M.* 13, 316

**äh.** *A* before *H* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs:  
as *Träho*.

Per freta longa trähar. Vix, dixerat, insilit undas: *Ov. M.* 8, 142

**äh.** *A* before *H* is LONG in interjections: as <sup>1</sup>*Äh*, <sup>2</sup>*Väh*.

<sup>a</sup> Adverbs have the same quantity as the words from which they are derived.

# A—BEFORE I IN NOUNS.

<sup>1</sup>*ih* / miseram Euridicen, anima fugiente, vocabat : *Virg. G. 4, 526*

<sup>2</sup>Nunquam quivi ego istuc intelligere. *Vāh* consilium calidum  
*Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 10*

**ai.** *A* before *I final* in nouns forms a DIPHTHONG: as *Barāis*<sup>2</sup>, *Beauvāis*.

**āi.** But *A* before *I final* in nouns is sometimes pronounced separately and SHORT: as *Tanāi*.

*Illa sibi Tanāi*: *Scythiæque paludibus udæ.* *Ov. Ep. 6, 107*

**āi.** And *A* before *I final* in nouns is occasionally pronounced separately and LONG: as <sup>1</sup>*Aulāi*, <sup>2</sup>*Aurāi*.

<sup>1</sup>*Aulāi* in medio libabant pocula Bacchi *Virg. Æn. 3, 354*

<sup>2</sup>*Æthereum sensum, atque aurāi simplicis ignem* *Virg. Æn. 6, 747*

It is also long in *Menelāi*, *Protesilāi*, *Agesilāi*.

**ai.** *A* before *I* in the *middle* syllables of nouns forms a DIPHTHONG and is LONG: as <sup>1</sup>*Ambubaīarum*, <sup>2</sup>*Esaiās*.

<sup>1</sup>*Ambubaīarum* collegia pharmacopolæ *Hor. S. 2, 1*

<sup>2</sup>*Evomult spirante Deo, quæ sanctus Esaiās.* *Prud.*

It is also long in *Anāites*, *Sinaīda*, *Squatraīa*.

**āi.** But *A* before *I* in the *middle* syllables of nouns is sometimes pronounced separately and LONG: as *Achāia*.

*Stabit et auxilium promittet Achāia Trojæ.* *Ov. M. 13, 325*

It is also long in *Amphiarāides*, *Panchāia*, *Panathenāicus*.

**ai.** And *A* before *I* in the *middle* syllables of nouns is occasionally pronounced separately and SHORT: as *Danāides*.

*Urnasque frustra Danāides plenas ferunt.* *Senec.*

It is also short in *Aglāia*.

**ai.** *A* before *I* in the *first* syllable of nouns forms a DIPHTHONG: as <sup>1</sup>*Baīus*, <sup>2</sup>*Laīus*, <sup>3</sup>*Naīades*.

<sup>1</sup>*Nullus in orbe sinus Baīis præluceat amœnis* *Hor. E. 1, 1, 83*

<sup>2</sup>*Ensem sceptrigeri spoliū lacrymabile Laīi.* *Stat.*

<sup>3</sup>*Naīades æquoræ durisque in montibus ortæ* *Ov. M. 14, 557*

It is also long in *Aīus*, *Caieta*, *Caius*, *Maīa*.

**ai.** But *A* before *I* in the *first* syllable of nouns is

\* Ainsworth's Geo. Ind.

# A—BEFORE I IN VERBS.

sometimes pronounced separately and SHORT: as  
<sup>1</sup>*Cāmus*, <sup>2</sup>*Cāphas*.

<sup>1</sup>*Si modo penitet facti quod teste Cāno.*

*Victor.*

<sup>2</sup>*Contingit ad tristes Cāpha deducitur sedes.*

*Sedul.*

It is also short in *Xigleuces*, *Xizoon*, *Cāci*.

āi. And *A* before *I* in the *first* syllable of nouns is occasionally pronounced separately and LONG: as <sup>1</sup>*Cāius*,  
<sup>2</sup>*Nāis*.

<sup>1</sup>*Cāius a prima tremebundum luce salutat.*

*Mari.*

<sup>2</sup>*Nāis et implicitos comibat pectine crines.*

*Calphur.*

āi. And *A* before *I* in the *first* syllable of nouns is occasionally pronounced separately and COMMON: as *Cāin*.

*Quo te præcipitat rabies tua, perfide Cāin.*

*Prud.*

*Atque Cāin hic nomen habet cui junctus Abelus.*

*Cyprian.*

āi. *A* before *I* *final* in adjectives is pronounced separately and SHORT: as *Danāi*.

*Eruerint Danāi, quæque ipse miserrima vidi*

*Virg. Æn. 2, 5*

ūi. *A* before *I* in the *middle* syllables of adjectives is sometimes pronounced separately and LONG: as *Achāi*.

*Inter Achāiades longe pulcherrima matres.*

*Ov. Ep. 3, 71*

It is also long in *Achāicus*, *Panchāicus*.

āi. But *A* before *I* in the *middle* syllables of adjectives is occasionally pronounced separately and SHORT: as *Phocāicus*.

*Phocāico bibulas lingebat murice lanas.*

*Ov. M. 6, 9*

It is also short in *Hebrāicus*.

āi. *A* before *I* in the *first* syllable of adjectives is pronounced separately and LONG: as *Nāicus*.

*Supposita excipiens Nāica dona manu*

*Prop.*

āi. *A* before *I* in the *middle* syllables of verbs forms a DIPHTHONG, and is LONG: as *Resāisire*. Index alter Ainsw.

āi. *A* before *I* in the *first* syllable of verbs forms a DIPHTHONG, and is LONG: as *Aīo*<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> *āi* is a diphthong in every part of this verb when followed by a vowel: as *aīo*, *aīcam*, *aīas*, *aīat*. But the *a* before the diphthong is dissolved, and the *i* is short in every place where it is followed by a consonant: as *āis*, *āit*

# A—BEFORE L IN NOUNS.

*Ainsw.* cūm sibi sint congesta cibaria : sicut *Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 32*  
It also forms a diphthong in *Paisire*. Index alter *Ainsw.*

i. But *A* before *I* in the *first* syllable of verbs is sometimes pronounced separately and **SHORT** : as *Āit*.

Miles *Āit*, multo jam fractus membra labore, *Hor. S. 1, 1, 5*

ii. *A* before *I* in adverbs is pronounced separately and **SHORT** : as *Hebrāicē*.

*Hebrāice*. Lact. Index Vit. *Ainsw.*

iii. *A* before *L final* is **SHORT** in nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Annibāl*,  
<sup>2</sup>*Asdrubāl*, <sup>3</sup>*Vectigāl*.

<sup>1</sup>*Annibāl*, et stantes Collina in turre mariti. *Juv. 6, 290*

<sup>2</sup>*Lætaturque acies, qua concutit Asdrubāl hastam.* *Silius.*

<sup>3</sup>*Rettulit ignotum gelidis vectigāl ab oris.* *Claud.*

iv. But *A* before *L final* is sometimes **LONG** in nouns : as *Sāl*.

*Sāl*, oleum, panis, mel, piper, herba, novem. *Auson. 86, 2*

v. *A* before *L* is **LONG** in the *middle* syllables of nouns :  
as <sup>1</sup>*Bacchanālia*, <sup>2</sup>*Funāle*, <sup>3</sup>*Liberālitas*.

<sup>1</sup>*Qui Curios simulant, et Bacchanālia vivunt.* *Juv. 2, 3*

<sup>2</sup>*Lampadibus densum rapuit funāle coruscis :* *Ov. M. 12, 247*

<sup>3</sup>*Sensuro bona liberālītātis* *Mart. 8, 38, 2*

vi. But *A* before *L* is sometimes **SHORT** in the *middle* syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Amygdāla*, <sup>2</sup>*Itālia*.

<sup>1</sup>*Nec glandes, Amarylli, tuæ, nec amygdāla desunt ;* *Ov. M. 3, 183*

<sup>2</sup>*Altior Itāliæ ruinis !* *Hor. Car. 3, 5, 40*

It is also short in *abāctienatio*, *æsalon*, *amygdālites*, *anacephalæosis*, *anā-  
ecta*, *anālectio*, *anālectides*, *apūlēstri*, *ascūlabotes*, *ascūlonia*, *aspālathus*, *as-  
ragālus*, *bombālio*, *bubūlus*, *cacūlia*, *camelopardālis*, *catālogus*, *cacūlis*, *ce-  
hūlea*, *cephālicum*, *cephālus*, *chenālopes*, *chrysālis*, *chrysothūlis*, *consūlutatio*,  
*orādoceates*, *crotālia*, *crotālistria*, *crotālum*, *cymbūlum*, *cynocephālea*, *diālec-  
ics* (the art of logic) *diālectica* (logical matters) *diālecticus*, *diālectus*, *dū-  
econ*, *diālogus*, *cālē*, *erithūles*, *eristhāle*, *eripetālos*, *gabāllum*, *gnaphālicum*,  
*ierpālus*, *hepiālus*, *hezecontūlithus*, *hyūlus*, *hydrocephālos*, *hypodādasculus*,  
*atrāliptes*, *atrāliptice*, *intercālarium*, *invāletudo*, *leontopetālon*, *leucopetālos*,  
*negāleria*, *megālographia*, *myrobālanum*, *mytopetālon*, *necydālus*, *nyctālops*,  
*amphālocarpon*, *onocrotālus*, *opālum*, *opālus*, *ornithogālon*, *oxūlis*, *ozygāla*,  
*xarālysis*, *pardālianches*, *pardālios*, *pardālis*, *pardālium*, *persūlutatio*, *petū-  
lum*, *phāila*, *phānicobālanus*, *platāleu*, *polygāla*, *prævalēntia*, *pyrālis*, *rho-  
ālon*, *sandāligrulæ*, *sandālis*, *sandālium*, *sundālum*, *scytāla*, *spatālium*, *spa-*

A—BEFORE L IN ADJECTIVES.

*tälocinædus, trithälis*; and in *Abälus, Acäländrum, Acidälia, Acidälus, Ägiäle, Ägiäleus, Ägiälus, Äihälia, Äihäliides, Anchiäle, Anchiälum, Anchiälus, Andabälis, Ascälophus, Ascälus, Astyphälæa, Atülanta, Atülant, Attälus, Bucephäle, Bucephälus, Bupälus, Burdegäla, Cabälæce, Cabälie, Harpälus, Harpälÿce, Hegäleos, Hellogabälus, Hyäle, Hypälus, Idälium, Idälus, Manälus, Megäle, Megälopolis, Menälippe, Menälippus, Mycäli, Mycälæssus, Cehälia, Cehälia, Omphäle, Parälus, Podäliurus, Pygmäliön, Sygäliön, Tantälius, Tandäliu*; and in the oblique cases of *Annibal, Ardrubal, &c.*

*dl.* And *A* before *L* is occasionally COMMON in the middle syllables of nouns: as *Cordälium*.

Quum virides algas, et rubra coräka nudat. *Auson. Ed. 10, 69*  
Sic et corälium quo primum contigit auras, *Ov. M. 15, 416*

It is also common in *Ascälon, Pharsälia, Stympähliides*.

*äl.* *A* before *L* is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Cälamus, Cälathus, Pälus*<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Fregisti et cälamos; quæ tu, perverse Menalca, *Virg. Ec. 3, 13*  
<sup>2</sup>Vos trahitis lanam, cälathisque peracta refertis *Juv. 2, 54*  
<sup>2</sup>Dis juranda pälus, oculis incognita nostris. *Ov. M. 2, 46*

*äl.* But *A* before *L* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*älea, Hälitus*.

<sup>1</sup>Major avaritiæ patuit sinus? älea quando *Juv. 1, 88*  
<sup>2</sup>Hälitus et soles, et levis aura terat. *Mart. 10, 42, 2*

It is also long in *äla, äleator, älec, älembicum, äles, bälæna, bälatus, bälästa, hälistarium, cälignatio, cäligno, cälö, hälicula, hälo, hälus, mäla, mälabathrum, mälicorium, mälum, mälus, päla, pälatio, pälum, pälus (a peg or pin) quälitas, quälum, quälus, squäliditas, squälör, squälus, täloria, täles, täleola, tälia, tälio, tälitrum, tälus*; and in *Cälutia, Cälisto, Cälönstoma, Lälætania, Pälanteum, Thäles*.

*äl.* *A* before *L* is LONG in the middle syllables of adjectives and participles, as <sup>1</sup>*Immortälis, Lethälis, Liberälis*; and in all other adjectives ending in *älis*.

<sup>1</sup>Narrabo interitum. Deus immortälis haberi *Hor. Ars Poet. 464*  
<sup>2</sup>Ast homini ferrum lethäle incide nefanda *Juv. 15, 166*  
<sup>2</sup>Queris quam vetus atque liberäle? *Mart. 7, 78, 2*

*äl.* But *A* before *L* is sometimes SHORT in the middle syllables of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Invälidus, Idälius*.

<sup>1</sup>Et longum inväliidi collum cervicibus æquat *Juv. 3, 88*  
<sup>2</sup>Venantem Idälio vertice durus aper. *Propert.*

<sup>a</sup> Alvarez.

<sup>b</sup> A marsh.

<sup>c</sup> Phalæcian.

# A—BEFORE L IN ADVERBS.

It is also short in *abalienatus*, *amygdālinus*, *attālicus*, *cephālicus*, *coalescens*, *concūlefactorius*, *concūlefactus*, *consūlutatus*, *dādālus*, *exālumīnatus*, *inālescens*, *insūlūtoris*, *insūlutatus*, *intercālaris*, *intercālaris*, *intercālatus*, *inālescens*, *parālyticus*, *percūlefactus*, *percūlūlus*, *prēcūlūlus*, *prēcūlūlus*, *prēcūlūlus*, *prēcūlūlus*, *revālescens*, *sanddīgigerulus*, *tethūlassomenus*, *tryxālis*, *unicālamus*; and in *Abāli*, *Acidālicus*, *Atālantāus*, *Attālicus*, *Cardīlitanus*, *Castālides*, *Castālius*, *Cephālantīani*, *Deucālionēus*, *Hispālēnsis*, *Itālicus*, *Itālus*, *Mānālis*, *Mānālius*, *Megālēnsis*, *Megāleriacus*, *Mycālēus*, *Mycālēnsis*, *Œbālis*, *Œbālius*, *Tantāleus*, *Tantālis*.

**āl.** *A* before *L* is SHORT in the first syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*ālacer*, <sup>2</sup>*Cālidus*, <sup>3</sup>*Mālinus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Sic ruit in densos ālacer Mezentius hostes.* Virg. *Æ.* 10, 720

<sup>2</sup>*Et potet cālidam qui mihi laudat aquam.* Mart. 6, 86, 6

<sup>3</sup>*At tu nauta vagæ ne parce mālinus arenæ* Hor. *Carm.* 1, 28, 23

**āl.** But *A* before *L* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*ālifer*, <sup>2</sup>*Tālis*.

<sup>1</sup>*Transit et ālifero tollitur axe Ceres.* Ov. *Fast.* 4, 562

<sup>2</sup>*Tālem dives arat Capua, et vicina Vesevo* Virg. *G.* 2, 224

It is also long in *ālaris*, *ālaris*, *ālatus*, *ālătorius*, *āles*, *āliger*, *bālans*, *bālōlus*, *cāligans*, *cāligineus*, *cāliginosus*, *hālans*, *mālisferus*, *mālinus*, *pālābundus*, *pālāndus*, *pālans*, *pālatus*, *pālitanus*, *squālēus*, *squālūlus*, *tālaris*, *tālaris*, and in *quālis* and its compounds; also in *Lālitanus*, *Sālentinus*.

**āl.** *A* before *L* is SHORT in the middle syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Convālesco*, <sup>2</sup>*Percāleo*, <sup>3</sup>*Prēcūlēo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Convāluit; rogos iste cremet mea viscera, dixit.* Ov. *M.* 8, 478

<sup>2</sup>*Percāluit solis; cœnumque, udæque paludes* Ov. *M.* 1, 418

<sup>3</sup>*Quisquis equo jaculoque potens, qui prēcūlet arcu,* Stat. *Ach.* 2, 122

**āl.** But *A* before *L* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Exhālo*, <sup>2</sup>*Inhālo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Exhālanteque Lacus nebulam fluviique perennes;* Lucr. 5, 464

<sup>2</sup>*Nec inhālet odores.* Lucr.

It is also long in *adhālo*, *rehālo*.

**āl.** *A* before *L* is SHORT in the first syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*ālō*, <sup>2</sup>*Cālefacto*, <sup>3</sup>*Cāleo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Isse comes: longaque ālit assuetudine flammæ.* Ov. *M.* 10, 173

<sup>2</sup>*Sub noctem gelidam lignis cālefactat ahenum.* Hor. *Ep.* 2, 2, 169

<sup>3</sup>*Dum cālet, et medio sol est altissimus orbe:* Ov. *M.* 1, 592

**āl.** But *A* before *L* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Cāligo*, <sup>2</sup>*Hālo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Cāligat, nubem eripiam: tu ne qua parentis* Virg. *Æ.* 2, 606

<sup>2</sup>*Hālat, et immodico sexta Nerone calet.* Mart. 10, 48, 4

It is also long in *bālo*, *mālo*, *pālor*, *squāleo*, *trāloquor*, *trālucco*.

A.—BEFORE M IN NOUNS.

*äl.* *A* before *L* is LONG in the middle syllables of adverbs:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Frugäliter*, <sup>2</sup>*Furiäliter*, <sup>3</sup>*Genitäliter*

<sup>1</sup>Cum me hortaretur, parce, *frugäliter*, atque *Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 107*

<sup>2</sup>Non tamen exactum, quid agat *furiäliter* odii *Ov. Fast. 3, 637*

<sup>3</sup>Seminibus commisceri *genitäliter* apta, *Lucr. 4, 1253*

*äl.* But *A* before *L* is sometimes SHORT in the middle syllables of adverbs; as *Prævälide*, *Propälam*.

*äl.* *A* before *L* is SHORT in the first syllable of adverbs:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Äliquando*, <sup>2</sup>*Äliter*, <sup>3</sup>*Mäle*.

<sup>1</sup>Orbatura patres *äliquando*, fulmina ponat. *Ov. M. 2, 391*

<sup>2</sup>Atque *äliter* fortis crinibus *Æthiopes*. *Mart. Spect. 3, 10*

<sup>3</sup>Nam *mäle* re gesta, cum vellem mittere operto *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 37*

*äl.* But *A* before *L* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Quälíbet*, <sup>2</sup>*Tälíter*.

<sup>1</sup>*Quälíbet*. Illa tuo sententia semper in ore. *Juv. 14, 205*

<sup>2</sup>*Tälíter* exuta est veterem nova Roma senectam *Mart. 5, 7, 3*

It is also long in *pälatim*, *quälíter*, *quälítercumque*, *quälíbet*, *equälíde*.

*äl.* *A* before *L* is SHORT in the conjunction *Älioiui*:

Quod mæchus foret, aut sicarius, aut *älioiui*. *Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 4*

*äm.* *A* before *M* final in nouns is LONG\* if followed

\* The quantity of final syllables in *am*, *em*, *im*, and *um*, appears to have been less settled among the Latin poets, than any other combination of vowels and consonants. These syllables were usually elided by the purest writers of the Augustan age: as

Littora: mult(um) ille et terris jactatus et alto, *Verg. Æn. 1, 3*

O curas homin(um)! O quant(um) est in rebus inane! *Pers. 1, 1*

Natur(am) expelles furca, tamen usque recurret, *Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24*

Quam merc(em) ostendi? Leporem venator ut alta *Hor. S. 1, 2, 105*

But, there are instances among the Latin poets of these syllables being unelided and LONG: as

Scit non esse casum. Oritur tuta facultas. *Lucan.*

O me felicem! O nox mihi candida! et, O tu *Prop.*

Et tantum venerata virum, hunc sedula curret. *Tib.*

And there are instances of these syllables being unelided and SHORT: as

Dum quidē unus homo Roma tota superescit. *Romulus.*

Prætextæ ac tunicæ, Lydorum opus sordidum omne *Lucilius.*

From these facts, I presume, my position is established, that the quantity of *am*, *em*, *im*, and *um*, was not fixed or determined among the old Latin poets. This must not be lost sight of in scanning. The general practice of those who now compose Latin verses, is to make these syllables long, if followed by a consonant, and to elide them if followed by a vowel.

.A--BEFORE M IN NOUNS.

by a consonant, but if succeeded by a vowel the syllable is elided: as <sup>1</sup>*Flamm(am)*, <sup>2</sup>*Mensām*.

<sup>1</sup>Descendo, ac ducente Deo *flamm(am)* inter et hostes *V. Æ. 2, 652*

<sup>2</sup>Accubuere Dei. *Mensām* succincta tremensque *Ov. M. 8, 660*

*ām*. *A* before *M* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Juvāmen*, <sup>2</sup>*Ligāmen*, <sup>3</sup>*Moderāmen*.

<sup>1</sup>Fert hæmophthisicis, cum posca sumpta, *juvāmen*. *Æm. Macer. 2, 3*

<sup>2</sup>Quæ cum Sidoniæ nocturna *ligāmina* mitræ. *Prop. 2, 29, 15*

<sup>3</sup>Inque diem alipedum jus et *moderāmen* equorum. *Ov. M. 2, 48*

*ām*. But *A* before *M* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Calāmus*, <sup>2</sup>*Orchāmus*.

<sup>1</sup>Pan primus *calāmos* cera conjungere plures *Virg. Ec. 2, 32*

<sup>2</sup>Rexit Achæmenias urbes pater *Orchāmus*: isque *Ov. M. 4, 212*

It is also short in *aceldūma*, *adūmantis*, *adāmas*, *androdāmas*, *argyro-dāmas*, *balsānum*, *calāmetum*, *calāmister*, *calāmitas*, *calāmīta*, *calāmochnus*, *carādānomum*, *castrāmetator*, *catāmitus*, *cerāmites*, *chiliodynāmis*, *chirā-mazium*, *cinnānolagus*, *cinnānomum*, *cinnānum*, *concūmeratio*, *cyāmea*, *cyāmos*, *cychrāmus*, *cyclāminus*, *diāmeter*, *dynāmis*, *garāmanites*, *harmā-maza*, *hippopotāmus*, *hyocyāmus*, *isocinnāmon*, *metāmorphosis*, *nasāmonites*, *opobalsānum*, *parānese*, *pelāmis*, *percāmena*, *potāmantis*, *potāmogiton*, *pro-sedānum*, *pyrāmis*, *salāmandra*, *salgāmo*, *salgāmarius*, *sciāmachia*, *semi-diāmeter*, *seānoides*, *seānum*, *spithāma*, *struthocāmelus*, *syāminum*, *syā-minus*, *telāmo*, *thalāmegos*, *thalāmus*, *theūmedes*, *theridāmus*, *xylobalsānum*, *xylocinnāmon*; and in *Agāmēmnon*, *Alcāmenes*, *Alcidāmus*, *Amphidāmus*, *Andrāmytes*, *Apāmea*, *Arsāmes*, *Astydāmas*, *Athāmantiades*, *Athāmas*, *Calāmis*, *Cinnānus*, *Deidāmia*, *Eurydānus*, *Garāmus*, *Hecāmede*, *Hippo-dāmia*, *Iphidāmas*, *Laodāmia*, *Lygdānum*, *Lygdāmus*, *Mesopotāmia*, *Na-āmon*, *Palāmedes*, *Pergāmus*, *Polydāmas*, *Potāmos*, *Priāmus*, *Pyrānus*, *Rhadāmanthus*, *Salāmus*, *Semirāmis*, *Telāmon*, *Telāmoniades*, *Theodāmas*, *Therāmenes*, *Therodāmas*.

*ām*. *A* before *M* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Āmicus*, <sup>2</sup>*Cāminus*, <sup>3</sup>*Fāmes*.

<sup>1</sup>Tristes et a magno semper timearis *āmico*. *Juv. 3, 57*

<sup>2</sup>Udos cum foliis ramos urente *cāmino*. *Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 81*

<sup>3</sup>Dicta *fāmes* Cereris quamvis contraria semper *Ov. M. 8, 814*

*ām*. But *A* before *M* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syl-lable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Fāma*, <sup>2</sup>*Hāmus*.

<sup>1</sup>Exanimata natant. Ipsum quoque Nereæ *fāma* est. *Ov. M. 2, 268*

<sup>2</sup>Occultum visus decurrere piscis ad *hāmun*: *Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 74*

It is also long in *āmandatio*, *āmanuensis*, *āmentia*, *āmentum*, *āmissio*, *āmissus*, *āmoliitio*, *āmotio*, *āmuletum*, *cāmus*, *clāmatio*, *clāmator*, *clūmitatio*, *drāma*, *fāmigeratio*, *fāmosa*, *flāmcn*, *flāmina*, *flāminica*, *flāminium*, *grāmosi*, *grāmea*, *hāmioleta*, *hāmulus*, *lāma*, *lāmella*, *lāmellula*, *lāmentum*, *lāmīna*, *lā-*



# A—BEFORE M IN ADJECTIVES.

*miſum, rāmale, rāmenta, rāmentum, rānex, rāmulus, rāmus, rāmuſculus, ſquāma, ſtānen, ſtrānen, ſtrāmentum, trāmo, trānes, zāmina, zāmiæ; and in Imāſia, Imianus, Dāmocles, Dāmatas, Dāmun, Dāmophilus, Flāma, Flāminia, Flāminium, Flāminius, Māmera, Māmercus, Mānertes, Māmura.*

*am.* *A* before *M* final in adjectives is elided, if followed by a vowel, and LONG, if followed by a consonant.<sup>a</sup>

*ām.* *A* before *M* is LONG in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Adāmicus*, <sup>2</sup>*Infāmis*, <sup>3</sup>*Intāminatus*.

<sup>1</sup>Posset ad Elysios soboles *Adāmica* campos. *Mont.*

<sup>2</sup>Unde sit *infāmis*; qua re malè fortibus undis *Ov. M. 4, 286*

<sup>3</sup>*Intāminatis* fulget honoribus<sup>b</sup>: *Hor. Carm. 3, 2, 19*

*ām.* But *A* before *M* is sometimes SHORT in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Ināmænus*, <sup>2</sup>*Pergāmeus*.

<sup>1</sup>Persephonen adiit, *ināmænaque* regna tenentem *Ov. M. 10, 15*

<sup>2</sup>*Pergāmeanque* voco: et lætam cognomine gentem *Virg. Æ. 3, 133*

It is also short in *adāmanteus*, *adāmantiuus*, *adāmantus*, *balsāminus*, *catāmitus*, *cinnāmomimus*, *concamerandus*, *concameratus*, *deāmatus*, *hexāmeter*, *ināmatus*, *pentāmeter*, *perāmans*, *perāmæus*, *pyramidatus*, *semimictus*, *spithāmæus*; and in *Agāmemnonius*, *Arāmæi*, *Cerāmicus*, *Garimanticus*, *Taxāmata*, *Polydāmanteus*, *Priāmæus*, *Rhadāmanteus*, *Solāminius*, *Therodāmanteus*.

*ām.* *A* before *M* is LONG in the first syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Amens*, <sup>2</sup>*Fāmosus*, <sup>3</sup>*Grāmæneus*.

<sup>1</sup>Ne trepides cæli divisis partibus *amens*, *Lucr. 6, 85*

<sup>2</sup>*Fāmosus*, multa cum libertate notabant. *Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 5*

<sup>3</sup>Margine *grāmæneo* patulos incinctus hiatus: *Ov. M. 3, 162*

*ām.* But *A* before *M* is sometimes SHORT in the first syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Amicus*, <sup>2</sup>*Cāmurus*.

<sup>1</sup>Pauca reformido. Davusne? Ita Davus, *amicum* *Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 2*

<sup>2</sup>Pes etiam et *cāmuris*, hirtæ sub cornibus aures. *Virg. G. 3, 55*

It is also short in *amabilis*, *amandus*, *amans*, *amaracinus*, *amarus*, *amatorius*, *amethystinus*, *amictus*, *amænus*, *amussitatus*, *amygdalinus*, *cāmælinus*, *cāmærarivus*, *cāmînatus*, *dāmascenus*, *fāmelicus*, *fāmiliaricus*, *fāmiliaris*, *fāmularis*, *fāmulus*, *fāmularis*, *sāmulus*, *sāmivus*; and in *Imastriacus*, *Imathustiacus*, *Imazonivus*, *Imazonivus*, *Imarinus*, *Imiterivus*, *Imiterivus*, *Imythæonivus*, *Sāmivus*.

*am.* *A* before *M* final in pronouns is LONG if followed

<sup>a</sup> See note on *A* before *M* final in nouns.

<sup>b</sup> Alcaic.

A—BEFORE M IN ADVERBS.

by a consonant, but elided if succeeded by a vowel: as *Illam*.

Hanc volo, quæ non vult; *illam* quæ vult ego nolo. *Auson. Epig.* 39, 1  
*Ill(am) omnis tectis, agrisque effusa juvenus,*

*Auson. ed.* 13. *egr. spon.* 6

*am.* A before M *final* in verbs is elided, if followed by a vowel, and LONG if succeeded by a consonant<sup>a</sup>.

Si vero et pater est, *comed(am)* inquit, flebile nati. *Juv.* 13, 84  
 Ut nihil *adjiciam* non possum innoxia dici. *Ov. M.* 9, 627

*ãm.* A before M is LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Conclāmo*, <sup>2</sup>*Exāmino*, <sup>3</sup>*Moriāmur*, from *morior*.

<sup>1</sup>*Conclāmat* virgo: genitor lugubris, et amens *Ov. M.* 4, 691

<sup>2</sup>*Dicam* si potero. Male verum *exāminat* omnis *Hor. S.* 2, 2, 8

<sup>3</sup>*Incense*: *moriāmur*, et in media arma *ruāmus*. *Virg. Æn.* 2, 355

*ãm.* But A before M is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Adāmo*, <sup>2</sup>*Redāmo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Stultus* Achilleos non *adāmasset* equos *Ov. Tr.* 3, 4, 28

<sup>2</sup>*Quo redāmetur* amans, et amet quem, &c. *Pr.*

It is also short in *castrūmetor*, *concāmero*, *exāmo*, *exāmurco*, *ināmaresco*.

*ãm.* A before M is LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Āmitto*, <sup>2</sup>*Clāmo*, <sup>3</sup>*Lāmentor*.

<sup>1</sup>*Āmitto* Anchisen: hic me, pater optime, fessum *Virg. Æn.* 3, 710

<sup>2</sup>*Frontonis* platani, convulsæque marmora *clāmant* *Juv.* 1, 12

<sup>3</sup>*Cum lāmentāmur*, non apparere labores *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 224

*ãm.* But A before M is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Āmo*, <sup>2</sup>*Fāmulo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Nempe* tenens quod *āmo*, gremioque in Iasonis hærens, *Or. M.* 7, 66

<sup>2</sup>*Quæ* tibi jucundo *fāmularer* serva labore. *Catull.* 64, 161

It is also short in *cāminor*, *hāmazor*, *sāmio*.

*am.* A before M in the *final* syllable of adverbs is elided, if followed by a vowel, but LONG, if a consonant begins the next word<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>*Nusqu(am)* *abero*, et tutum patrio te limine sistam. *Virg. Æ.* 2, 620

<sup>2</sup>*Mane* ruunt portis, *nusquam moræ*: rursus easdem. *Virg. G.* 4, 185

*ãm.* A before M is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as *Exāmussim*.

<sup>a</sup> See note on A before N *final* in nouns.

A—BEFORE N IN NOUNS.

SO. Næ ista edepol, si hæc vera loquitur, *exāmissim* est optima.

*Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 213

*ām.* But *A* before *M* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of adverbs: as *Infāmissimē*<sup>a</sup>.

*Falsus honor juvat, et mendax infāmia terret.* *Hor. E.* 1, 16, 39

*ām.* *A* before *M* is SHORT in the first syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Amabiliter*, <sup>2</sup>*Amice*, <sup>3</sup>*Familiariter*.

<sup>1</sup>*Lusit amabiliter; donec jam sævus apertam* *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 148

<sup>2</sup>*Altera poscit opem res, et conjurat amice.* *Hor. Ars Poet.* 411

<sup>3</sup>*Causa mortem hujus tam fert familiariter.* *Ter. And.* 1, 1, 84

*ām.* But *A* before *M* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of adverbs: as *Squāmatim*<sup>a</sup>.

*Nec duplici squāma lorica fidelis et auro.* *Virg. Æ.* 9, 707

It is also long in *quāmodrem*.

*am.* *A* before *M* final in prepositions is LONG, if followed by a consonant, but elided if followed by a vowel: as *Palam*.

*Sed palām captis gravis, heu nefas heu!*<sup>b</sup> *Hor. Car.* 4, 6, 17

*Jamque pal(am) est demens; inconcessamque fatetur* *Ov. M.* 9, 637

*am.* *A* before *M* final in conjunctions is governed by the same rule as *A* before *M* in prepositions: as *Nam*.

*Nām tu missa tua revocasti fulmina dextra;* *Mart.* 6, 83, 3

*(Nam) et cœlebs nunquam desinet esse gener.* *Auson. par.* 8, 18

*ām.* *A* before *M* is SHORT in the middle syllables of conjunctions: as <sup>1</sup>*Attāmen*, <sup>2</sup>*Veruntāmen*.

<sup>1</sup>*Attāmen et justum poteras et scribere fortem,* *Hor. S.* 2, 1, 16

<sup>2</sup>*Ignē facit votum: vcruntāmen æstuat intus.* *Ov. M.* 9, 464

*ām.* *A* before *M* is SHORT in the first syllable of conjunctions: as <sup>1</sup>*Tāmen*, <sup>2</sup>*Tāmetsi*.

<sup>1</sup>*Sed tāmen, ille deus qui sit, da, Tityre, nobis.* *Virg. Ec.* 1, 19

<sup>2</sup>*PA. Nuptiæ mihi. DA. Et id scio. PA. Hodie. DA. Obtundis*

*tāmetsi, intelligo.* *Ter. And.* 2, 2, 11

*ān.* *A* before *N* final is LONG in nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Æneān*<sup>c</sup>, <sup>2</sup>*Pān*, <sup>3</sup>*Titān*.

<sup>a</sup> Adverbs have the same quantity as the nouns from which they are derived.

<sup>b</sup> Sapphic.

<sup>c</sup> Acc. sing. of *Æneas*.

# A—BEFORE N IN NOUNS.

- <sup>1</sup> *Magnanimum Æcān* et fata extrema secutus, *Virg. Æ. 9, 204*  
<sup>2</sup> *Pān* etiam Arcadia mecum si iudice certet, *Virg. Æ. 4, 58*  
<sup>3</sup> Finierat *Tūān* : omnemque refugerat Orpheus *Ov. M. 10, 79*

*ān.* But *A* before *N* *final* is sometimes **SHORT** in nouns :  
as *Æginān*<sup>a</sup>.

Namque ferunt raptam patriis *Æginān* ab undis. *Statius.*

*ān.* *A* before *N* is **LONG** in the *middle* syllables of nouns :  
as <sup>1</sup> *Arānea*, <sup>2</sup> *Insānia*, <sup>3</sup> *Membrāna*.

- <sup>1</sup> *Stamina*, non summo quæ pendet *arānea* tigno. *Ov. M. 4, 179*  
<sup>2</sup> Et procul : O miseri, quæ tanta *insānia*, cives ? *Virg. Æ. 2, 42*  
<sup>3</sup> *Membrānis* intus positis, delere licebit. *Hor. Ars Poet. 389*

*ān.* But *A* before *N* is sometimes **SHORT** in the *middle* syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup> *Cyāne*, <sup>2</sup> *Dardānus*.

- <sup>1</sup> Inter Sicelidas *Cyāne* celeberrima *Nymphas* ; *Ov. M. 5, 412*  
<sup>2</sup> Hæ nobis propriæ sedes : hinc *Dardānus* ortus, *Virg. Æ. 3, 167*

It is also short in *æquānimitas*, *amānuensis*, *balānites*, *balānitis*, *balānus*, *basānites*, *botānismus*, *castānea*, *castānctum*, *chrysobachānum*, *clibānus*, *commānularis*, *cyānus*, *dardānarius*, *dardānium*, *diānome*, *drepanis*, *erythrodānum*, *exānimatio*, *galbānum*, *hierobotāne*, *hippomānes*, *inānimementum*, *ladānum*, *lagānum*, *lampānas*, *lasānus*, *libānochirus*, *libānotis*, *libānotus*, *libānus*, *lithānicus*, *longānimitas*, *magnānimitas*, *mechānice*, *mechānicus*, *melānoctos*, *melāneus*, *melānia*, *melānion*, *melānurus*, *myrobālānum*, *ocēanus*, *opopānax*, *orgānicus*, *orgānum*, *parānete*, *parānites*, *phasgānion*, *pharnicobālāna*, *phrygānion*, *platānista*, *platānon*, *plutānus*, *popānus*, *prytāneum*, *prytānis*, *ptisāna*, *ptisānarium*, *pusillānimitas*, *raphānitis*, *raphānus*, *sabānum*, *semicānaliculus*, *stephānitæ*, *stephānitis*, *stephānomelis*, *stephānopolis*, *tetānothrum*, *tetānus*, *trichomānes*, *tympānista*, *tympānites*, *tympānium*, *tympānotriba*, *tympānum*, *typānum*, *unānimitas*, *urānoscopus* ; and in *Anticānis*, *Antilibānus*, *Apollophānes*, *Apuscidānus*, *Arsānias*, *Ascānia*, *Ascānius*, *Astyānax*, *Athānasius*, *Athūnati*, *Capāneus*, *Catāna*, *Cocrānus*, *Cyāna*, *Cyānee*, *Cyāneus*, *Dardānia*, *Dardānides*, *Dardānus*, *Diaphānes*, *Diophānes*, *Drepāne*, *Drepānum*, *Ecbatāna*, *Epiphānia*, *Epiphānes*, *Epiphānius*, *Erānusa*, *Eridānus*, *Euryānassa*, *Hebromānum*, *Hypānis*, *Iphīanassa*, *Lybānus*, *Longimānus*, *Lysānias*, *Melāneus*, *Metūnira*, *Milūnion*, *Ocēanus*, *Pitāne*, *Rhodānus*, *Sardānapalus*, *Sequāna*, *Taprobāne*, *Tarānis*, *Tyāna*, *Urānia*.

*ān.* *A* before *N* is **SHORT** in the *first* syllable of nouns :  
as <sup>1</sup> *Ānhelītus*, <sup>2</sup> *Ānimal*, <sup>3</sup> *Ānimus*.

- <sup>1</sup> Inque vicem fuerat captatus *ānhelītus* oris ; *Ov. M. 4, 72*  
<sup>2</sup> Unus de cunctis *ānimalībūs* hircus habet cor : *Mart. 11, 89, 17*  
<sup>3</sup> In nova fert *ānimus* mutatas dicere formas *Ov. M. 1, 1*

<sup>a</sup> Acc. sing. of *Ægina*

A—BEFORE N IN ADJECTIVES.

**ān.** But *A* before *N* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Cānities*, <sup>2</sup>*Fānum*.

<sup>1</sup>*Cānitiemque suam concreto in sanguine verrens, Ov. M. 13, 493*

<sup>2</sup>*Hæc tibi dictabam post fānum putre Vacuæ, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 49*

It is also long in *ānellus, ānulus, ānus, cāni, gānea, gāneo, gāneum, grānarium, grānatum, grānum, jūnior, jānitrīx, jānuā, jānuarius, lāna, lānceria, lānarius, lānata, lānicium, lānifica, lānificium, lānipendio, lānugo, lānula, mānacus, mānatio, māne, mānes, māniæ, māns, nānus, pānariolūni, pānarium, pānicula, pānicum, pānificium, pānis, pānus, phānum, plānitia, plānities, plānītudo, rāna, rānunculus, sānatio, sānator, sānilas, sānītudo, sāniloquentia, vānitas, vānītudo* ; and in *Dānubius, Dānum, Fānum, Jāna, Jāniculum, Jānus, Mānes, Māniæ, Mānilia, Pānes, Pānopolis, Plānaria*.

**ān.** *A* before *N* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Montānus*, <sup>2</sup>*Præcānus*, <sup>3</sup>*Vesānus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Fata coire sinunt montāni numinis unam Ov. M. 8, 786*

<sup>2</sup>*Corporis exigui, præcānum, solibus aptum, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 24*

<sup>3</sup>*(Suadet enim vesāna fames) manditque trahitque Virg. Æ. 9, 340*

**ān.** But *A* before *N* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Dardānius*, <sup>2</sup>*Magnānimus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Gentis Dardāniæ, magnum quæ sparsa per orbem. Virg. Æ. 1, 602*

<sup>2</sup>*Magnānimū heroum, pueri, innuptæque puellæ, Virg. G. 4, 476*

It is also short in *balānatus, balāninus, botānicus, castāneus, cyāneus, dilāniendus, dilāniatus, euergāneus, exānimalis, exānimans, exānimatus, exānimis, exānimus, fatiāneus, flexānimus, galbānatus, galbāneus, galbānus, inānimalis, inānimans, inānimatus, inānimus, longēnimis, mechānicus, myrtidānus, occānus, orgānicus, permānendus, permānens, platāninus, pusillānimis, quadrimānus, raphāninus, raphānus, remāneus, semiānimis, semiānimus, stephānitus, tetānicus, tympanicus, unānimus, unimānus* ; and in *Agēnipeus, Dardānidæ, Dardānus, Drepānitanus, Eugēneus, Sequānicus, Sequānus, Tyāncius*.

**ān.** And *A* before *N* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of adjectives : as *Sicānus*.

*Tum manus Ausoniæ, et gentes venerè Sicānæ : Virg. Æn. 8, 328*

*Sicānio prætenta sinu jacet insula contra Virg. Æn. 3, 692*

**ān.** *A* before *N* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Cāninus*, <sup>2</sup>*Cānorus*, <sup>3</sup>*Mānifestus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Exitus ille utcumque hominis : sed torva cānino Juv. 10, 271*

<sup>2</sup>*Forsitan expectes, ut Gaditana cānoro Juv. 11, 162*

<sup>3</sup>*Tum vero mānifesta fides, Danaūmque patescunt Virg. Æn. 2, 309*

**ān.** But *A* before *N* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Lāniger*, <sup>2</sup>*Lāneus*.

A—BEFORE N IN ADVERBS.

<sup>1</sup>Procinus innumeris effectus lāniger annis *Ov. M. 7, 312*

<sup>2</sup>Līneus Euganei lupus excipit ora Timavi, *Mart. 13, 89, 1*

It is also long in *ānormis, ānularis, cānens, cānus, fānaticus, gāncasius, grānatus, grānifer, grānosus, lānaris, lānartus, lānatus, lānestria, lānifer, ānistus, lānitus, lānosus, lānuginosus, mānabilis, mānalis, mānans, pānicus, pānifer, phānaticus, plāniloquus, plānipes, plānus, sānabilis, sānandus, sānaturus, sānus, trānans, vānidicus, vāniloquus, vānus*; and in *Fānestria, Lānuvius, Mānalis, Sānates*.

ān. *A* before *N* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>2</sup>*Evānesco*, <sup>2</sup>*Insānio*, <sup>3</sup>*Profāno*.

<sup>1</sup>Et procul in tenuem ex oculis evānuī auram. *Virg. Æ. 9, 658*

<sup>2</sup>Insāntre libet quoniam tibi, pocula ponam *Virg. Ec. 3, 36*

<sup>3</sup>Scilicet omne sacrum mors inopportuna profānat, *Ov. Am. 3, 9, 19*

ān. But *A* before *N* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Exānimo*, <sup>2</sup>*Permāneo*.

<sup>1</sup>Præterit exānimatque indignos, inque merentes? *Lucr. 2, 1103*

<sup>2</sup>Permānet Aoniis Nereus violentus in undis: *Ov. M. 12, 24*

It is also short in *dilēnio, exsānio, intermāneo, lachāniso, lachāno, occāno, recāno, remāneo, tympānizo*.

ān. *A* before *N* is LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs: as

<sup>1</sup>*Cāneo*, <sup>2</sup>*Māno*, <sup>3</sup>*Sāno*.

<sup>1</sup>Arbusta, et densa montem qui cānet oliva. *Juv. 14, 144*

<sup>2</sup>Quo jubeat mānare modo: tu credis amorem, *Juv. 6, 274*

<sup>3</sup>Qui sānet ruptos, dic mihi, Galle, quis est? *Mart. 10, 56, 8*

ān. But *A* before *N* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Ānhelo*, <sup>2</sup>*Cāno*.

<sup>1</sup>Stricturæ Chalybum, et fornacibus ignis ānhelat, *Virg. Æ. 8, 421*

<sup>2</sup>Pieria cānret cum fera bella tuba, *Mart. 10, 64, 4*

It is also short in *ānimadverto, ānimo, lānio, māneo, mānifesto, mānumitto*.

ān. *A* before *N* is SHORT in the *final* syllable of adverbs:

as <sup>1</sup>*Forsān*, <sup>2</sup>*Forsitān*.

<sup>1</sup>Parce, precor, socero. seria forsān amat. *Mart. 7, 67, 2*

<sup>2</sup>Errabunda bovis vestigia. Forsitān illum, *Virg. Ec. 6, 58*

ān. *A* before *N* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Humāne*, <sup>2</sup>*Ināniter*, <sup>3</sup>*Permānanter*.

<sup>1</sup>Intervalla vides humāne, commoda. Verum *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 70*

<sup>2</sup>Nititur; et medicas excercet ināniter artes. *Ov. M. 2, 618*

<sup>3</sup>Usque adeo permānanter vis pervalet ejus. *Lucr. 6, 916*

ān. But *A* before *N* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as *aquānimiter, longānimiter, pusillānimiter, unānimiter*.

A—BEFORE O IN NOUNS

*ān.* *A* before *N* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as *Cănore*<sup>a</sup>.

*Avia tum resonant avibus virgulta cănoris.*

*Virg.*

It is also short in *ănilit̃er*, *ănimose*.

*ān.* But *A* before *N* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs; as <sup>1</sup>*Māne*, <sup>2</sup>*Plāne*.

<sup>1</sup>*Et quæ māne refert, et quæ surgentibus astris.* *Virg. G. 1, 440*

<sup>2</sup>*Communi sensu plāne caret, inquimus. Eheu.* *Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 68*

It is also long in *sāne*.

*āo.* *A* before *O* *final* is SHORT in nouns: as *Danăo*<sup>b</sup>.

*āo.* But *A* before *O* *final* is occasionally COMMON in nouns: as *Phardo*.

*Obruitur Pharăo patuit vila libera Mosi.*

*Prod.*

*Sumpserit hoste caret nec jam sua jura Pharăo.*

*Arator.*

It is also common in *tetrd̃oc*.

*āo.* *A* before *O* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Imăon*, <sup>2</sup>*Lycăon*, <sup>3</sup>*Machăon*.

<sup>1</sup>*Auduit illa Deus: dum texit Imăona Halesus,* *Virg. Œ. 10, 420*

<sup>2</sup>*Struxerit insidias notus feritate Lycăon?* *Ov. M. 1, 198*

<sup>3</sup>*Pelidesque Neoptolemus, primusque Machăon,* *Virg. Œ. 2, 263*

*ăo.* But *A* before *O* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as *Danăos*<sup>d</sup>.

*Ut dolor unius Danăos pervenit ad omnes*

*Ov. M. 13, 181*

*āo.* *A* before *O* is LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns; as <sup>1</sup>*ăonia*, <sup>2</sup>*Chăon*, <sup>3</sup>*Lăocoon*.

<sup>1</sup>*ăoniam Eubœamque et Phocidis arva propinquæ.* *Statius.*

<sup>2</sup>*Chœoniamque omnem Trojano a Chăone dixit:* *Virg. Œ. 3, 335*

<sup>3</sup>*Lăocoon ardens summa decurrit ab arce;* *Virg. Œ. 2, 41*

*ăo.* But *A* before *O* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Chăos*, <sup>2</sup>*Phăon*.

<sup>1</sup>*Quem dixere Chăos; rudis indigestaque moles;* *Ov. M. 1, 7*

<sup>2</sup>*Arva Phăon celebrat diversa Typhoides Œtnæ.* *Ov. Ep. 15, 11*

<sup>a</sup> Adverbs have the same quantity with the nouns from which they are derived.

<sup>b</sup> Dat. sing. of Danaus.

<sup>c</sup> This word is from the Greek, and *a* before *o* preceded by *p* is common.

<sup>d</sup> Acc. plur. of Danaus.

A—BEFORE P IN NOUNS.

**āo.** *A* before *O* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Hicetāonicus*, <sup>2</sup>*Machāonius*.

<sup>1</sup>*Asius Imbracides Hicetāoniusque Thymætis*, *Virg. Æ.* 10, 123

<sup>2</sup>*Ille Machāonia vix ope sanus erit.* *Ovid.*

**āo.** *A* before *O* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Chāonius*, <sup>2</sup>*Lāomedonteus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Chāonias dicunt, aquila veniente, columbas.* *Virg. Ec.* 9, 13

<sup>2</sup>*Lāomedontea luitus perjuris Trojae.* *Virg. C.* 1, 502

**āp.** *A* before *P* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Alāpa*, <sup>2</sup>*Chirogrāphum*, <sup>3</sup>*Diāpasma*.

<sup>1</sup>*O quam dignus eras alāpis, Mariane, Latini,* *Mart.* 5, 62, 11

<sup>2</sup>*Vana super vacui dicens chirogrāpha ligni:* *Juv.* 16, 41

<sup>3</sup>*Quid quod olet gravius mistum diāpasmate virus.* *Mart.* 1, 88, 5

**āp.** But *A* before *P* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Neāpolis*, <sup>2</sup>*Serāpis*.

<sup>1</sup>*Nec solum festas secreta Neāpolis aras* *Stat. Silv.* 4, 8, 6

<sup>2</sup>*Vincebant, nec quæ turba Serāpis amat.* *Mart.* 9, 30, 6

It is also long in *iāpyx*, *priāpismus*, *sagāphenon*, *scrāpias*, *sināpis*; and in *Æsāpus*, *Æsculāpius*, *Anāpus*, *Cynāpes*, *Iāpidia*, *Iāpigia*, *Iāpigium*, *Iāpis*, *Iāpis*, *Isāpis*, *Messāpia*, *Messāpus*, *Priāpus*.

**āp.** And *A* before *P* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as *catāphracta*, *catāplasma*, *catāplus*, *didphragma*, *heptāpleuros*, *hermāphroditus*, *metāplasmus*.

**āp.** *A* before *P* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Cāpella*, <sup>2</sup>*Dāpes*, <sup>3</sup>*Lāpis*.

<sup>1</sup>*Lanigeros agitare greges, hirtasque cāpellas;* *Virg. G.* 3, 287

<sup>2</sup>*Sustentatque tuas aurea mensa dāpes.* *Mart.* 3, 31, 4

<sup>3</sup>*Sollicitus tanquam lāpides effuderit imber* *Juv.* 13, 67

**āp.** But *A* before *P* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Crāpula*, <sup>2</sup>*Rāpum*.

<sup>1</sup>*Ab male digestis si crāpula sæviet escis* *Ser.* 19, 19

<sup>2</sup>*Hæc tibi brumali gaudentia frigore rāpa* *Mart.* 13, 16, 1

It is also long in *hāpharius*, *cāpo*, *cāpus*, *drāpeta*, *nāpina*, *nāpus*, *pāpa*, *pāpatus*, *pāpilio*, *pāpula*, *rāpa*, *rāpinu* (rape seed) *rāpiatrum*, *rāpulum*, *rāpunculus*; and in *īpcnnum*, *īpidanus*, *īpion*, *īpis*, *Sāpis*.

**āp.** And *A* before *P* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of nouns: as *Aprus*, acc. pl. of *Aper*.



A—BEFORE P IN ADJECTIVES.

Perditus et liquidis immisi fontibus *āpros*. *Virg. Ec. 2, 59*  
 Aut acres venabor *āpros*: non me ulla vetabunt *Virg. Ec. 10, 56*

It is also common in *āphractus*, *āphrodisiace*, *āphron*, *āphronistrum*, *āphrocorodon*, *āplustre*, *āplustrum*, *āpricatio*, *āpricias*, *āprilis*, *āpronia*, *āpra*, *āprarius*, *āprica*, *āpreolus*, *āpricornus*, *āpriscatio*, *āpriscus*, *āprile*, *āprimulgus*, and in the oblique cases of *caper*; also in *āpulia*, *āphrodisius*, *āphrodisium*, *āphrodite*, *Dāphne*, *Dāphnis*, *Dāphnus*.

*āp*. *A* before *P* is SHORT in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Adāpertus*, <sup>2</sup>*Adāpertilis*, <sup>3</sup>*Ināpertus*.

<sup>1</sup> In medio suppressa sono est, *adāpertaque velle* *Ov. M. 5, 193*

<sup>2</sup> *Aspicias a dextra, latus hoc adāpertile tauri?* *Ov. Trist. 3, 11, 48*

<sup>3</sup> *Angebant anni, fraudique ināperta senectus,* *Sil. 7, 26*

*āp*. But *A* before *P* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of adjectives: as *Messāpius*.

*Peucetiosque sinus, Messāpiæque arva relinquit.* *Ov. M. 14, 513*

It is also long in *contrāpositus*, *suprāpositus*; and in *Priāpeus*, *Priāpinus*.

*āp*. And *A* before *P* is occasionally COMMON in the middle syllables of adjectives: as *Catāphractus*<sup>a</sup>

*āp*. *A* before *P* is SHORT in the first syllable of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Āpertus*, <sup>2</sup>*Cāpax*, <sup>3</sup>*Rāpax*.

<sup>1</sup> *Cum pater Æneas, saltus ingressus āpertos,* *Virg. Æ. 11, 904*

<sup>2</sup> *Maxima disilluisse cāpax mœnia mundi,* *Lucr. 6, 123*

<sup>3</sup> *Bis puerum senis, animi ad præcepta rāpax.* *Ov. M. 8, 243*

*āp*. But *A* before *P* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of adjectives: as *Crāpularius*.

*Vel alias malis et malacas crāpularius.* *Plaut.*

It is also long in *crāpulatus*, *crāpulosus*, *pāpalis*, *rāpicus*, *vāpulanus*, *vāpularis*.

*āp*. And *A* before *P* is occasionally COMMON in the first syllable of adjectives: as *Āpricus*.

*Campus, et āpricus statio gratissima mergis.* *Virg. Æn. 5, 128*

*Trans pontum fugat, et terris immittit āpricus.* *Virg. Æn. 6, 313*

It is also common in *āpricans*, *āprilis*, *āprugnus*, *cāpriscandus*, *cāprificialis*, *cāprigenus*, *cāprinus*, *cāpripes*; and in *Dāphnæus*, *Dāphnenses*.

*āp*. *A* before *P* is SHORT in the middle syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Antecāpio*, <sup>2</sup>*Dilāpido*.

<sup>a</sup> See note on mute and liquid.

# A—BEFORE Q IN NOUNS.

<sup>1</sup> Ante locum cāpies oculis : alteque jubebis *Virg. G. 2, 230*

<sup>2</sup> Grandine dilāpidans hominumque boumque labores. *Columella 10, 329*

It is also short in *adāperio, colāphizo, evāporo*.

āp. *A* before *P* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs :  
as <sup>1</sup>*Āperio*, <sup>2</sup>*Cāpio*, <sup>3</sup>*Rāpio*.

<sup>1</sup> Debueram ; præsensque meos āperire furores. *Ov. M. 9, 601*

<sup>2</sup> Et cāpīant sensus, et puncto tempore reddant : *Lucr. 2, 1005*

<sup>3</sup> Hanc rāpīant : quicquid calcaverit hic, rosa fiat. *Pers. 2, 38*

āp. But *A* before *P* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Pāpo*, <sup>2</sup>*Vāpulo*.

<sup>1</sup> Et similis regum pueris, pāpare minutum *Pers. 3, 17*

<sup>2</sup> Quare utrinque secus quom corpus vāpulet et quom *Lucr. 4, 937*

āp. And *A* before *P* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of verbs : as *Apricor*.

*Apricantur*, humus virides jam cogitat herbas. *Mart.*

Per meos fines et āprica<sup>a</sup> rura. *Hor. Car. 3, 18, 2*

It is also common in *cāprīfcor*.

āp. *A* before *P* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Āperte*, <sup>2</sup>*Sāpienter*.

<sup>1</sup> Adde huc quod mercem sine fucis gestat, āperte. *Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 83*

<sup>2</sup> Per, si quid superest, quod sit sāpienter agendum. *Ov. M. 13, 377*

āp. *A* before *P* is SHORT in the preposition *Āpud*.

An sit āpud manes. Sed quam non invenit usquam *Ov. M. 1, 586*

āp. *A* before *P* is SHORT in interjections : as <sup>1</sup>*Āpage*, <sup>2</sup>*Pāpæ*.

<sup>1</sup> Quidquam dare ausim, neque te servare : āpage te *Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 65*

<sup>2</sup> Marcus Dama pāpæ ! Marco spondente, recusas *Pers. 5, 79*

āq. *A* before *Q* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns : as *Tanāquil*.

Ante tamen de te, Tanāquil, tua ; quando sororem *Juv. 6, 565*

It is also short in *ablāqueatio*.

āq. *A* before *Q* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns :  
as <sup>1</sup>*Āqua*, <sup>2</sup>*Āquila*, <sup>3</sup>*Āquilo*.

<sup>a</sup> Adjectives have the same quantity as the verbs from which they are derived.

<sup>b</sup> See note on mute and liquid.

# A—BEFORE Q IN ADVERBS.

<sup>1</sup> Purior in vicis *æqua* tendit rumpere plumbum: *Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 20*.

<sup>2</sup> *Etherias æquila* puerum portante per auras *Mart. 1, 7, 1*.

<sup>3</sup> Nec matris miseret: quam primo *Æquilone* relinquet *Virg. Æn. 7, 361*.

*āq.* *A* before *Q* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as *Subæquilus*.

Subvoluturium! illud quidem *subæquilum* volui dicere.

*Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 9*

It is also short in *ablæqueandus*, *ablæqueatus*, *illæqueatus*.

*ăq.* *A* before *Q* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Āquaticus*, <sup>2</sup>*Āquosus*, <sup>3</sup>*Lăqueatus*.

<sup>1</sup> Calcare pedis, nec solvit *ăquaticus* Auster. *Ov. M. 2, 853*

<sup>2</sup> Tu Lucrina voras: me pascit *ăquosa* Peloris. *Mart. 6, 11, 8*

<sup>3</sup> Mentis, et curas *lăqueata* circum<sup>a</sup> *Hor. Carm. 2, 16, 11*

*āq.* *A* before *Q* is LONG in pronouns: as *Quāqua*, abl. sing. of *Quisquis*.

*Quāqua* tangit omne amburit, si prope adstes æstu calefacit. *Plaut.*

*ăq.* *A* before *Q* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as *Illăqueo*.

*Sēvos illăqueant* duces<sup>b</sup>.

*Hor. Carm. 3, 16, 16*

It is also short in *ablăqueo*, *adăquo*.

*ăq.* *A* before *Q* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Āquo*, <sup>2</sup>*Lăqueo*.

<sup>1</sup> Sed circum tutæ sub mœnibus urbis *ăquantur* *Virg. G. 4, 108*

<sup>2</sup> Per senos circum usque sinus *lăqueabis*, ut omnem *Gratius, 28*

*āq.* *A* before *Q* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as *Nequāquam*.

*Cætera nequāquam* simili ratione modoque *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 20*

*ăq.* But *A* before *Q* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as *Posteăquam*.

*Posteăquam* rursus speculatrix arva patere.

*Victor.*

*āq.* *A* before *Q* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as *Quāque*.

*Quāque* fuit tellus illic et pontus et ær:

*Ov. M. 1, 15*

*ăq.* *A* before *Q* is SHORT in the conjunction *Ităque*.

Nunc *ităque* et versus, et cætera ludicra pono. *Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 10*

<sup>a</sup> Glyconic.

<sup>b</sup> Adonic.

A—BEFORE R IN NOUNS.

är. *A* before *R final* is SHORT in nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Cæsär*,  
<sup>2</sup>*Calcär*, <sup>3</sup>*Pulvinär*.

<sup>1</sup>In medio mihi *Cæsär* erit templumque tenebit. *Virg. G. 8, 16*

<sup>2</sup>Crescit et immensum gloria *calcär* habet, *Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 35*

<sup>3</sup>Fæda lupanaris tulit ad *pulvinär* odorem. *Juv. 6, 181*

är. But *A* before *R final* is sometimes LONG in nouns:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Fär*, <sup>2</sup>*När*.

<sup>1</sup>*Fär* erat, et puri lucida mica salis. *Ovid.*

<sup>2</sup>Sulphurea *När* albus aqua, fontesque Velini. *Virg. Æn. 7, 617*

It is also long in *compär*, *lär*.

ar. *A* before *R* is LONG in the middle syllables of  
nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Altäre*, <sup>2</sup>*Armärium*, <sup>3</sup>*Aväritia*.

<sup>1</sup>Pectora rupisset nisi post *altäria* Phineus *Ov. M. 5, 36*

<sup>2</sup>Stantibus, ænophorum, tripodes *armäria*, cistus *Juv. 7, 11*

<sup>3</sup>Fervet *aväritia*, miseroque cupidine pectus? *Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 33*

är. But *A* before *R* is sometimes SHORT in the middle  
syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Barbäria*, <sup>2</sup>*Canthärus*.

<sup>1</sup>Inter inhumanæ nomina *barbärie*? *Ov. Trist. 3, 9, 2*

<sup>2</sup>Et gravis attrita pendebat *canthärus* ansa. *Virg. Ec. 6, 17*

It is also short in *æquipäratio*, *acäron*, *acäros*, *agäricon*, *amäranthus*, *an-eyloblephäron*, *appäratio*, *appäratus*, *asärotum*, *asärum*, *aspäragus*, *athära*, *bacchäria*, *barbäria*, *barbäriismus*, *bassäria*, *cæsäries*, *calliblephärum*, *commärus*, *canthärias*, *canthäria*, *canthärites*, *cuppäria*, *cutätracta*, *cutätractes*, *chamæcypäriissos*, *chorocithärista*, *cidäria*, *cidärum*, *cinära*, *cinnabäri*, *cinnabäris*, *cinnäria*, *ciäria*, *cithära*, *cithäria*, *cithäri*, *cithäri ista*, *cithäristes*, *cithäristria*, *cithäriædus*, *cithärus*, *commäron*, *cominärus*, *compäratio*, *compäratus*, *cypäriissias*, *cypäriissus*, *dispärata*, *dispäritilus*, *eärites*, *exäratio*, *exäratio*, *exhilaratio*, *exhilarator*, *falsipärens*, *gargäriismus*, *gargärizatio*, *gargärizatus*, *gemellipära*, *hiläritas*, *hiläritudo*, *hippomärastrum*, *impäritas*, *inappäratio*, *labärum*, *lipära*, *lipäria*, *magudäria*, *margäria*, *margärita*, *margäritum*, *mar-märitis*, *massäria*, *matära*, *matäria*, *myopäro*, *nectärea*, *nectärites*, *nymphärens*, *oxygärum*, *phaläria*, *phaläriismus*, *philochärea*, *præpäratio*, *præpäritus*, *primipära*, *pygärus*, *repäratio*, *rosmürinum*, *rosmäria*, *sacchärum*, *sandärraca*, *sandäresus*, *sepäratio*, *sepäritus*, *sipärium*, *sisära*, *subäratio*, *subäratio*, *supärium*, *supäritus*, *tamärice*, *tamäria*, *tartärus*, *tyrotärichus*; and in *Abärim*, *Abäria*, *Æsüria*, *Agärus*, *Aläricus*, *Anäryllis*, *Amärynthus*, *Amphärius*, *Anazärete*, *Angäria*, *Arärauceles*, *Aräria*, *Ascletäriön*, *Assäracus*, *Basärens*, *Basäria*, *Blatära*, *Briärens*, *Cæsärea*, *Cylläron*, *Cyllärus*, *Demäritus*, *Demochäres*, *Diöchäres*, *Diocesärea*, *Fabäria*, *Farfärus*, *Gangäre*, *Gargärus*, *Gyäras*, *Hiläria*, *Iceäriotis*, *Iceäria*, *Imärus*, *Inätime*, *Isära*, *Ismärus*, *Leochäres*, *Lipära*, *Marmärica*, *Megära*, *Nazära*, *Ocinärus*, *Pundärus*, *Patära*, *Patärens*, *Pepärethus*, *Phalätris*, *Pindärus*, *Sagäria*, *Sybäria*, *Tænärides*, *Tænäros*, *Turtäria*, *Tartäria*, *Tärens*, *Tyndäria*, *Tyndärus*.

dr. And *A* before *R* is occasionally COMMON in the  
middle syllables of nouns: as *Adron*.

# A—BEFORE R IN ADJECTIVES.

Hujus forma fuit sceptri gestamen *Aāron*.  
Legifer ipse jacet Moses *Aāronque* sacerdos.

*Prud. Psych.* 384  
Fort.

*ār.* *A* before *R* is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Aranea*, <sup>2</sup>*Arundo*, <sup>3</sup>*Mūre*.

<sup>1</sup>In foribus laxos suspendet *āranea* casses.

*Virg. G.* 4, 247

<sup>2</sup>Fiat: inoffensa curret *ārundo* via.

*Mart.* 14, 209, 1

<sup>3</sup>In *māre* perveniunt partim campoque recepta

*Ov. M.* 1, 41

*ār.* But *A* before *R* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Ārea*, <sup>2</sup>*Āra*.

<sup>1</sup>Per varias artes omnis quibus *ārea* servit.

*Mart.* 7, 31, 13

<sup>2</sup>Incumbens *āræ* atque umbra complexa Penates.

*Virg. Ēn.* 2, 514

It is also long in *āreator*, *ārcola*, *ārīda*, *ārīditas*, *āridum*, *āriolatīo*, *ārius*, *āris*, *āritudo*, *bāris*, *cāreclum*, *cārex*, *cārica*, *cāris*, *cāritas*, *cāron*, *cāre*, *cārinon*, *cāreum*, *clārigotio*, *clāritas*, *clāritudo*, *clāror*, *gnāritas*, *nāris*, *rāritas*, *rāritudo*; and in *āræ*, *āretium*, *āruncus*, *āruns*, *Bāria*, *Bāro*, *Cāris*, *Lārīna*, *Lārīnas*, *Lārīne*, *Lārīnum*, *Lārīssa*, *Lārīus*, *Nārīcia*, *Vārus*.

*ār.* And *A* before *R* is occasionally COMMON in the first syllable of nouns: as *Dārius*.

Utque necatorum *Dārit* fraude secundi,  
Nec qua morte ferunt Persam periisse *Dārium*.

*Ov. Ibin.* 415

*Mart.*

*ār.* *A* before *R* final is LONG in adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Dispār*, <sup>2</sup>*Impār*, <sup>3</sup>*Pār*.

<sup>1</sup>Ut matrona meretrici *dispār* erit atque.

*Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 3

<sup>2</sup>Ludere *pār*, *impār*, equitare in arundine longa,

*Hor. S.* 2, 3, 248

*ār.* *A* before *R* is LONG in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Avārus*, <sup>2</sup>*Ignārus*, <sup>3</sup>*Nefārius*.

<sup>1</sup>Spes nulla ulterior: didicit jam dives *avārus*

*Juv.* 7, 30

<sup>2</sup>Cum ferus *ignāros*, nec quicquam tale timentes,

*Ov. M.* 13, 873

<sup>3</sup>Aut humana palam coquat exta *nefārius* Atreus

*Hor. Ars.* P 186

\* Although *ār* in *par* and its compounds *Dispār*, *Impār*, &c. is given long, because this syllable is usually found long in the best Latin poets; yet there are some of the poets, who write the *a* short in *par* and its compounds: as

— fuit *impār* utrique.

*Prud.*

Cum spes in pretium munera *dispār* agit.

*Avien.*

Omnia *compār* habet paribus sub legibus ordo.

*Mart. Capell.*

Supported by these authorities this syllable may be considered common by a modern Latin poet in the nominative case, but in all the oblique cases must be written short.

A—BEFORE R IN VERBS.

är. But *A* before *R* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Barbārus*, <sup>2</sup>*Hilāris*.

<sup>1</sup>*Barbārus* invidit: tantique ut muneris auctor *Ov. M.* 5, 637

<sup>2</sup>*Lætum hilāremque diem ne magnæ gaudia cænæ* *Juv.* 15, 41

It is also short in *æquipāribilis*, *æquipārans*, *appārendus*, *appārans*, *appāratus*, *barbāricus*, *bimāris*, *cæsāriatus*, *cithārædicus*, *compārabilis*, *compārendus*, *compārativus*, *compāratus*, *compārilis*, *cypārissiſter*, *deipārus*, *dispārendus*, *dispārilis*, *exāratus*, *exhilāratus*, *gargārisandus*, *gargārizatus*, *hilārens*, *hilāratus*, *hilārulus*, *hilārus*, *impāratus*, *inārendus*, *ināratus*, *incompārabilis*, *irrepārabilis*, *margāritiſter*, *omnipārans*, *opipārus*, *ovipārus*, *panāretus*, *perārans*, *perāratus*, *permārinus*, *pervārius*, *præpārendus*, *præpārans*, *præpāreturus*, *præpāratus*, *repārabilis*, *repārendus*, *repārans*, *repāreturus*, *repāratus*, *semibarbārus*, *sepārabilis*, *sepārendus*, *sepāratus*, *sybāriticus*, *tartāreus*, *tartārinus*; and in *Ædāreus*, *Andāræ*, *Bassāricus*, *Cæsārobriçenses*, *Cyndāreus*, *Lipāreus*, *Lipārensis*, *Marmāricus*, *Marmāridæ*, *Megārensis*, *Pindāricus*, *Sybāritæ*, *Sybāritanus*, *Sybāritiæ*, *Tanāris*, *Tanārius*, *Tarlāreus*, *Tyndāreus*.

är. *A* before *R* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Ärenosus*, <sup>2</sup>*Märitulis*, <sup>3</sup>*Päratus*

<sup>1</sup>*Rursus ärenosæ fugiens nova mœnia terræ.* *Ov. M.* 14, 82

<sup>2</sup>*Stulta märitali jam porrigit ora capistro.* *Juv.* 6, 43

<sup>3</sup>*Præterea, cum materies est multa pärata:* *Lucr.* 2, 1066

är. But *A* before *R* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Äridus*, <sup>2</sup>*Clārus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Scilicet: et nisi nos cibus äridus, et tener humor* *Lucr.* 1, 809

<sup>2</sup>*Nobilitas, clārumque facem præferre pudendis.* *Juv.* 8, 139

It is also long in *ärefactus*, *ärens*, *äridulus*, *chārus*, *clārandus*, *clārificus*, *clārisonus*, *gnārus*, *gnārus*, *pārens*, *rärefactus*, *rärescens*, *räripilus*, *vāricus*; and in *Äretinus*, *Cārca*, *Lärisæus*, *Lārius*.

är. *A* before *R* final is SHORT in verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Blandiär*, <sup>2</sup>*Eloquär*.

<sup>1</sup>*Quod porro officiam (ne nobis blandiär) aut quod* *Juv.* 3, 126

<sup>2</sup>*Eloquär an sileam? gemitus lacrymabilis imo* *Virg. Æn.* 3, 39

är. *A* before *R* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Appäro*, <sup>2</sup>*Compäro*, <sup>3</sup>*Hiläro*.

<sup>1</sup>*Appärat et mecum invadit trepidantia castra?* *Virg. Æn.* 9, 147

<sup>2</sup>*Compärat, Antiphates trepidi laris, ac Polyphemus?* *Juv.* 14, 20

<sup>3</sup>*Hos ubi facundo tua vox hiläruverit ore* *Ov. Pont.* 4, 4, 37

är. But *A* before *R* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Appäreo*, <sup>2</sup>*Compäreo*.

<sup>1</sup> Oblique tenses of *Blandior*, *Eloquor*.

# A—BEFORE R IN ADVERBS.

<sup>1</sup>*Apparent*, acuuntque metum mortalibus agris; *Virg. Æ.* 12, 850

<sup>2</sup>*Compārebat* avis, nec noctibus sæcla ferarum *Lucr.* 6, 1218

It is also long in *affāris*, *contrārio*, *declāro*, *divārico*, *esfāri*, *esāreſto*, *esāreo*, *esāresco*, *inamāresco*, *ināreo*, *ināresco*, *inclāreo*, *inclāresco*, *interāresco*, *perāresco*, *præfāri* (*infin.*) *prævāricor*, *profāris*.

är. *A* before *R* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs: as

<sup>1</sup>*Äro*, <sup>2</sup>*Cäreo*, <sup>3</sup>*Päro*.

<sup>1</sup>*Artemidorus* amat, *Calliodorus* ärat.

*Mart.* 9, 22, 4

<sup>2</sup>*Quæque carent* ventis et solibus, oesa *Quirini*,

*Hor. Ep.* 16, 13

<sup>3</sup>*Vermiculos päriunt*, quia corpora *materiali*

*Lucr.* 2, 898

är. But *A* before *R* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Äreo*, <sup>2</sup>*Cläreo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Garrulus* in media *Tantalus äret* aqua! *Ov. Ars Am.* 2, 606

<sup>2</sup>*Commemorare* quod in primo quoque carmine *cläret*. *Lucr.* 6, 957

It is also long in *ärefacio*, *äresco*, *cläresco*, *cläricito*, *clärico*, *cläro*, *gnäuro*, *härlior*, *päreo*, *rärefacio*, *räreſto*, *räresco*, *värico*.

är. *A* before *R* *final* is SHORT in adverbs: as *Instär*.

*Numinis instär* eris semper mihi: meque fitebor *Ov. M.* 14, 124

är. *A* before *R* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Bifāriam*, <sup>2</sup>*Familiäriter*, <sup>3</sup>*Populäriter*.

<sup>1</sup>*Ut* dispertirem obsonium hoc *bifāriam*.

*Plaut. Aul.*

<sup>2</sup>*Ep. Familiaris*. *Th. Fateor*: nam odio es nimium *familiäriter*.

*Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 2

<sup>3</sup>*Quemlibet* occidunt *populäriter*: inde reversi

*Juv.* 3, 37

är. But *A* before *R* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs. as <sup>1</sup>*Barbäre*, <sup>2</sup>*Impäriter*.

<sup>1</sup>*Speres* perpetuum, dulcia *barbäre*

*Hor. Carm.* 1, 13, 14

<sup>2</sup>*Versibus impäriter* junctis querimonia primum *Hor. de Art. Poet.* 75

It is also short in *appärate*, *compärate*, *compäreative*, *dispäriäriter*, *hälläre*, *hälläriter*, *irrepäribilitär*, *opipäre*, *perpärüm*, *pervärie*, *sepäratim*.

är. *A* before *R* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Quäre*, <sup>2</sup>*Räro*.

<sup>1</sup>*Cur* eget indignus quisquam, te divite? *Quäre* *Hor. S.* 2, 2, 103

<sup>2</sup>*Hæc* quæ sæpe solet vinci, quæ vincere *räro*, *Mart.* 14, 213, 1

är. But *A* before *R* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Päriter*, <sup>2</sup>*Pärüm*.

*Utraque* vis apibus *päriter* metuenda: neque illæ *Virg. G.* 4, 37

*Utque pärüm* justæ, nimiumque in pellice sacræ *Ov. M.* 4, 547

It is also short in *pärate*, *pärümper*, *värie*; and in all adverbs derived from verbs, which have *A* short before *R* in the first syllable.

A—BEFORE S IN NOUNS.

ūs. *A* before *S final* is LONG in nouns,—nom. case sing. of the third decl., as <sup>1</sup>*Pietās*;—gen. sing. of the first decl., as <sup>2</sup>*Familiās*, from *familia*; in the accusative plural of nouns of the first decl., as <sup>3</sup>*Umbrās*, from *umbra*; and in monosyllables ending with *as*: as <sup>4</sup>*Mās*.

<sup>1</sup> *Victa jacet pietās; et virgo cæde madentes*

*Ov. M. 1, 149*

<sup>2</sup> *Meretrix et mater familiās una in domo*

*Ter. Adel. 4, 7, 27*

<sup>3</sup> *Nunc etiam pecudes umbrās et frigora captant:*

*Virg. Ec. 2, 8*

<sup>4</sup> *Mās esse cessat ille, nec fit femina<sup>a</sup>.*

*Prud.*

ūs. But *A* before *S final* is SHORT in Greek nouns, which form their gen. sing. in *adis*, and *ados*, and, in those of the third decl. which have their acc. plur. in *as*: as <sup>1</sup>*Arcās*, gen. *Arcados*, <sup>2</sup>*Pallās*, gen. *Pallados*, *Phyllis*, acc. plur. <sup>3</sup>*Phyllidās*

<sup>1</sup> *Forte die solemnem illo rex Arcās honorem*

*Virg. Æn. 8, 102*

<sup>2</sup> *Genti! Jam galeam Pallās et ægida<sup>b</sup>,*

*Hor. Carm. 1, 15, 11*

<sup>3</sup> *Phyllidās, Hypsipilas, Vatum et plorabile si quid*

*Pers. 1, 34*

It is also short in *Abantiās*, *Actiās*, *Adriās*, *Ætiās*, *Appiās*, *Belīās*, *Chīās*, *Dauliās*, *Decliās*, *Dipiās*, *Dorcās*, *Eliās*, *Hellās*, *Herodiās*, *Lampās*, *Naūās*, *Olympiās*, *Ophiās*, *Pliciās*, *Thyās*.

ūs. And *A* before *S final* is occasionally COMMON in nouns: as *Ands*.

*Cælicolæ sed anās, et, &c.*

*Mant.*

*Et pictis anās enotata pennis<sup>c</sup>.*

*Petronius.*

ūs. *A* before *S* is SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Carbāsus*, <sup>2</sup>*Parrhāsīs*, <sup>3</sup>*Pegāsus*.

<sup>1</sup> *Vela vocant, tumidoque inflatur carbāsus Austro.*

*Virg. Æ. 3, 357*

<sup>2</sup> *Parrhāsīs erubuit: cunctæ velamina ponunt:*

*Ov. M. 2, 460*

<sup>3</sup> *Vera tamen fama est: et Pegāsus hujus origo*

*Ov. M. 5, 262*

ūs. But *A* before *S* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Amāsio*, <sup>2</sup>*Occāsus*.

<sup>1</sup> *Amāsionum comprimuntur fraudibus<sup>d</sup>.*

*Prud.*

<sup>2</sup> *Hoc equidem occāsus Trojæ tristesque ruinas*

*Virg. Æn. 1, 242*

It is also long in *acroāsīs*, *agāsō*, *amāsius*, *circumrāsio*, *colocāsia*, *consuāsor*, *dispāsōn*, *dissuāsio*, *disruāsor*, *elephantīāris*, *evāsio*, *inuāsūm*, *ocāsio*, *occāsioncula*, *omāsūm*, *persuāsio*, *phantāsia*, *sandāsērtion*; and in *Amāria*, *Amāsīs*, *Carcāsō*.

<sup>a</sup> Iamb.

<sup>b</sup> Choriambic.

<sup>c</sup> Phal.

<sup>d</sup> Iamb.



A—BEFORE S IN ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES.

ās. *A* before *S* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Æsellus*, <sup>2</sup>*Æsylum*, <sup>3</sup>*Bāsis*.

<sup>1</sup>*Sæpe oleo tardi costas agitator æselli* *Virg. G. 1, 273*

<sup>2</sup>*Hinc lucum ingentem, quem Romulus acer æsylum* *Virg. Æ. 8, 342*

<sup>3</sup>*Quoque minus dubites, stat bāsis orba Dea.* *Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 52*

ās. But *A* before *S* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Bāsiūm*, <sup>2</sup>*Cāseus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Blandaue devexæ jactaret bāsia rhedæ.* *Juv. 4, 118*

<sup>2</sup>*Pinguis et ingratus premeretur cāseus urbi,* *Virg. Ec. 1, 35*

It is also long in *bāsiatio*, *bāsiator*, *cāscale*, *cāsus*, *crāsis*, *nāsiterna*, *nāsum*, *nāsus*, *phāsiānia*, *phāsiānus*, *rāsis*, *rāsor*, *rāsura*, *rāsus*, *suāsor*, *suāsoria*, *vāsarium*, *vāsum*, *vāsus*; and in *Isia* (a lake in Mysia) *Jāson*, *Mnāsylos*, *Nāsidianus*, *Nārica*, *Nāso*, *Pāsiphāē*, *Pāsitletes*, *Pāsitheas*, *Phāsias*, *Phāsi*, *Rhāsiopolis*, *Sāson*, *Thrāsymachus*.

ās. *A* before *S* final is LONG in adjectives and participles:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Diductās*, acc. plur. fem. gen. of *diductus*, <sup>2</sup>*Semiferās*, acc. plur. fem. gen. of *semifer*.

<sup>1</sup>*Littore diductās angusto interluit æstu.* *Virg. Æ. 3, 410*

<sup>2</sup>*Semiferās hominum species existere; et altos* *Lucr. 2, 701*

ās. *A* before *S* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Erāsus*, <sup>2</sup>*Irrāsus*, <sup>3</sup>*Semirāsus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Grates erāso referat discrimine.* *Victorinus.*

<sup>2</sup>*LA. Adolescens, salve! GR. Di te ament cum irrāso capite* *Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 16*

<sup>3</sup>*A semirāsa tonderetur ustore.\** *Catull.*

ās. But *A* before *S* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Carbāseus*, <sup>2</sup>*Pagāseus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Post hæc carbāseis humorem tollere velis.* *Tibull. 3, 2, 21*

<sup>2</sup>*Longius it: auctor teli Pagāseus Iason.* *Ov. M. 8, 349*

It is also short in *carbāsinus*, *cerdāsinus*, *parāsiticus*, *petūsatus*, *phacāsatus*; and in *Caucāseus*, *Pegāsciūs* (belonging to the muses) *Pegāseus*, *Parrhāsius*.

ās. *A* before *S* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Cāsurus*, <sup>2</sup>*Nāsutus*, <sup>3</sup>*Rāsiliis*.

<sup>1</sup>*Cāsurus speres; decipit illa canes.* *Mart. 13, 100, 2*

<sup>2</sup>*Nāsutus sis usque licet, sis denique nasus.* *Mart. 13, 2, 1*

<sup>3</sup>*Rāsiliis huic summam mordebat fibula vestem;* *Ov. M. 8, 518*

ās. But *A* before *S* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syl-

A—BEFORE S IN ADVERBS.

table of adjectives and participles : as <sup>1</sup>*Āsymbolus*, <sup>2</sup>*Bāsīlicus*.

<sup>1</sup>Tene *āsymbolum* venire, unctum atque lautum a balneis

*Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 25

<sup>2</sup>*Bāsīlicas* edictiones atque imperiosas habet. *Plaut. cap.* 4, 2, 31

It is also short in *āsotus*, *lāserpitiatatus*, *lāserpitifer*, *phāselinus*, *prāsinatus*, *prāsinus* ; and in *Thrācius*.

*ds.* And *A* before *S* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of adjectives : as *Āsiacus*.

Ecquid ubi *Āsiacas* casuras aspicias arces ?

*Ov. M.* 12, 588

Quod non ridisti. Faciant, equitesque *Āsiaci*,

*Juv.* 3, 218

It is also common in *Āsianus*, *Āsiaticus*.

*ūs.* *A* before *S final* is LONG in pronouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Nostrās*, <sup>2</sup>*Vestrās*.

<sup>1</sup>Contigerat *nostrās* infamia temporis aures :

*Ov. M.* 1, 211

<sup>2</sup>Si potius *vestrās* ille bibisset aquas.

*Mart.* 11, 83, 6

*ās.* *A* before *S final* is LONG in verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Erās*<sup>a</sup>, <sup>2</sup>*Vehās*<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>O quam dignus *erās* alapis, Mariane, Latini,

*Mart.* 5, 62, 11

<sup>2</sup>Forte *vehās* humero ; nihilo plus quam meus ; ut si *Hor. S.* 1, 1, 46

*ūs.* *A* before *S* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Convāso*, <sup>2</sup>*Denāso*, <sup>3</sup>*Evāsīt*, from *Evado*.

<sup>1</sup>Aliquid *convāsassem*, atque hinc me conjicerem protinus in pedes<sup>c</sup>.

*Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 13

<sup>2</sup>*Tyn.* Namque edepol si ad bites propius, os *denāsabit* tibi

*Plaut. Cap.* 3, 4, 72

<sup>3</sup>Nec spatium *evāsīt*, totum nec pertulit ictum. *Virg. Æ.* 12, 907

*ūs.* But *A* before *S* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Parāsitor*, <sup>2</sup>*Supparāsitor*.

<sup>1</sup>Vides ridiculos nihili fieri atque ipsos *parāsitarier*.

*Plautus.*

<sup>2</sup>*Me.* Accedam, atque hanc appellabo et *supparāsitor* patri.

*Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 1;

*ās.* *A* before *S* is LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Bāsio*, <sup>2</sup>*Cāso*, <sup>3</sup>*Rāsīt*, from *Rado*.

<sup>1</sup>Hoc me frigore *bāsiet* nec uxor,

*Mart.* 7, 94, 7

<sup>2</sup>*Cāsabant* cadi,

*Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 42

<sup>3</sup>Arctatus labor est, et breve *rāsīt* opus.

*Mart.* 12, 5, 2

*ūs.* *A* before *S final* is LONG in adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Crās*, <sup>2</sup>*Forās*.

<sup>a</sup> From the verb sum.

<sup>b</sup> From veho.

<sup>c</sup> Iambic.

# A—BEFORE T IN NOUNS.

<sup>1</sup>Aurea mala decem misi; *crās* altera mittam. *Virg. Ec. 3, 71*

<sup>2</sup>Sit, qui dicta *forās* eliminet; ut coāsat par *Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 25*

*ās. A* before *S* is LONG in the middle syllables of adverbs: as *Persuāsibiliter*.

Talia quis demens homini *persuāserit* auctor. *Marim.*

*ās. A* before *S* is SHORT in the first syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Bāsiliçe*, <sup>2</sup>*Quāsi*.

<sup>1</sup>*Ep. Di immortales, ut ego interii bāsiliçe!* *Th. quid jam?* aut quid est, *Plaut. Epod. 1, 1, 54*

<sup>2</sup>Ita vita est hominum, *quāsi* cū ludas tesseris; *Ter. Adelph. 4, 7, 21*

*ās. But A* before *S* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of adverbs: as *Nāsute*.

Tu, qui, *nāsute*, scripta destringis mea, *Phædr. 4, 6, 1*

*āt. A* before *T* is LONG in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Creātor*, <sup>2</sup>*Orātor*, <sup>3</sup>*Penātes*; and in the oblique cases of nouns of the third declension, whose nominatives end in *as*: as <sup>4</sup>*Ætāte*, abl. sing. of *Ætas*.

<sup>1</sup>Nec Telamon aberat; magnique *creātor* Achillis: *Ov. M. 8, 309*

<sup>2</sup>Mittor et Iliacas audax *orātor* ad arces, *Ov. M. 13, 196*

<sup>3</sup>Hic petit exeldiis urbem miserosque *Penātes*, *Virg. G. 2, 505*

<sup>4</sup>Centum aliæ, totidemque pares *etāte* ministri, *Virg. Æ. 1, 705*

*āt. But A* before *T* is sometimes SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Calāthus*, <sup>2</sup>*Cyāthus*; and in the oblique cases of nouns of the third declension, whose nominatives end in *a*: as <sup>3</sup>*Dogmāta*, acc. pl. of *Dogma*.

<sup>1</sup>Eccē ferunt Nymphæ *calāthi*: tibi candida Nais *Virg. Ec. 2, 46*

<sup>2</sup>Cardiaco nunquam *cyāthum* missurus amico. *Juv. 5, 32*

<sup>3</sup>Et qui nec Cynicos, nec Stoica *dogmāta* legit *Juv. 13, 121*

It is also short in *anāthema*, *anāticula*, *anātium*, *anātocismus*, *anātome*, *anātomicus*, *andalūta*, *antipāthe*, *antipāthia*, *apāthes*, *aromāta*, *aromātilis*, *aspalāthus*, *cæcephāton*, *calāthiuna*, *calāthiscus*, *cedrelāte*, *cerātium*, *chamæplātunus*, *chorobātes*, *clemātis*, *cymātium*, *cynosbātor*, *defātigatio*, *diāthyrum*, *diātōni*, *diātōnum*, *dodecātemorion*, *eccheumātum*, *elacāte*, *elāte*, *elāterium*, *elātine*, *elātites*, *embāter*, *epigrammātion*, *epistātes*, *ergāte*, *echātiocholton*, *eupātor*, *expātiator*, *gabūta*, *gabbātha*, *grammātiās*, *grammātica*, *grammāticus*, *grammātiāta*, *hæmātinon*, *hæmātilis*, *hecātōmbe*, *hecātompus*, *hedysmāta*, *hepāticus*, *hepātarius*, *hydrolapāthion*, *hypāte*, *hypelāte*, *ichnōdātes*, *impātientia*, *innātatio*, *insātiabīlitas*, *insātietas*, *lapāthum*, *lapāthus*, *leucophlegmātiās*, *leviāthan*, *mathemātica*, *mathemāticus*, *monochomātum*, *neuobāta*, *neuobātes*, *omoplāte*, *opocarpāthum*, *oxylapāthion*, *pancrātium*, *parastāta*, *parastātica*, *parāticum*, *plagipātiāta*, *poēmātiūm*, *polygonāton*, *pragmāticon*, *pragmāticus*, *probāton*, *rheumātismus*, *sabbāterica*, *sabbā-*

# A—BEFORE T IN NOUNS.

*tum, satisfactio, satisfactum, schenobates, schenobates, sciutheras, sciatica, sequicyathus, stercobates, stomatice, stylobata, sympathia, thematismus, tripitnum; and in Abaton, Acrabathene, Emathia, Agatha, Agatharchides, Agathareus, Agathias, Agathurnum, Agatho, Agathocles, Agathon, Agathopolis, Agathussa, Agathyrnum, Agathyssa, Alcathoe, Amulhus, Ammudates, Amphicrates, Anathia, Anathis, Anatholia, Andemetonum, Antemetonum, Antipater, Antiphates, Apaturia, Arcathias, Archagathus, Archestratus, Argestratus, Artasata, Atergatis, Carpathus, Carpoctrates, Cleostratus, Condute, Dalmata, Dalmatius, Democrates, Dinocrates, Ecbatana, Elatus, Emathia, Emathion, Erato, Eratosthenes, Eucrates, Eupatoria, Eurybates, Eustatius, Eulhydrates, Galatea, Galatia, Hecate, Hecatompolis, Hegesistratus, Hermathene, Hermocrates, Hippocrates, Hypates, Hypicrates, Iphicrates, Isocrates, Lapathus, Marathon, Marathus, Nubathæa, Pistratus, Polycrates, Psamathe, Sarmata, Sarmatia, Sauromates, Socrates, Sostratus, Xenocrates, Zolates.*

*dt.* And *A* before *T* is occasionally common in the middle syllables of nouns: as *Barathrum*.

*Pallida, Diis invisa: superque immane barathrum Virg. Æ. 8, 245*  
*Obsidet: atque imo barathri ter gurgite vastos Virg. Æ. 3, 421*

It is also common in *balatro, balatrum, diditctum, elatratia, malabathrum, nardathrites, nardathrum, pardirogædia*; and in *Cleopatra*.

*ât.* *A* before *T* is short in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Catena*, <sup>2</sup>*Caterva*, <sup>3</sup>*Latebra*.

<sup>1</sup> *Ut stetit, O dixit, non istis digna catenis; Ov. M. 4, 678*

<sup>2</sup> *Dum fugiunt equitum turmæ, peditumque catervæ: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 190*

<sup>3</sup> *Ense secent lato vulnus, telique latebram Virg. Æ. 12, 389*

*ât.* But *A* before *T* is sometimes long in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Fatum*, <sup>2</sup>*Gratia*.

<sup>1</sup> *Atque metus omnes, et inexorabile fatum Virg. G. 2, 491*

<sup>2</sup> *Tantus veris honos; et odoræ gratia Floræ, Mart. 6, 80, 5*

It is also long in *flatus, flatura, frater, fraterculus, fraternitas, fratilli, gnata, gnatho, gnathus, gratia, gratificatio, gratulator, gratulatio, gratitudo, laterna, laternarius, laternula, lathyr, laticlavus, latifundium, latio, latitudo, latonia, latonius, lator, latura, latusclavus, mater, matercula, materia, materiarius, materiatura, materies, maturitas, nata, natalitia, natio, nativitas, natus, natura, naturalia, natus, pratum, pratum; and in Itella, Itina, Gratianus, Gratia, Grattius, Latoe, Latoia, Latoes, Latona, Latopolis, Matura, Saturnia, Saturninus, Saturnus.*

*dt.* And *A* before *T* is occasionally common in the first syllable of nouns: as *Atys*.

*Datque animos. Erat Indus Atys, quem flumine Gange Ov. M. 5, 47*  
*Deque viro fias nec vir, nec femina, ut Atys. Ovid.*

# A—BEFORE T IN ADJECTIVES.

It is also common in *dithleta*, *bātrachites*, *bātrachium*, *bātrachus*, *lātrator*, *lātratus*, *lātrina*, *lātro*, *lātrocinatio*, *lātrocinium*, *lātrunculus*, *pātratio*, *pātrator*, *pātria*, *pātriciatus*, *pātricius*, *pātrimonium*, *pātrocinium*, *pātrona*, *pātronus*, *pātronus*, *ātrapa*, *ātrapia*; and in the oblique cases of *pater*, as *pātris*; and in *Atlantiades*, *Atlas*, *Itreus*, *Itrides*, *Itropos*, *Pātroclus*.

āt. *A* before *T* is LONG in the middle syllables of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Natātīlis*, <sup>2</sup>*Versātīlis*, <sup>3</sup>*Virgātus*.

<sup>1</sup> *Feras volucres, reptiles natātīles*\*. *Prud. peri Steph.* 10, 333

<sup>2</sup> *At vigiles mundi magnum et versātīle templum* *Lucr.* 5, 1435

<sup>3</sup> *Virgātis lucent sagulis: tum lactea colla* *Virg. Æ.* 8, 680

āt. But *A* before *T* is sometimes SHORT in the middle syllables of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Circumdātus*, <sup>2</sup>*Insūtīabilis*.

<sup>1</sup> *Turnus in arma viros, armis circumdātus ipse*, *Virg. Æ.* 9, 462

<sup>2</sup> *Mox acquirendi docet insūtīabile votum.* *Juv.* 14, 125

It is also short in *anātarius*, *anātinus*, *aromāticus*, *automātus*, *carbātinus*, *ceromāticus*, *collāteralis*, *concātenatus*, *deblāteratus*, *defātīgatus*, *drumāticus*, *durātens*, *enātans*, *expātians*, *expātialus*, *exsātīatus*, *exsūtūrandus*, *exsūtūrius*, *grammāticus*, *hepātarius*, *hepāticus*, *impātīabilis*, *impātīcus*, *indefātīgabilis*, *inexsūtūrabilis*, *infātīgabilis*, *innātābilis*, *innātans*, *insūtūrabilis*, *insūtūrus*, *irrātionalis*, *irrātionalis*, *pantagātus*, *pneumāticus*, *pragmāticus*, *probāticus*, *propātūkus*, *satisdātus*, *schēnobāticus*, *sciātēricus*, *smegmāticus*, *transmātans*, *venundātus*; and in *Adiāleni*, *Agātēysī*, *Amātēusiācus*, *Athēnāli*, *Atrebatēs*, *Elātēius*, *Emātēius*, *Hecātēus*, *Hylātē*, *Marātēonius*, *Nebātēus*, *Pallātīnus*, *Sarmātīcus*.

āt. *A* before *T* is SHORT in the first syllable of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Pātens*, <sup>2</sup>*Pūtulus*, <sup>3</sup>*Rātus*

<sup>1</sup> *Ceduntur vigiles: portisque pātētibz omnes* *Virg. Æ.* 2, 266

<sup>2</sup> *Tityre, tu pūtulā recubans sub tegmine fagi*, *Virg. Ec.* 1, 1

<sup>3</sup> *Motus uterque parens nati rāta vota biformis* *On. M.* 4, 387

āt. But *A* before *T* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Lātus*, <sup>2</sup>*Māturus*.

<sup>1</sup> *Dum trahitur, pendetque jugis, hunc lātā reiectum* *Virg. Æ.* 12, 574

<sup>2</sup> *Humano mātura lues. Terræ ne dehiscent.* *Lucan.* 1, 645

It is also long in *fālalis*, *fātatus*, *fāticanus*, *fātīdicus*, *fātīfer*, *fātīloquus*, *fātus*, *fātūsus*, *frātērnus*, *gnāthonicus*, *gnātus*, *grātūbundus*, *grātans*, *grātīficans*, *grātiorus*, *grātūsus*, *grātūlabundus*, *grātūlans*, *grātūlatorius*, *lātīclavius*, *lātīfolius*, *lāturus*, *mātērnus*, *nātālis*, *nātālitius*, *nātūsus*, *nātūralis*, *prātēnsis*, *sātūrnālitius*; and in *Itellani*, *Itellanicus*, *Itellanus*, *Lātōnius*, *Sātūrnūtius*, *Sātūrnīni*, *Sātūrnīnus*.

A—BEFORE T IN VERBS.

*dt.* And *A* before *T* is occasionally common in the *first* syllable of adjectives : as *ātrox*.

Promittunt *ātrocem* animum : sed podice levi      *Juv.* 2, 12  
Exercebat *ātrox*. At longis anxia curis.      *Ov. M.* 9, 275

It is also common in *dihleticus*, *lātrans*, *lātratus*, *lātruncularius*, *pātrandus*, *pātrans*, *pātraturus*, *pātratus*, *pātricius*, *pātrimus*, *pātritus*, *pātrius*, *pātrocinarius*, *pātruelis*, *pātruisimus*, *pātruus*, *quāduor* ; and in *lithracius*, *lithracis*, *lithrox*, *liluntus*, *lilanticus*, *lilantis*, *litrens*.

*āt.* *A* before *T* *final* is SHORT in verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Āestuāt*,  
<sup>2</sup>*Āutumāt*<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Et cum exustus ager morientibus *āestuāt* herbis,      *Virg. G.* 1, 107

<sup>2</sup>*Āutumāt*. Hæc populos hæc magnos formûla reges,      *Hor. S.* 2, 3, 45

*āt.* But *A* before *T* is LONG in the *final* syllable of contracted verbs ; as *Disturbāt*, for *disturbavît*, perf. ind. of *disturbo*.

*Disturbāt* urbes, et terræ motus obortus !      *Lucr.* 6, 586

*āt.* *A* before *T* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Amātis*<sup>b</sup>, <sup>2</sup>*Dilātant*<sup>c</sup>, <sup>3</sup>*Servāt*<sup>d</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Quid, quod *amātis* idem quodque tibi poma coluntur      *Ov. M.* 14, 687

<sup>2</sup>*Ipsaque dilātant* patulos convicia rictus.      *Ov. M.* 6, 378

<sup>3</sup>*Durate*, et vosmet rebus *servāte* secundis.      *Virg. Æ.* 1, 207

*āt.* But *A* before *T* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Denāto*, <sup>2</sup>*Infātuo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Tusco denātat* alveo<sup>a</sup>,      *Hor. Carm.* 3, 7, 28

<sup>2</sup>Atque hominem magis *infātuet* mercede diurna.      *Cicero.*

It is also short in *abnāto*, *compātor*, *connāto*, *defātigo*, *defātuo*, *enāto*, *expātor*, *exsātio*, *exsāturo*, *innāto*, *interlāteo*.

*dt.* And *A* before *T* is occasionally common in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as *Allātro*.

Nigro tunc *allātraverat* ore.      *Silius.*

*Allātres* licet usque nos, et usque<sup>e</sup>,      *Mart.* 5, 61, 1

It is also common in *eldtro*, *illdro*.

*āt.* *A* before *T* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Fāteor*, <sup>2</sup>*Nāto*, <sup>3</sup>*Pāteo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Mœnia* : nam *fāteor*, merui ; et sum digna perire.      *Ov. M.* 8, 127

<sup>2</sup>Nocte *nātat* cæca serus freta : quem super ingens      *Virg. G.* 3, 260

<sup>3</sup>*Atria* longa *pātent* : sed nec cenantibus usquam,      *Mart.* 12 50. 7

<sup>a</sup> From *æstuo*, and *autumo*.

<sup>d</sup> From *Servo*.

<sup>e</sup> *Glyconic*.

<sup>b</sup> From *Amo*.

<sup>f</sup> *Phal*.

<sup>c</sup> From *Dilato*.

A—BEFORE T IN CONJUNCTIONS.

*āt.* But *A* before *T* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Grālor*, <sup>2</sup>*Grātulor*.

<sup>1</sup>*Grātatur* reduces, et gaza lætus agresti *Virg. Æ. 5, 40*

<sup>2</sup>*Grātulor* et multis : nemo, Potite, mihi : *Mart. 10, 70, 6*

It is also long in *crātio*, *frāterculo*, *grātīfleur*, *grātīto*, *lātesco*, *māterior*, *mātero*.

*dt.* And *A* before *T* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of verbs : as *Pdtro*.

Hinc decus et famæ primus *pdtrovi*t honorem. *Gratius.*

Quod facere intendunt, neque adhuc conata *pdttrantur* : *Lucr. 5, 386*

It is also common in *ldtro*, *ldtrocinor*, *pdttrisso*, *pdtrocinor*.

*āt.* *A* before *T* *final* is SHORT in adverbs : as *Duntaxāt*.

In numero *duntaxāt* ad hoc, quem tollere rheda. *Hor. S. 2, 6, 42*

*āt.* *A* before *T* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Gravātīm*, <sup>2</sup>*Paulātīm*.

<sup>1</sup>Qui nimia levitate cadunt plerumque *gravātīm* *Lucr. 3, 388*

<sup>2</sup>Molli *paulātīm* flavesceat campus arista, *Virg. Æ. 4, 28*

*āt.* But *A* before *T* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs : as *Insātiabiliter*.

*Insātiabiliter* desiebibimus eternumque *Lucr. 3, 920*

It is also short in *adfātīm*, *grammātice*, *impdtienter*.

*āt.* *A* before *T* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Quāter*, <sup>2</sup>*Stātīm*.

<sup>1</sup>Diceris hac factus colebs *quāter* esse lagena *Mart. 4, 69, 3*

<sup>2</sup>Ridenti dominæ *stātīm* remittit *Mart. 12, 95, 6*

*āt.* But *A* before *T* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs : as *Grātīs*.

Si mea vis dici *grātīs* tibi carmina mittam : *Mart. 1, 30, 3*

It is also long in *fūtālīter*, *fātīm*, *stātuo*, *frāternus*, *grāte*, *grātanter*, *grātissime*, *grāto*, *grātuito*, *lāte*, *māturate*, *māture*, *nāaturaliter*.

*dt.* And *A* before *T* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of adverbs : as *Pātrie*.

*Pātria* majestas dominatur, nomina regnant. *Helpidius.*

Differat hoc, *pātrios* optat, qui vincere census, *Mart. 2, 90, 5*

It is also common in *dtiletice*, *dtrociter*.

*āt.* *A* before *T* *final* is SHORT in conjunctions : as *Āt*.

Ipsæ tridente suo terram percussit : *āt* illa. *Ov. M. 1, 283*

*āt.* *A* before *T* is LONG in the *first* syllable of conjunctions : as *Quātenus*.

A—BEFORE V IN NOUNS.

- Quātenus* hic non sunt nec venales elephanti, *Juv.* 12, 102
- āt. *A* before *T* is SHORT in interjections: as *Ātāt*.  
*Oportet. ātāt* eccum Phidippum, et patrem *Ter. Hec.* 3, 4, 35
- au. *A* before *U* forms a DIPHTHONG in the middle syllable of nouns: as *Argonāuta*.  
 Non *nāutas* puto vos, sed *Argonāutas*. *Mart.* 3, 67, 10
- āu. But *A* before *U* is sometimes pronounced separately and LONG in the middle syllable of nouns: as *Jolāus*,  
*<sup>2</sup>Protesilāus*.  
<sup>1</sup>*Ora reformatus primos Jolāus in annos.* *Ov. M.* 9, 399  
<sup>2</sup>*Jamque meus longe Protesilāus erat.* *Ov. Ep.* 13, 16
- āu. And *A* before *U* is occasionally pronounced separately and SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns: as *Danāus*.  
*Cum Danāus Phrygiās ureret ignes opes.* *Ov. Ep.* 8, 14
- au. *A* before *U* forms a DIPHTHONG in the first syllable of nouns: as *<sup>1</sup>Aūctor*, *<sup>2</sup>Caūda*.  
<sup>1</sup>*Ut facerem quid; habes aūctorem, quo facias hoc:* *Hor. S.* 1, 4, 122  
<sup>2</sup>*Cum saxetani ponatur caūda lacerā,* *Mart.* 7, 77, 1
- āu. But *A* before *U* is sometimes pronounced separately and SHORT in the first syllable of nouns: as *Nāum*.  
*Atque Nāum, Habackuc, Sophonius, Aggaeusque.* *Tertull.*
- au. *A* before *U* is a DIPHTHONG in the middle syllables of adjectives: as *<sup>1</sup>Exaūdītūs*, *<sup>2</sup>Illaūdabilis*.  
<sup>1</sup>*Fingere cinctutis non exaūdita Cethegis* *Hor. de art. Poet.* 50  
<sup>2</sup>*Scindo chelyn, juvat, heu juvat illaūdabile carmen.* *Statius.*
- au. *A* before *U* is a DIPHTHONG in the first syllable of adjectives: as *<sup>1</sup>Aūrifer*, *<sup>2</sup>Naūticus*.  
<sup>1</sup>*Nec me regna juvent, nec Lydius aūrifer amnis.* *Tibull.*  
<sup>2</sup>*Si scalptra et formas non sutor, naūtica vela* *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 106
- au. *A* before *U* is a DIPHTHONG and LONG in verbs: as *<sup>1</sup>Gaūdeo*, *<sup>2</sup>Laūdo*.  
<sup>1</sup>*Gaūdet, et e nostro crescit moerore Charaxus* *Ov. Ep.* 15, 117  
<sup>2</sup>*Frigus collegit, furnos et balnea laūdat,* *Hor. Ep.* 1, 12, 13
- au. *A* before *U* is a DIPHTHONG and LONG in conjunctions: as *aūt*, *aūum*.
- āv. *A* before *V* is LONG in the middle syllables of nouns: as *<sup>1</sup>Cadāver*, *<sup>2</sup>Papārer*.



# A—BEFORE V IN ADJECTIVES.

<sup>1</sup>Ex testamento sic est elata : *cadāver* Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 85

<sup>2</sup>Necnon et lini segetem, et Cereale *papāver* Virg. G. 1, 213

āv. But *A* before *V* is sometimes SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Abāvus*, <sup>2</sup>*Proāvus*.

<sup>1</sup>Pater, avus, proāvus, abāvus, atāvus, tritāvus. Plast.

<sup>2</sup>Dum proāvus, atavosque refert et nomina magna Mart. 5, 17, 1

It is also short in *abāvunculus*, *concāvitas*, *proāvīa*, *quināvicenaria*, *tritāvīus* ; and in *Patāvium*.

āv. And *A* before *V* is occasionally COMMON in the middle syllables of nouns : as *Batāvi*.

Hic petit Euphraten juvenis, domitique *Batāvi* Juv. 8, 51

Vangiones ; *Batāvique* truces, quos aere recurvo Lucan. 1, 436

āv. *A* before *V* is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Āvaritia*, <sup>2</sup>*Fāvor*.

<sup>1</sup>Fervet *āvaritia*, miseroque cupidine pectus ? Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 33

<sup>2</sup>Plange, *fāvor*, saeva pectora nuda manu Mart. 10, 60, 2

āv. But *A* before *V* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Nāvis*, <sup>2</sup>*Pāvo*.

<sup>1</sup>Ecce velut *nāvis* praefixo concita rostro Ov. M. 4, 706

<sup>2</sup>Vix tamen eripiam, posito *pāvone*, velis quin Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 23

It is also long in *āversatio*, *āversor*, *āvia*, (by paths) *āvoramentum*, *āvatio*, *āvulsio*, *āvulsor*, *clāvus*, *flāvedo*, *flāviales*, *nāvale*, *nāvarchus*, *nāvicula*, *nāvicularia*, *nāvicularius*, *nāviculator*, *nāvigatio*, *nāvigatium*, *nāvigium*, *nāvīta*, *pāva*, *prāvitas*, *rāvis* ; and in *Dāvid*, *Flāvia*, *Flāvius*, *Flāvīna*, *Flāviobriga*, *Flāviopolis*, *Flāvium*, *Nāva*, *Nāvilubio*, *Rāvola*.

āv. And *A* before *V* is occasionally COMMON in the first syllable of nouns : as *Lāvinium*.

*Lāvinī* sedes, Tiberinaque ad ostia venit. Ov. M. 15, 728.

Fata tibi cernes urbem et promissa *Lavinī* Virg. Aen. 1, 358

āv. *A* before *V* is SHORT in the middle syllables of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Atāvus*, <sup>2</sup>*Concāvus*.

<sup>1</sup>Maecenas *atāvis* edite regibus Hor. Carm. 1, 1

<sup>2</sup>Aut ubi odor coeni gravis, aut ubi concava pulsu Virg. G. 4, 49

āv. But *A* before *V* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of adjectives : as *Ignāvus*.

Et laedant silicem. Possis *ignavus* haberi, Juv. 3, 272

It is also long in *conclāvatus*, *enāvatus*, *enāvigandu*, *enāvigatus*, *innāvigabilis*, *innāvigans*, *octāvus*, *suffāvus*.

āv. *A* before *V* is occasionally COMMON in the middle syllables of adjectives : as *Batāvus*.

# A—BEFORE V IN VERBS.

<sup>1</sup>Et mutat Latias spuma Batáva comas. *Mart.* 8, 33, 30

<sup>2</sup>Vangiones : Batávique truces, quos aere recurvo *Lucon.* 1, 431

äv. *A* before *V* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Clāviger*, <sup>2</sup>*Prāvus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Clāviger* alloquitur : Patrias, age, desere sedes. *Ov. M.* 15, 22

<sup>2</sup>Non magis esse velim, quam *prāvo* vivere naso, *Hor. Ars. Poet.* 36

äv. But *A* before *V* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Avarus*, <sup>2</sup>*Grāvis*.

<sup>1</sup>Spes nulla ulterior : didicit jam dives *avarus* *Juv.* 7, 30

<sup>2</sup>Saturnumque *grāvem* nostro Jove frangimus una, *Pers.* 5, 50

It is also short in *avenaceus*, *avenarius*, *avens*, *avernalis*, *avernus*, *avidus*, *avitus*, *cavans*, *cavaticus*, *cavatus*, *cavernosus*, *cavus*, *favens*, *favillaceus*, *favorabilis*, *grāvens*, *grāvedinosus*, *grāveolens*, *grāvidātus*, *grāvidus*, *grāviloquus*, *grāviusculus*, *lavandus*, *pāvefactus* ; and in *aventinus*, *avernalis*, *avernus*.

äv. *A* before *V* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Ingrāvo*, <sup>2</sup>*Præcaveo*, <sup>3</sup>*Pragrāvo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Ingrāvat* haec saevus Drances, solumque vocari *Virg. Aen.* 11, 220

<sup>2</sup>Namque hocce tempus, *præcāvère* mihi me, haud te ulcisci sinit *Ter. And.* 3, 5, 18

<sup>3</sup>Hester nis vitis animum quoque *prægrāvat* una, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 78

äv. But *A* before *V* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Creāvī*, <sup>2</sup>*Deprāvō*.

<sup>1</sup>Supposita de matre nothos furata *creāvīt*. *Virg. Aen.* 7, 283

<sup>2</sup>Quin male narrando possit *deprāvōrier*. *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 16

It is also long in *circumnāvigo*, *contrāvenio*, *deprāvo*, *dissuāvior*, *enāvigo*, *pernāvigo*, *præcnāvigo*, *præturnāvigo*.

äv. *A* before *V* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Cāveo*, <sup>2</sup>*Grāvō*.

<sup>1</sup>Commisisse *cāvet* quod mox mutare laboret. *Hor. Ars. Poet.* 168

<sup>2</sup>Nunc tibi Juno *fāvet*, nunc te tua diligit Hebe : *Mart.* 9, 67, 13  
*Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 264

äv. But *A* before *V* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Avortor*, <sup>2</sup>*Avoco*.

<sup>1</sup>Victor equus, fontesque avertitur, et pede terram *Virg. G.* 3, 499

<sup>2</sup>Sed, nisi forte tuas melior sonus avocet aures. *Calph.*

It is also long in *aveho*, *aveille*, *averro*, *aversor*, *flāveo*, *flāvesco*, *nāviculor*, *nāvigo*, *nāvo*, *rāvio*.

<sup>3</sup> *A* before *V* is long in the perf. ind. act. of all verbs that form this tense in *avi*.

Æ FINAL IN NOUNS.

äv. *A* before *V* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as *Ignāvius*.

*Videris aut summas carpentem ignāvius herbas,* Virg. G. 3, 485

äv. But *A* before *V* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as *<sup>1</sup>Impāvide, <sup>2</sup>Pergrāviter*.

*<sup>1</sup>Ille autem impāvidus partes cunctatur in omnes,* Virg. Æn. 10, 714

*<sup>2</sup>Hic qui libellis pręgrāvem gerit læram!* Mart. 5, 52, 1

äv. *A* before *V* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as *<sup>1</sup>Grāvātīm, <sup>2</sup>Pāvidum*.

*<sup>1</sup>Qui nimia levitate cadunt plerumque grāvātīm:* Lucr. 3, 388

*<sup>2</sup>Et pāvidum blandita, Fer has, fidissime, nostro,* Ov. M. 9, 568

äv. But *A* before *V* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as *<sup>1</sup>Gnāviter, <sup>2</sup>Nāviter*.

*<sup>1</sup>Consiliumque morantur agendi gnāviter, id, quod* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 24

*<sup>2</sup>Distinctu'st quonium neoplenum nāviter extat;* Lucr. 1, 526

It is also long in *gnāve, nāve, prāve, suāviter*.

āx. *A* before *X* is LONG: as *<sup>1</sup>Ajāx, <sup>2</sup>Artāxata*.

*<sup>1</sup>Consule. Cur Ajāx heros ab Achille secundus* Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 193

*<sup>2</sup>Sic prætectatos vincunt Artāxatā mores.* Juv. 2, 170

āy. *A* before *Y* is SHORT in nouns: as *<sup>1</sup>Cāycus, <sup>2</sup>Cāyster*.

*<sup>1</sup>Et vos crinigeros bellis arceat Cāycos* Lucan. 1, 463

*<sup>2</sup>Dulcibus in stagnis riantium prata Cāystri,* Virg. G. 1, 584

āy. But *A* before *Y* is sometimes LONG in nouns: as *Tāygetus*.

*Tāygeta! o qui me gelidis in vallibus Haemi.* Virg. G. 2, 488

āy. And *A* before *Y* occasionally constitutes a DIPHTHONG: as *<sup>1</sup>Tāygete, <sup>2</sup>Tāygetus*.

*<sup>1</sup>Tāygete simul os terris ostendit onistum* Virg. Geo. 4, 232

*<sup>2</sup>Et modo Tāygeti crines aspersa pruina,* Prop.

āz. *A* before *Z* is LONG: as *āzymus*.

*Lascivire coris similaginis azymon esse.* Prud.

ē. *E final* is SHORT in nouns: as *<sup>1</sup>Marē, <sup>2</sup>Amorē, <sup>3</sup>Patronē*.

*<sup>1</sup>In marē perveniunt, partim, campoque recepta* Ov. M. 1, 41

*<sup>2</sup>Victus amorē tui, cognato sanguine victus,* Virg. Æn. 12, 29

*<sup>3</sup>Esse mihi. Pol me miserum patronē, vocares,* Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 92

ē. But *E final* is LONG in the nom. and voc. cases sing. of Greek nouns of the first decl.: as *<sup>1</sup>Calliopē, <sup>2</sup>An-*

<sup>a</sup> The poets followed the pronunciation of the Greeks, giving the long and short syllables their native quantities. But there are a few exceptions

## E—FINAL IN ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES.

*dromachē*: in the abl. case sing. of Greek nouns in *es* of the third decl.; as <sup>1</sup>*Hippomenē*, from *Hippomenes*; and in all nouns in which the syllable *ea* is contracted into *e*: as <sup>4</sup>*Tempē*, for *Tempea*; and in the abl. case sing. of nouns of the fifth decl.; as <sup>5</sup>*Facīē*, <sup>6</sup>*Proluviē*.

<sup>1</sup>*Calliopē querulas præsentat pollice chordas*; *Ov. M.* 5, 339.

<sup>2</sup>*Hectoris, Andromachē, Pyrrhin' connubia servas*? *Virg. Æ.* 3, 319.

<sup>3</sup>*Hippomenē victo magno et memorabile nomen.* *Ov. M.* 10, 608.

<sup>4</sup>*Silva*: vocant *Tempē*. Per quæ Peneus ab imo *Ov. M.* 1, 569.

<sup>5</sup>*A faciē jactare manus, laudare, paratus,* *Juv.* 3, 106.

<sup>6</sup>*Lubrica, proluviē larga lavere humida saxa,* *Lucr.* 5, 948.

It is also long in *aconē, alcē, alsē, anagrophē, anatomē, anemonē, argemonē, arithmeticē, athleticē, belonē, bronchocelē, bulbinē, bulz, canachē, cardiacē, cedrelatē, cerinthē, cestrophendonē, cetē, chamaecactē, chamædaphnē, chamaleucē, chamæmyrtē, chamæpucē, chamærycē, channē, chrysocomē, circacelē, clinicē, corambē, corymbē, crambē, dianomē, dryophytē, echitē, elacatē, elatē, elatinē, embolinē, empiricē, enterocelē, epistrophē, epitomē, erithacē, erythralē, erythacē, gnomoniacē, haphē, harypē, harmogē, hecæsembē, hermedonē, hectaricē, hierobotanē, hydrocelē, hypatē, hypebatē, leonticē, leucē, logicē, magicē, malachē, malopē, mastichē, masē, methodicē, musicē, mustacē, myricē, myrtulē, napē, netē, odē, ananthē, ophcostaphylē, oporicē, orobanchē, othonē, ozymyrtinē, oxiē, pallacē, paramesē, paranetē, parypatē, parthenicē, phatnē, physicē, proeuchē, scytalē, stomacacē, strongylē, synanchē, tamaricē, thymetē, topicē*; and in *Aeropē, Aganippē, Agavē, Aglaūē, Alcimedē, Alcyonē, Alyzothoē, Amphitritē, Amymonē, Andromedē, Antigonē, Arachnē, Callirrhoe, Calphē, Cassiopē, Circē, Cyanē, Cybelē, Cymodocē, Cymothoē, Danaē, Daphnē, Deiphobē, Dindymenē, Dionē, Dirce, Erigonē, Eurydicē, Euterpē, Evadnē, Halcyonē, Harpē, Hebē, Hecalē, Hecatē, Heilcē, Hellē, Hermionē, Hippocrenē, Hippodamē, Hyppipilē, Idamē, Iolē, Lampetis, Lethē, Lernē, Meroē, Mnemosynē, Niobē, Onomē, Oxiē, Omphalē, Parthenopē, Pariphaē, Penelopē, Phæbē, Pleionē, Pholōē, Prognē, Pyrenē, Rhodopē, Semelē, Syenē, Tiriophonē, Thulē, Uranē*.

ē. *E final* is short in adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Culpantē*<sup>a</sup>, <sup>2</sup>*Fidē*<sup>b</sup>, <sup>3</sup>*Tristē*<sup>c</sup>.

to this rule: the *ἒτα* in παρακλητος is short in Latin: as *Paracletus*: the *o* is made long by Ennius in *Hectōrem*: and the Greek diphthongs, which are naturally long, are sometimes found short in the Latin poets: as *Chīragta*, for *Χειραγρα*.

At an early period the Latins distinguished the *eta* of the Greeks from the *epsilon*, by double *ee*: as *Fedix*, *Scedes*, &c. This is still to be seen on ancient medals and inscriptions. *Capella* says "*E vocalis duarum Græcarum vim possidet. Nam cum corripitur E Græcum est, ut, ab hoste; cum producitur, eta est, ut ab hac die.*"

<sup>a</sup> Act. part. of *culpo*.    <sup>b</sup> Voc. sing. of *fidus*.    <sup>c</sup> Neut. sing. of *tristis*.

# E—FINAL IN VERBS.

- <sup>1</sup>Qui non defendit, alio *culpantē*, solutos *Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 82*  
<sup>2</sup>*Fidē* minister, ait, jussorum, nate, meorum, *Ov. M. 2, 837*  
<sup>3</sup>*Tristē* lupus stabulis, maturis frugibus imbres. *Virg. Ec. 3, 80*

č. *E final* is SHORT in pronouns as <sup>1</sup>*Illē*, <sup>2</sup>*Ipsē*, <sup>3</sup>*Istē*.

- <sup>1</sup>*Illē*, vidis? pura juvenis qui nititur hasta, *Virg. Æ. 6, 760*  
<sup>2</sup>*Ipsē* vocat pugnas; sequitur, tum cætera pubes, *Virg. Æ. 7, 614*  
<sup>3</sup>*Istē* dolor, solisque licet capere arma Mycenia. *Virg. Æ. 9, 139*

č. But *E final* is sometimes LONG in pronouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Mē*,  
<sup>2</sup>*Tē*, <sup>3</sup>*Sē*.

- <sup>1</sup>Tentamenta tui pepigi: *mē*, me ipse, meumque *Virg. Æ. 8, 144*  
<sup>2</sup>Quin sine rivali *tēque* et tua solus amares. *Hor. Ars Poet. 444*  
<sup>3</sup>Ut *sē* mutarent, liquidas orasse sorores: *Ov. M. 1, 704*

č. *E final* is SHORT in verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Amarē*, <sup>2</sup>*Legē*, <sup>3</sup>*Venerē*.

- <sup>1</sup>Hortor *amarē* focos, arcemque attollere tectis. *Virg. Æ. 3, 134*  
<sup>2</sup>Ferrea vox: ades, et primi *legē* litoris oram. *Virg. G. 2, 44*  
<sup>3</sup>Venit et upilio; tardi *venerē* bubulci: *Virg. Ec. 10, 19*

č. But *E final* is sometimes LONG in verbs; as <sup>1</sup>*Manē*,  
<sup>2</sup>*Monē*.

- <sup>1</sup>Nympha, *manē*. Sic agna lupum, sic cerva leonem, *Ov. M. 1, 506*  
<sup>2</sup>Tu vatem, tu, Diva *monē*: dicam horrida bella; *Virg. Æ. 7, 41*

č. And *E final* is occasionally COMMON in verbs: as

<sup>1</sup>*Cavē*, <sup>2</sup>*Respondē*, <sup>3</sup>*Valē*, <sup>4</sup>*Vidē*.

- <sup>1</sup>Lucum ligna? *cavē* ne portus occupet alter; *Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 32*  
<sup>2</sup>Laudato. Scortator erit? *cavē* te roget ultro *Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 75*  
<sup>3</sup>Pyrame, *respondē*. Tua te, carissime, Thisbe *Ov. M. 4, 143*  
<sup>4</sup>Si quando veniet? dicet: *respondē*, poeta *Mart. 3, 4, 7*  
<sup>3</sup>Care, *valē*, conjux, et tu, germana, paterque; *Ov. M. 9, 380*  
<sup>3</sup>Idque quod ignoti faciunt, *valē* dicere saltem. *Ovid.*  
<sup>4</sup>Quid fuerim, quid simque, *vidē*; meritumque require: *Ov. M. 2, 551*  
<sup>4</sup>Auriculas? *vidē* sis, ne majorum tibi forte *Pers. 1, 108*

\* Final *e* in the imperative mood of the second conjugation is generally long. *E* is, however, short in *solvē*: as

Lector *solvē*. Taces, dissimulasque? Vale. *Mart. 11, 109*

And also in *fulgē*, *stridē*, *tergē*, &c.

The only probable reason that can be assigned for these exceptions is this: as these verbs were originally of the third conjugation, and were written *fulgo*, *strido*, *tergo*, *fulgis*, *stridis*, *tergis*, &c. the poets who considered them of the third conjugation, made the *ē* short in the imperative mood, whilst the poets who considered them of the second conjugation, made the *ē* long.

# E—FINAL IN PREPOSITIONS.

ē. *E final* is LONG in adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Quotidiē*; and in adverbs derived from adjectives in *us* and *er*: as <sup>2</sup>*Longē*, from *longus*<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> *Quotidiē morimur, quotidiē rapimur.*

*Mant.*

<sup>2</sup> *Epytides longē dedit, insonitque flagello.*

*Virg. Æ. 5, 579*

ě. But *E final* is sometimes SHORT in adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Fortassē*, <sup>2</sup>*Nempē*.

<sup>1</sup> *Crediderat, cœloque animum fortassē ferebat,*

*Virg. Æ. 10, 548*

<sup>2</sup> *Nempē tuo, furiose. Meo, sed non furiosus*

*Hor. S. 2, 3, 207*

It is also short in adverbs derived from adjectives in *is*, and in *abusquē*, *agē*, *apagē*, *deniquē*, *derepentē*, *eccerē*, *exindē*, *firmē*, *herculē*, *herē*, *hiccinē*, *ināē*, *penē*, *perindē*, *propē*, *quacumquē*, *quandocumquē*, *quandoquē*, *quantumcumquē*, *quipotē*, *quippe*, *quocumquē*, *quomodocumquē*, *repentē*, *ritē*, *sæpē*, *spontē*, *subindē*, *supernē*, *undē*, *undecumquē*, *undiquē*, *usquē*, *usquequaquē*, *utcumquē*, *utiquē*, *utpotē*, *utrimquē*, *utrobiquē*.

ĕ. And *E final* is occasionally COMMON in adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Facilē*, <sup>2</sup>*Ferē*.

<sup>1</sup> *Ingenio facilē conciliante placens.*

*Ovid.*

<sup>2</sup> *Nec temperari facilē, nec reprimi potest*<sup>b</sup>

*Sen. p.*

<sup>3</sup> *Jamque ferē sicco subductæ littore puppes:*

*Virg. Æ. 3, 135*

<sup>4</sup> *Nam tecum ferē solus ero, quocumque recedam.*

*Auson. Epig. 105, 5*

ĕ. *E final* is SHORT in prepositions: as <sup>1</sup>*Antē*, <sup>2</sup>*Propē*, <sup>3</sup>*Sinē*.

<sup>1</sup> *Antē Larem proprium vescor, vernasque procaces*

*Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 66*

<sup>2</sup> *Planus erat lateque patens propē mœnia campus,*

*Ov. M. 6, 218*

<sup>3</sup> *Mollia cum duris, sinē pondere habentia pondus.*

*Ov. M. 1, 20*

ē. But *E final* is sometimes LONG in prepositions: as <sup>1</sup>*Dē*, <sup>2</sup>*Ē*.

<sup>1</sup> *Unde uxor media currit dē nocte vocata.*

*Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 238*

<sup>2</sup> *Et violenta fuit: acies ē sanguine nato.*

*Ov. M. 1, 162*

<sup>a</sup> This is the general quantity of *E* in adverbs derived from adjectives in *us* or *er*, and declined like *bonus* or *tener*. To this rule, however, there is at least one exception. *E* in *malē*, though derived from the adjective *malus*, is invariably short. No other exception to the rule presents itself to my recollection but *benē*, which can scarcely be called a derivative from *bonus*, but from the obsolete adjective *benus*. In this list there are adverbs also formed from nouns of the fifth declension, which have final *e* long, as *quarē*, *quotidiē*, &c. The first of which is compounded of the abl. sing. of *res*, and the latter of *dies*. *Infernē* and *Supernē*, in the opinion of Lambinus and Lancelot, ought to be added to *malē* and *benē*. But Alvarez, Despauter, and Ricciolus hold the opposite opinion.

<sup>b</sup> Iamb.

# E—FINAL

1. *Et* is sometimes long in nouns.  
 2. *Et* is sometimes long in adjectives.  
 3. *Et* is sometimes long in verbs.  
 4. *Et* is sometimes long in prepositions.  
 5. *Et* is sometimes long in conjunctions.  
 6. *Et* is sometimes long in interjections.  
 7. *Et* is sometimes long in particles.  
 8. *Et* is sometimes long in pronouns.  
 9. *Et* is sometimes long in numerals.  
 10. *Et* is sometimes long in titles.  
 11. *Et* is sometimes long in names.  
 12. *Et* is sometimes long in places.  
 13. *Et* is sometimes long in things.  
 14. *Et* is sometimes long in actions.  
 15. *Et* is sometimes long in qualities.  
 16. *Et* is sometimes long in quantities.  
 17. *Et* is sometimes long in degrees.  
 18. *Et* is sometimes long in states.  
 19. *Et* is sometimes long in conditions.  
 20. *Et* is sometimes long in relations.  
 21. *Et* is sometimes long in comparisons.  
 22. *Et* is sometimes long in contrasts.  
 23. *Et* is sometimes long in continuations.  
 24. *Et* is sometimes long in exclusions.  
 25. *Et* is sometimes long in inclusions.  
 26. *Et* is sometimes long in exceptions.  
 27. *Et* is sometimes long in additions.  
 28. *Et* is sometimes long in deductions.  
 29. *Et* is sometimes long in conclusions.  
 30. *Et* is sometimes long in premises.  
 31. *Et* is sometimes long in hypotheses.  
 32. *Et* is sometimes long in axioms.  
 33. *Et* is sometimes long in theorems.  
 34. *Et* is sometimes long in lemmas.  
 35. *Et* is sometimes long in corollaries.  
 36. *Et* is sometimes long in scholia.  
 37. *Et* is sometimes long in epigrams.  
 38. *Et* is sometimes long in elegies.  
 39. *Et* is sometimes long in tragedies.  
 40. *Et* is sometimes long in comedies.  
 41. *Et* is sometimes long in satires.  
 42. *Et* is sometimes long in epics.  
 43. *Et* is sometimes long in histories.  
 44. *Et* is sometimes long in biographies.  
 45. *Et* is sometimes long in memoirs.  
 46. *Et* is sometimes long in letters.  
 47. *Et* is sometimes long in speeches.  
 48. *Et* is sometimes long in dialogues.  
 49. *Et* is sometimes long in treatises.  
 50. *Et* is sometimes long in books.  
 51. *Et* is sometimes long in chapters.  
 52. *Et* is sometimes long in sections.  
 53. *Et* is sometimes long in paragraphs.  
 54. *Et* is sometimes long in sentences.  
 55. *Et* is sometimes long in clauses.  
 56. *Et* is sometimes long in phrases.  
 57. *Et* is sometimes long in words.  
 58. *Et* is sometimes long in roots.  
 59. *Et* is sometimes long in affixes.  
 60. *Et* is sometimes long in derivatives.  
 61. *Et* is sometimes long in compounds.  
 62. *Et* is sometimes long in derivatives.  
 63. *Et* is sometimes long in compounds.  
 64. *Et* is sometimes long in derivatives.  
 65. *Et* is sometimes long in compounds.  
 66. *Et* is sometimes long in derivatives.  
 67. *Et* is sometimes long in compounds.  
 68. *Et* is sometimes long in derivatives.  
 69. *Et* is sometimes long in compounds.  
 70. *Et* is sometimes long in derivatives.  
 71. *Et* is sometimes long in compounds.  
 72. *Et* is sometimes long in derivatives.  
 73. *Et* is sometimes long in compounds.  
 74. *Et* is sometimes long in derivatives.  
 75. *Et* is sometimes long in compounds.  
 76. *Et* is sometimes long in derivatives.  
 77. *Et* is sometimes long in compounds.  
 78. *Et* is sometimes long in derivatives.  
 79. *Et* is sometimes long in compounds.  
 80. *Et* is sometimes long in derivatives.  
 81. *Et* is sometimes long in compounds.  
 82. *Et* is sometimes long in derivatives.  
 83. *Et* is sometimes long in compounds.  
 84. *Et* is sometimes long in derivatives.  
 85. *Et* is sometimes long in compounds.  
 86. *Et* is sometimes long in derivatives.  
 87. *Et* is sometimes long in compounds.  
 88. *Et* is sometimes long in derivatives.  
 89. *Et* is sometimes long in compounds.  
 90. *Et* is sometimes long in derivatives.  
 91. *Et* is sometimes long in compounds.  
 92. *Et* is sometimes long in derivatives.  
 93. *Et* is sometimes long in compounds.  
 94. *Et* is sometimes long in derivatives.  
 95. *Et* is sometimes long in compounds.  
 96. *Et* is sometimes long in derivatives.  
 97. *Et* is sometimes long in compounds.  
 98. *Et* is sometimes long in derivatives.  
 99. *Et* is sometimes long in compounds.  
 100. *Et* is sometimes long in derivatives.

## A IN ADJECTIVES.

Sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllable : as <sup>1</sup>*Enēas*, <sup>2</sup>*Orēas*.

as, *Trojano a sanguine cretum*, *Virg. Æ.* 4, 191  
*agrestem compellat Orēada dictis* : *Ov. M.* 8, 787  
 as in *parūs* ; and in *Andrēas*, *Cleantēas*, *Cynēas*.

The *A* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns :  
 as *creator*, <sup>2</sup>*Dēa*, <sup>3</sup>*Nēarchus*.

Nec Telamon aberat, magnique creator Achilles : *Ov. M.* 8, 309  
 Ponendum æquo animo. Dile, Damasippe, Diæque Hor. *S.* 2, 3, 16  
 Et it insignem repetens Nēarchum<sup>a</sup> : *Hor. Car.* 3, 20, 6

But *E* before *A* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Cēa*, <sup>2</sup>*Ēarinus*.

<sup>1</sup>Et tenui Cēa veste movere sinus. *Prop.*  
<sup>2</sup>Dicunt Ēarion tamen poetæ<sup>b</sup>, *Mart.* 9, 12, 13

And *E* before *A* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of nouns : as *Lēander*<sup>c</sup>.

Quam mihi, misisti verbis, Lēandre, salutem, *Ov. Ep.* 19, 1  
 Ὅτ' ἔτατο λόγῳ ἐχούσα, καὶ ἡγεμόνευε Δασίππῃ. *Musæus*, 2:

E before *A final* is SHORT in adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Eburnēa*, from *Eburneus*, <sup>2</sup>*Ferrēa* from *Ferrēus*, <sup>3</sup>*Idonēa* from *Idonēus*.

<sup>1</sup>Impubesque genas, et eburnēa colla, decusque *Ov. M.* 3, 422  
<sup>2</sup>Tu modo nascenti puero, quo ferrēa primum *Virg. Ec.* 6, 8  
<sup>3</sup>In pace, ut sapiens, aptarit idonēu bello ! *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 111

But *E* before *A final* is sometimes LONG in the oblique cases of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Achillēa* from *Achillēus*, <sup>2</sup>*Centaurēa* from *Centaurēus*.

<sup>1</sup>Scirpis Achillēa fastus, juvenemque superbum, *Virg. Æ.* 3, 226  
<sup>2</sup>Centaurēa monet cum Lapithis rixa superbo *Hor. Car.* 1, 12, 2

It is also long in the nom. and voc. cases sing. gen. and in the acc. and voc. cases pl. neut. of the following adjectives. *Merone* from *Meroniūs*, *Menandria* from *Menandriūs*, *Nellia* from *Nelliūs*, *Penia* from *Peniūs*, *Penelepis* from *Penelepiūs*, *Penelepis* from *Penelepiūs*, *Pherecydia* from *Pherecydiūs*, *Phaippia* from *Phaippiūs*, *Polydora* from *Polydoriūs*, *Promethia* from *Promethiūs*, *Rhadamanthia* from *Rhadamanthiūs*.

<sup>a</sup> Sapphic.

<sup>b</sup> Ptol.

<sup>c</sup> Leander is written in the Greek sometimes with *ε*, and with the diphthong *αι*. The Latin poets who considered *ε* the shortest *e* made the *ε* short, and those who preferred the other, made the *ε* long.



E—BEFORE A IN NOUNS.

č. *E final* is SHORT in conjunctions : as <sup>1</sup>*Atquē*, <sup>2</sup>*Nequē*,  
<sup>3</sup>*Quoquē*.

<sup>1</sup>*Atquē* Deos atque astra vocat crudelia mater. *Virg. Ec. 5, 23*

<sup>2</sup>*Quid fecerem ? nequē* servitio me exire licebat *Virg. Ec. 1, 41*

<sup>3</sup>*Virginitate* Deam. Ritu *quoquē* cincta Diane *Ov. M. 1, 695*

č. *E final* is SHORT in interjections : as <sup>1</sup>*Eccē*, <sup>2</sup>*Eugē*,  
<sup>3</sup>*Evoĥē*.

<sup>1</sup>*Eccē* manus juvenem interea post terga revinctum *Virg. Æ. 2, 57*

<sup>2</sup>*Efferte*, graviter, cito, nequiter, *eugē*, beate. *Mart. 2, 27, 3*

<sup>3</sup>*Evoĥē*, Bacche, sonat. Bacchi sub nomine Juno *Ov. M. 4, 523*

č. But *E final* is sometimes LONG in interjections : as  
*Ohē*.

*Ohē*, jam satis est, *ohē* libelle !<sup>b</sup> *Mart. 4, 91, 1*

čā. *E before A final* is SHORT in nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Caprēa*,  
<sup>2</sup>*Tinēa*, <sup>3</sup>*Vinēa*.

<sup>1</sup>*Nec frustum caprēa* subducere, nec latus Afræ *Juv. 11, 142*

<sup>2</sup>*Agrestes tinēa* (res observata colonia,) *Ov. M. 15, 373*

<sup>3</sup>*Hinc omnis largo pubescit vinēa* fletu : *Virg. G. 2, 390*

čā. But *E before A final* is sometimes LONG in nouns :  
as <sup>1</sup>*Medēa*, <sup>2</sup>*Galatēa*.

<sup>1</sup>*Vincere non poterat ; frustra, Medēa*, repugnas ; *Ov. M. 7, 11*

<sup>2</sup>*Candidior nivei folio, Galatēa*, ligustri, *Ov. M. 13, 789*

It is also long in *alcēa*, *centaurēa*, *cephalēa*, *chrysippēa*, *cyamēa*, *idēa*, *panacēa*, *polēa*, *talēa*, *zēa* ; and in *Achillēa*, *Amalthēa*, *Cassiopēa*, *Deiopēa*, *Heraclea*, *Hypsēa*, *Ithonēa*, *Odysseā*, *Penthesilēa*.

čā. And *E before A final* is occasionally COMMON in  
nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Chorēa*, <sup>2</sup>*Malēa*, <sup>3</sup>*Rhēa*.

<sup>1</sup>*Ad numerum motis pedibus duxere chorēas*. *Ov. M. 14, 520*

<sup>2</sup>*Pars pedibus plaudunt chorēas*, et carmina dicunt *Virg. Æn. 6, 644*

<sup>3</sup>*Destinet, et raucae circumtonat ira Malēa*. *Stat. Theb. 7, 16*

<sup>1</sup>*Ionique mari, Malēaque* sequacibus undis. *Virg. Æ. 5, 193*

<sup>2</sup>*Collis Aventini sylvā quem Rhēa* sacerdos *Virg. Æn. 7, 659*

<sup>3</sup>*Sæpe Rhēa* quæta est toties fecunda nec unquam. *Ovid.*

čā. *E before A* is SHORT in the middle syllables of  
nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Alēator*, <sup>2</sup>*Borēas*, <sup>3</sup>*Genēalogus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Ædilem rogat udus alēator*, *Mart. 5, 85, 5*

<sup>2</sup>*In qua nec Borēas ipse* manere velet. *Mart. 8, 14, 6*

<sup>3</sup>*Esse Deum velut illud ait genēalogus idem.* *Prud.*

<sup>a</sup> Edit. Amsterdam, Wolfgan 1684.

<sup>b</sup> Phalæcian.

<sup>c</sup> Ibid.

# E—BEFORE A IN ADJECTIVES.

**ēa.** But *E* before *A* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Ēnēas*, <sup>2</sup>*Orēas*.

<sup>1</sup>Venisse *Ēnēam*, Trojano a sanguine cretum, *Virg. Æ.* 4, 191

<sup>2</sup>Talibus agrestem compellat *Orēada* dictis: *Ov. M.* 8, 787

It is also long in *parēas*; and in *Andrēas*, *Cleantlēas*, *Cynēas*.

**ēa.** *E* before *A* is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Crēator*, <sup>2</sup>*Dēa*, <sup>3</sup>*Nēarchus*.

<sup>1</sup>Nec Telamon aberat, magnique *crēator* Achillis: *Ov. M.* 8, 309

<sup>2</sup>Popendum æquo animo. Di te, Damasippe, *Dēaque* *Hor. S.* 2, 3, 16

<sup>3</sup>Ibit insignem repetens *Nēarchum*: *Hor. Car.* 3, 20, 6

**ēa.** But *E* before *A* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Cēa*, <sup>2</sup>*Ēarinus*.

<sup>1</sup>Et tenui *Cēa* veste movere sinus.

*Prop.*

<sup>2</sup>Dicunt *Ēarimon* tamen poetæ<sup>b</sup>,

*Mart.* 9, 12, 13

**ēa.** And *E* before *A* is occasionally COMMON in the first syllable of nouns: as *Lēander*<sup>c</sup>.

Quam mihi, misisti verbia, *Lēandre*, salutem,

*Ov. Ep.* 19, 1

<sup>1</sup>Ποτατο λυχνον έχουσα, και ήγερμενε Λεανδρην.

*Musæus*, 25

**ēa.** *E* before *A* final is SHORT in adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Eburnēa*, from *Eburnēus*, <sup>2</sup>*Ferrēa* from *Ferrēus*, <sup>3</sup>*Idonēa* from *Idonēus*.

<sup>1</sup>Impubesque genas, et *eburnēa* colla, decusque

*Ov. M.* 3, 422

<sup>2</sup>Tu modo nascenti puero, quo *ferrēa* primum

*Virg. Ec.* 4, 8

<sup>3</sup>In pace, ut sapiens, aptarit *idonēu* bello!

*Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 111

**ēa.** But *E* before *A* final is sometimes LONG in the oblique cases of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Achillēa* from *Achillēus*, <sup>2</sup>*Centaurēa* from *Centaurēus*.

<sup>1</sup>Stirpis *Achillēæ* fastus, juvenemque superbum,

*Virg. Æ.* 3, 326

<sup>2</sup>*Centaurēa* monet cum Lapithis rixa super mero *Hor. Carm.* 1, 18, 8

It is also long in the nom. and voc. cases sing. fem. gen. and in the nom. acc. and voc. cases pl. neut. of the following adjectives, *Maronēa* from *Maronēus*, *Menandrēa* from *Menandrēus*, *Nelēa* from *Nelēus*, *Cēnēa* from *Cēnēus*, *Penēa* from *Penēus*, *Penelopēa* from *Penelopēus*, *Perimedēa* from *Perimedēus*, *Pherecydēa* from *Pherecydēus*, *Philippēa* from *Philippēus*, *Polydorēa* from *Polydorēus*, *Promethēa* from *Promethēus*, *Rhadamanthēa* from

<sup>a</sup> Sapphic.

<sup>b</sup> Phal.

<sup>c</sup> Leander is written in the Greek, sometimes with ε, and sometimes with the diphthong αι. The Latin poets who considered ε the correct orthography, made the ε short, and those who preferred the other, made the ε long.

# E—BEFORE B IN NOUNS.

*Rhadamanthēus*, *Semele* from *Semelēus*, *Tegea* from *Tegeūs*, *Thermodontēs* from *Thermodontēus*, *Thea* from *Theōus*, *Thucydides* from *Thucydideus*.

ĕa. *E* before *A* is SHORT in the middle syllables of adjectives and participles: as *Borēalis*.

Et cum præcipitant *Borēalia* flamina sese. *Avien. Phæn.* 950

ĕa. *E* before *A* is SHORT in the first syllable of adjectives: as *Beatus*.

Quid statis? Nolint. Atqui licet esse *beatis*. *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 19

ĕa. *E* before *A* is SHORT in the middle syllables of verbs: as *Procrēasset* from *procrēo*.

Quæ ratio *procrēasset*? exposuit senex: *Phæd.* 4, 14

ĕa. *E* before *A* is SHORT in the first syllable of verbs: as *Dēamo*.

EP. Cum illa, quam tuus gnatus annos multos *dēamat*, deperit.  
*Plaut. Ep.* 2, 2, 35

ĕa. *E* before *A* is SHORT in adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Interēa*, <sup>2</sup>*Propterēa*.

<sup>1</sup>*Interēa* repetunt cæcis obscura latebris *Ov. M.* 1, 388  
<sup>2</sup>*Hæc* exsecutus sum *propterēa* pluribus. *Phæd.* 3, 10, 59

ĕb. *E* before *B* is SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Erēbus*, <sup>2</sup>*Hellēborum*, <sup>3</sup>*Telēboas*.

<sup>1</sup>*Ingemuit* regina *Erēbi*, testemque profanam *Ov. M.* 5, 543  
<sup>2</sup>*Expulit* *hellēboro* morbum bilemque meraco, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 137  
<sup>3</sup>*Ilia* dimisi. *Chthonius* quoque *Telēboas*que *Ov. M.* 12, 441

ĕb. But *E* before *B* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of nouns: as *Ephēbus*.

Quo pacto partes tutetur amantis *ephēbi*, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 171  
It is also long in *carchēbus*, *ephēbia*, *ephēbium*, *synephēbi*.

ĕb. And *E* before *B* is occasionally COMMON in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Cerēbrum*, <sup>2</sup>*Latēbra*.

<sup>1</sup>*Putidius* multo *cerēbrum* est (mihi crede) *Perilli* *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 75  
<sup>1</sup>*Quod* spatium tectis sublimibus, unde *cerēbrum* *Juv.* 3, 269  
<sup>2</sup>*Scitis* enim, et multis *latēbra* opportuna fuistis. *Ov. M.* 3, 443  
<sup>2</sup>*Interea* repetunt cæcis obscura *latēbris* *Ov. M.* 1, 388

\* The pupil is again reminded that the common quantity of a syllable in such combinations is settled by the rule "a vowel before a mute and a liquid is generally common." See note on *A* before *B* in the first syllable of verbs.

# E—BEFORE B IN ADJECTIVES.

It is also common in *celēbratio*, *celēbrator*, *celēbritas*, *elēcēbru*, *illecēbra*, *latēbricola*, *perlecēbra*, *salēbra*, *scatēbra*, *teneēbra*, *teneēbrio*, *terēbra*, *terēbratio*, *vertēbra*.

ēb. *E* before *B* is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Ēbur*, <sup>2</sup>*Hēbes*, <sup>3</sup>*Lēbes*.

<sup>1</sup>Cujus *Ēbur* nitidum fastigia summa tenebat ; *Ov. M. 2, 3*

<sup>2</sup>Et Gætulus oryx *hēbeti* lautissima ferro *Juv. 11, 140*

<sup>3</sup>Viginti fulvos operoso ex ære *lēbetas* ; *Ov. Ep. 3, 31*

ēb. But *E* before *B* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Dēbilitas*, <sup>2</sup>*Dēbitor*.

<sup>1</sup>Scilicet et morbis et *dēbilitate* carebis, *Juv. 14, 156*

<sup>2</sup>Et servit dominæ numerosus *dēbitor* arcæ *Mart. 3, 31, 3*

It is also long in *dēbellatio*, *dēbellator*, *dēbellatrix*, *dēbilitatio*, *dēbitio*, *dēbitor*, *dēbitum*, *dēbuccinator*, *sēbum* ; and in *Bēbrius*, *Dēborus*, *Hēbe*, *Sēbeios*, *Thēbe*, *Thēbais*, *Trēbula*.

ēb. And *E* before *B* is occasionally COMMON in the first syllable of nouns : as *Fēbruus*.

Justitiæ ultrici sacrum *Fēbruo*que Tonanti. *Mant.*

*Fēbrua* Romani dixerē piamina patres. *Ovid.*

It is also common in *fēbricula*, *fēbris*, *fēbrua*, *fēbruarius*, *nēbris*, *nēbrites* ; and in *Bēbryx*, *Cēbren*, *Cēbrenia*, *Cēbrenis*, *Fēbris*, *Fēbrua*, *Nēbrius*, *Nēbrodes*, *Nēbrophonus*.

ēb. *E* before *B* is SHORT in the middle syllables of adjectives and participles : as <sup>1</sup>*Fremēbundus*, <sup>2</sup>*Gemēbundus*, <sup>3</sup>*Tremēbundus*.

<sup>1</sup>Tum vero præceps curru *fremēbundus* ab alto *Ov. M. 12, 128*

<sup>2</sup>Ille quidem totam *gemēbundus* obambulat Ætnam, *Ov. M. 14, 188*

<sup>3</sup>Caïus a prima *tremēbundus* luce salutatur *Mart. 9, 94, 5*

ēb. But *E* before *B* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of adjectives and participles : as <sup>1</sup>*Delēbilis*, <sup>2</sup>*Indēbitus*.

<sup>1</sup>Casibus hic nullis, nullis *delēbilis* annis, *Mart. 7, 83, 7*

<sup>2</sup>Præscia venturi : da, non *indēbita* posco *Virg. Æ. 6, 66*

It is also long in *ephēbicus*, *ephēbatus*, *explebilis*, *indelēbilis*.

ēb. And *E* before *B* is occasionally COMMON in the middle syllables of adjectives and participles ; as <sup>1</sup>*Funēbris*, <sup>2</sup>*Muliebris*.

<sup>1</sup>Ira truces inimicitias, et *funēbre* bellum. *Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 49*

<sup>2</sup>Ite hinc, difficiles (*funēbria* ligna) tabellæ. *Ov. Am. 1, 12, 7*

<sup>3</sup>Advenit qui vestra dies *muliebribus* armis *Virg. Æ. 11, 687*

<sup>4</sup>Seponeit mœchæ vestem, mundum *muliebrem* *Phæd. 4, 4, 21*

# E—BEFORE B IN VERBS.

It is also common in *celebrandus, celebrans, celebratus, celebratus, exterebratus, fenebris, incelebratus, incelebris, latibromus salubrosus, tenebrosus, tenebrosus, tererebratus, verti* the oblique cases of *celeber*<sup>a</sup>.

*ēb.* E before B is LONG in the first syllable of and participles : as <sup>1</sup>*Crēber*, <sup>2</sup>*Dēbilis*, <sup>3</sup>*Plēbe*

<sup>1</sup>*Crēber arundinibus tremulis ibi surgere lucus* O

<sup>2</sup>*Amissis remis, atque ordine debilis uno,* Vi

<sup>3</sup>*Rex sum. Nil ultra quero plebeius. Et æquam* Ho

*ēb.* But E before B is sometimes SHORT in the table of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Ēburneus*, <sup>2</sup>*Rēbellis*.

<sup>1</sup>*Impubesque genas et Ēburnea colla decusque* C

<sup>2</sup>*Et tamen iste labor sit forte rēbellibus asper.*

It is also short in *Ēborarius, Ēboratus, Ēboreus, Ēburatus, Ēbes, Ēbetans, Ēbetatus, nēbulosus, nēbulatus, rēbellans, rēbellicus*.

*ēb.* And E before B is occasionally COMMON in syllable of adjectives : as *Fēbricitans, Fēb Fēbriculosus, Fēbriens, Fēbrifugus, Fēbrilis, l*

*ēb.* E before B is LONG in the middle syllable as <sup>1</sup>*Incrēbresco* ; and in the oblique tenses o

<sup>2</sup>*Tenēbam*, <sup>3</sup>*Rodēbant*, from *Teneo* and *Rodo*

<sup>1</sup>*Litora misceri, et nemorum incrēbrescere murmur,* V

<sup>2</sup>*Paulatim adnabam terræ, et jam tuta tenēbam :* Vi

<sup>3</sup>*Et divina Opici rodēbant carmina mures.*

*ēb.* And E before B is occasionally COMMON in dle syllables of verbs ; as *Celēbro*.

*Retulit, et priscos docuit celēbrare Latinus,* Vi

*Seque celēbrari quolibet ore sinit* Ov. 2

It is also common in *concelēbro, contēnēbrat, exterebro, perrebro, terēbro*.

*ēb.* E before B is LONG in the first syllable of <sup>1</sup>*Dēbeo*, <sup>2</sup>*Dēbello*, <sup>3</sup>*Ēbibo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Vendere : nil debet, fenerat imo magis.* A

<sup>2</sup>*Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos.* Vi

<sup>3</sup>*Nec satiatur aquis ; peregrinosque ebibet amnes ;* O

<sup>a</sup> See note on A before B in the first syllable of verbs

E—BEFORE C IN NOUNS.

ēb. But *E* before *B* is sometimes SHORT in the first syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Hēbeo*, <sup>2</sup>*Rēboo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Sanguis hēbet, frigentque effictus in corpore vires.* *Virg. Æ. 5, 396*

<sup>2</sup>*Cum gemitu: rēboant sylvæque et magnus Olympus, Virg. G. 3, 223*

It is also short in *hēbesco*, *rēbello*.

ēb. And *E* before *B* is occasionally COMMON in the first syllable of verbs: as *Fēbricito*, *Fēbrio*, *Fēbruoa*.

ēb. *E* before *B* is SHORT in the middle syllables of adverbs: as *Celeberrimēb*.

ēb. But *E* before *B* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of adverbs: as *Indēbite*.

ēb. *E* before *B* is LONG in the first syllable of adverbs: as *Ftebilit̄er*.

*Nidum ponit, Ityn ftebilit̄er gemens<sup>a</sup>,* *Hor. Carm. 4, 12, 5*

ēc. *E* before *C* final is LONG in nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Alēc* <sup>2</sup>*Melchisedēc*.

<sup>1</sup>*Pervellunt stomachum, siser, alēc, fœcula Coa.* *Hor. S. 2, 8, 9*

<sup>2</sup>*Summi Melchisedēc ex ordine protinus in se.* *Victor.*

ēc. *E* before *C* is SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Dedēcus*, <sup>2</sup>*Fœnisēcā*, <sup>3</sup>*Indēcōr*.

<sup>1</sup>*Ebrius et (magnum quod dedēcus) ambulet ante* *Hor. S. 1, 4, 51*

<sup>2</sup>*Fœnisēcā crasso vitiarunt unguine pultes.* *Pers. 6, 40*

<sup>3</sup>*Morte pati, nec me indēcōrem, germana, videbis* *Virg. Æ. 12, 679*

ēc. But *E* before *C* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Bibliothēca*; and in the oblique cases of nouns which form their nominatives in *ex*: as <sup>2</sup>*Halēcis* from *hulēx*, <sup>3</sup>*Vervēcis* from *vervēx*.

<sup>1</sup>*Quem mea non totum bibliothēca capit.* *Mart. 14, 190, 2*

<sup>2</sup>*Halēcem, sed quam protinus illa roret;* *Mart. 11, 28, 6*

<sup>3</sup>*Sutor, et elixi vervēcis labra comedit?* *Juv. 3, 294*

<sup>a</sup> The *E* in this combination is common by position; as the mute and liquid are of the same syllable, and the preceding vowel is not unalterably long. See the note on *A* before *B* in the first syllable of verbs.

<sup>b</sup> Adverbs retain the quantity of the words from whence they are derived.

<sup>c</sup> *Asclepiadic*.

## K—BEFORE C IN NOUNS

It is also long in *apothēca*, *bibliothēcarius*, *catēchismus*, *catēchista*, *catēchumenus*, *cercopithēcus*, *chirothēca*, *dactylithēca*, *diēcula*, *epithēca*, *cumicea*, *graphiariathēca*, *hexēcontalithus*, *hypothēca*, *imbēcillitas*, *inverēcundia*, *latēcula*, *myrmēcias*, *myrmēcion*, *myrmēcites*, *myrobrecharii*, *narthēcia*, *narthecium*, *nubēcula*, *pinacothēca*, *pithēcium*, *plebēcula*, *rubēcula*, *scotēcia*, *scolēcion*, *sedēcula*, *trabēcula*, *verēcundia*; and in *Alopēcea*, *Narthēcusa*, *Pithēcus*, *Pithēcusa*.

*ēc.* And *E* before *C* is occasionally COMMON in the middle syllables of nouns: as *Assēc̄la*.

Vos humili *assēc̄la*, vos indulgebitis unquam  
Et cuncti circum comites, mox *assēc̄la* currit. Juv. 9, 48  
Mamil.

It is also common in *consēc̄ratio*, *exēc̄ratio*, *obsēc̄ratio*; and in *Pharēcratius*.

*ēc.* *E* before *C* is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Dēc̄us*, <sup>2</sup>*Spēc̄ulum*, <sup>3</sup>*Prēc̄a*.

<sup>1</sup> Quale *dēc̄us* rerum, si conjugis auctio fiat, Juv. 6, 254  
<sup>2</sup> Regina e *spēc̄ulis* ut primum albescere lucem Virg. Aen. 4, 586  
<sup>3</sup> Non Divum pacem votis adit? ac *prēc̄a* quæsit Lucr. 5, 1238

*ēc.* But *E* before *C* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Dēc̄ursus*, <sup>2</sup>*Ēcho*.

<sup>1</sup> Nil opus est verbis: magnus *dēc̄ursus* aquarum Lucr. 5, 264  
<sup>2</sup> Nusquam Græcula quod recantat *ēcho*<sup>b</sup>, Mart. 2, 86, 3

It is also long in *dēc̄acuminatio*, *dēc̄eptio*, *dēc̄epto*, *dēc̄ertatio*, *dēc̄essio*, *dēc̄essor*, *dēc̄essus*, *dēc̄idium*, *dēc̄ipula*, *dēc̄isio*, *dēc̄lamatio*, *dēc̄lamator*, *dēc̄lario*, *dēc̄larator*, *dēc̄linatio*, *dēc̄linitas*, *dēc̄octa*, *dēc̄octor*, *dēc̄octum*, *dēc̄octora*, *dēc̄octoris*, *dēc̄oloratio*, *dēc̄ortatio*, *dēc̄ursio*, *dēc̄ursus*, *dēc̄ussus*, *fēc̄ialis*, *fēc̄unditas*, *fēc̄ythus*, *mēc̄anicus*, *mēc̄onis*, *mēc̄onites*, *mēc̄onium*, *rēc̄hamus*, *rēc̄essio*, *rēc̄essus*, *rēc̄espita*, *rēc̄ulum*, *rēc̄uritas*, *spēc̄ula*, *tēc̄olithus*, *vēc̄ordia*; and in *Mēc̄anas*.

*ēc.* And *E* before *C* is occasionally COMMON in the first syllable of nouns: as *Cēc̄rops*.

Virginibusque tribus gemino de *Cēc̄rope* natis, Ov. M. 2, 555  
Finibus in *Cēc̄rope* funestos edidit ignes. Lucr. 6, 1137

It is also common in *nēc̄romantia*<sup>c</sup>, *rēc̄lamatio*, *rēc̄lamitatio*, *rēc̄reatio*, *rēc̄rementum*, *tēc̄hna*, *tēc̄hnici*, *tēc̄hnophyon*; and in *Cēc̄ropia*, *Cēc̄rops*.

<sup>a</sup> From *Prex*.

<sup>b</sup> *Phal*.

<sup>c</sup> The *E* in *nēc̄romantia* is short in Greek (*νεκρομαντεία*), but, in Latin, it is long. But, as a vowel (not unchangeably long) before a mute and a liquid becomes common, if the mute and liquid are in the same syllable, the *E* before *C* in this, and all similar combinations, must be common.

E—BEFORE C IN ADJECTIVES.

ĕc. *E* before *C* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Consĕculus*, <sup>2</sup>*Illĕcebrosus*, <sup>3</sup>*Indĕcorus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Ch. Solus? Me. Solus. Ch. Timeo. Me. Bacchis consĕcuta est illico.* *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 32

<sup>2</sup>*Illĕcebrosus enim sapor est, et pestifer horum,* *Prud. Sym.* 2, 144

<sup>3</sup>*Non indĕcoro pulvere sordidos;* *Hor. Carm.* 2, 1, 22

ĕc. But *E* before *C* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Imbĕcillus*, <sup>2</sup>*Verĕcundus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Imbĕcillorum esse æquum miserier omniū* *Lucr.* 5, 1022

<sup>2</sup>*Fugit juvenitas; et verĕcundus color* *Hor. Epod.* 17, 21

It is also long in *catĕcheticus*, *inverĕcundus*, *perimbĕcillus*, *profĕcundus*, *verĕcundus*, *undĕcentismus*, *undĕcentum*.

ĕc. And *E* before *C* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of adjectives and participles: as *Consĕcratus*.

*Post fata consĕcratus, et templis datus* *Seneca.*

*Quæ templi vice consĕcrata ridet.* *Prud.*

It is also common in *consĕcrandus*, *desĕcratus*, *exĕcrabilis*, *exĕcrandus*, *esĕcrans*, *esĕcratus*, *obsĕcrandus*, *obsĕcrans*, *obsĕcraturus*, *obsĕcratus*.

ĕc. *E* before *C* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of participles and adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Dĕcens*, <sup>2</sup>*Rĕcinctus*, <sup>3</sup>*Rĕcurvus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Sit formosa, dĕcens, dives, sæcunda vetustos* *Juv.* 6, 161

<sup>2</sup>*Egreditur tectis vestes induta rĕcinctas,* *Ov. M.* 7, 182

<sup>3</sup>*Pastorale canit signum, cornuque rĕcurvo* *Virg. Æ.* 7, 513

ĕc. But *E* before *C* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Dĕceptus*, <sup>2</sup>*Dĕciduus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Imparibus formis dĕceptum te patet. Esto.* *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 30

<sup>2</sup>*Contremuit, gemitumque dedit dĕciduæ quercus:* *Ov. M.* 8, 758

It is also long in *dĕcantatus*, *dĕcedens*, *dĕcimus*, *mĕchanicus*, *sĕcedens*, *sĕcernens*, *vĕcors*, and in all adjectives and participles compounded with the preposition *de*.

ĕc. And *E* before *C* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as *Rĕclusus*.

<sup>a</sup> Greater Alcaic.

<sup>b</sup> Iambic Trimeter.

<sup>c</sup> In some copies of Ovid, *Dodonia*, and in others *Deoia*, is inserted instead of *Decidua*.



# E—BEFORE C IN VERBS.

Sed per eos animum ut foribus spectare *rēclusis*, *Lucr.* 3, 361  
 Ostia suscipiunt, ullum *rēclusa* laborem. *Lucr.* 3, 367

It is also common in *rēclinatus*, *rēclīnis*, *rēclīnus*, *rēclīvīs*, *rēcludens*, *rēclusus*, *rēcreandus*, *rēcreans*, *rēcreatus*, *rēcrecens*, *rēcrudescens*; and in *Cīcropīda*, *Cīcroplis*, *Cīcroplius*.

ēc. *E* before *C* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs:  
 as <sup>1</sup>*Dedēcoro*, <sup>2</sup>*Exēco*, <sup>3</sup>*Imprēcor*.

<sup>1</sup>At neque *dedēcorant* tua de se iudicia, atque *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 245

<sup>2</sup>Lusus et immeritos *exēcūtiess* mares. *Mart.* 6, 2, 2

<sup>3</sup>*Imprēcor*, arma armis: pugnent ipsique nepotes. *Virg. A.* 4, 629

ēc. But *E* before *C* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as *Verēcundor*.

*Verēcundari* neminem ad mensam decet<sup>a</sup>. *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 77

ēc. And *E* before *C* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as *Exēcror*.

In mare protendens, gentem *exēcōratur* Achivam *Ov. M.* 14, 191

Velut profugit *exēcrata* civitas<sup>b</sup>. *Hor. Epod.* 16, 18

It is also common in *consēcro*, *desēcro*, *obsēcro*, *resēcro*.

ēc. *E* before *C* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs:  
 as <sup>1</sup>*Dēcoro*, <sup>2</sup>*Nēco*, <sup>3</sup>*Prēcor*.

<sup>1</sup>Constituunt, *dēcorant*que super fulgentibus armis. *Virg. A.* 6, 217

<sup>2</sup>Floris odore hominem tetro consueva *nēcare*. *Lucr.* 6, 787

<sup>3</sup>Elige utrum facias. Non hoc inimica *prēcatur*: *Ov. M.* 9, 547

ēc. But *E* before *C* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Dēcedo*, <sup>2</sup>*Dēcerno*.

<sup>1</sup>Vivere si recte nescias, *dēcedē* peritis. *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 213

<sup>2</sup>Curaibus et crudo *dēcernet* Græcia castu. *Virg. G.* 3, 20

It is also long in *dēcacumīno*, *dēcanto*, *dēcapito*, *dēcaulesco*, *dēcerpo*, *dēcerto*, *dēcido*, *dēcīpio*, *dēclamo*, *dēclamīto*, *dēclaro*, *dēclīno*, *dēcollo*, *dēcoloro*, *dēcoquo*, *dēculco*, *dēcumbo*, *dēcūrritur*, (impers.) *dēcurre*, *dēcutio*, *dēcudo*, *dēcerno*, *dēcludo*, *dēcubo*.

ēc. And *E* before *C* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of verbs: as *Rēcludo*<sup>c</sup>.

Castra vel æratas hosti *rēcludere* portas: *Ov. M.* 8, 41

Rite Deum. Delphosque meos, ipsumque *rēcludam* *Ov. M.* 15, 144

It is also common in *rēclamīto*, *rēcrastīno*, *rēclīno*, *rēcreo*, *rēcrepo*, *rēresco*, *rērudescō*, *rēcrudo*.

<sup>a</sup> Iambic.

<sup>b</sup> Iambic Trimeter.

<sup>c</sup> See note on *A* before *B* in the first syllable of verbs.

E— BEFORE D IN NOUNS.

ẽc. *E* before *C* final is SHORT in adverbs : as *Donẽc*.

Importunus amat laudari ? *donẽc*, Ohe ! jam *Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 96*

ẽc. *E* before *C* is SHORT in the middle syllables of adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Illẽcebrose*, <sup>2</sup>*Indẽcenter*, <sup>3</sup>*Undẽcies*.

<sup>1</sup>Nihil *illẽcebrosius* fieri potest, *Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 54*

<sup>2</sup>Quam sit lusca Philænis *indẽcenter*⁴ *Mart. 12, 22, 1*

<sup>3</sup>*Undẽcies* una surrexit, Zõlle, cœna, *Mart. 5, 80, 1*

ẽc. But *E* before *C* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of adverbs : as *Imbẽcillĩter*, *Inverẽcunde*.

ẽc. *E* before *C* is SHORT in the first syllable of adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Dẽcies*, <sup>2</sup>*Rẽcens*, <sup>3</sup>*Sẽcus*.

<sup>1</sup>Præfectum *dẽcies* non castigavit ad unguem. *Hor. Ars P. 294*

<sup>2</sup>Sole *rẽcens* orto, aut noctem ducentibus astris. *Virg. G. 3, 156*

<sup>3</sup>Non *sẽcus* exarsit, quam cum Balearica plumbum *Ov. M. 2, 727*

ẽc. But *E* before *C* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Sẽcius*, <sup>2</sup>*Mẽcastor*.

<sup>1</sup>Indulge ordinibus : nec *sẽcius* omnis in unguem *Virg. G. 2, 277*

<sup>2</sup>So. Spero *mẽcastor*. *La. I* ergo intro, et compone, quæ tecum simul *Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 5*

It is also long in *ẽcastor*, *ẽcere*, *nẽcubi*, *nẽcunde*, *sẽcreto*, *sẽcure*.

ẽc. *E* before *C* is SHORT in the conjunction *Nẽc*.

Parve, (*nẽc* invidéo) sine me liber, ibis in urbem, *Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 1*

ẽd. *E* before *D* is LONG in the middle syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Dulcẽdo*, <sup>2</sup>*Putrẽdo*, <sup>3</sup>*Urẽdo*.

<sup>1</sup>Nescio qua præter solitum *dulcẽdine* læti, *Virg. G. 1, 412*

Fertur ut occulta vitiata *putrẽdine* navis, *Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 69*

<sup>2</sup>Aggredieris morbo subitaque *urẽdine* torques. *Mart.*

ẽd. But *E* before *D* is sometimes SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Alcimẽdon*, <sup>2</sup>*Andromẽda*.

<sup>1</sup>Et nobis idem *Alcimẽdon* duo pocula fecit, *Virg. Ec. 3, 44*

<sup>2</sup>*Andromẽda* pœnas injustus jusserat Ammon, *Ov. M. 4, 671*

It is also short in *benẽdictum*, *centipẽda*, *circumpẽdes*, *compẽdis*, *decempẽda*, *decempẽdator*, *expẽditio*, *scẽdula*, *impẽdatio*, *impẽdimenta*, *impẽdimentum*, *impẽditio*, *inẽdia*, *malẽdictio*, *malẽdictum*, *millepẽda*, *perẽdia*, *phagẽdana*, *præmẽditatio*, *præpẽdimentum*, *proẽda*, *remẽdium*, *unẽdo* ; and in *Alcimẽdc*, *Archẽdemus*, *Archẽdicus*, *Armẽdon*, *Asymẽdusa*, *Automẽdon*, *Ighimẽdia*, *Lacẽdamus*, *Lampẽdo*, *Laomẽdon*, *Laomẽdoniades*, *Lebẽdus*, *Macẽdo*, *Menẽdemus*, *Mysomacẽdones*, *Oromẽdon*, *Tenẽdos*.

E—BEFORE D IN ADJECTIVES.

*ēd.* And *E* before *D* is occasionally COMMON in the middle syllables of nouns : as *Cathēdra*.

Discipularum inter jubeo plorare *cathēdras* Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 91  
Et steriles *cathēdras*, basia sola crepant. Mart. 1, 77, 14

It is also common in *exēdra*, *exhēdria*, *exhēdrium* ; and in *Macēdonia*.

*ēd.* *E* before *D* is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Hēdera*, <sup>2</sup>*Mēdicina*, <sup>3</sup>*Pēdes*, from *pes*.

<sup>1</sup>Ut dignus venias *hēderis* et imagine macra, Juv. 7, 29

<sup>2</sup>Tollunturque pedes : O *mēdicina* gravis. Mart. 11, 72, 8

<sup>3</sup>Quo vafer ille *pēdes* lavisset Sisyphus ære ; Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 21

*ēd.* But *E* before *D* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Crēdulitas*, <sup>2</sup>*Dēdecus*.

<sup>1</sup>Et timidus Galla *crēdulitate* fruar. Mart. 5, 1, 10

<sup>2</sup>*Dēdecus* hoc, Montanus ait ; testa alta paretur Juv. 4, 131

It is also long in *crēditor*, *crēditrix*, *crēditum*, *dēdicatio*, *dēdignatio*, *dēdictio*, *dēdolatio*, *dēdolor*, *dēductio*, *dēductor*, *ēdictio*, *ēdictum*, *ēdisseratio*, *ēditio*, *ēditor*, *ēducator*, *ēducatrix*, *hēdychrum*, *hēdyosmus*, *hēdyomum*, *hēdyopsis*, *hēdyomata*, *mēdica*, *pēditum*, *pēdum*, *rēdo*, *rēdarius*, *ēdāmen*, *ēdatio*, *ēdator*, *ēdecula*, *ēdes*, *ēdigites*, *ēditio*, *ēductio*, *ēductor*, *ēductus*, *ēdulitas*, *ēdum*, *tēda* ; and in *ēdoni*, *ēdonis*, *ēdonus*, *Hēdui*, *Er-dymelius*, *Lēda*, *Lēdus*, *Mēdea*, *Mēdia*, *Mēdiastuticus*, *Pēdarus*, *Rhēda*, *Sēdeniani*.

*ēd.* *E* before *D* is SHORT in the middle syllables of adjectives and participles : as <sup>1</sup>*Bipēdes*, <sup>2</sup>*Expēditus*, <sup>3</sup>*Im-mēdicabilis*.

<sup>1</sup>Negligit, atque alium *bipēdem* sibi quærit asellum. Juv. 9, 92

<sup>2</sup>At *expēdita* Sagana per totam domum\*. Hor. Epod. 5, 25

<sup>3</sup>Parthus sive Cydon, telum *immēdicabile*, torsit ; Virg. Æ. 12, 858

*ēd.* But *E* before *D* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Calēdonius*, <sup>2</sup>*Incrēdulus*.

<sup>1</sup>Quinte, *Calēdonios*, Ovidi, visure Britannos Mart. 10, 44, 1

<sup>2</sup>Quocumque ostendis mihi sic, *incrēdulus* odi. Hor. Ars P. 188

It is also long in *concēdendus*, *concēdens*, *concrēditus*, *cupēdionus*, *decēdens*, *incrēdendus*, *incrēdibilis*, *incrēditus*, *inēditus*, *insēdabilis*, *obēdiens*, *præcēdens* ; and in *Carchēdonius*, *Diomēdeus*, *Nicomēdensis*, *Perimēdeus*.

*ēd.* And *E* before *D* is occasionally COMMON in the middle syllables of adjectives and participles : as *Macēdonius*.

E—BEFORE D IN VERBS.

Qui clypeo gladioque *Macēdonia*que sarissa. *Ov. M.* 12, 466  
Cum tibi sacro *Macēdo* servetur in antro. *Lucan.*

It is also common in *cathēdralicius*, *cathēdrarius*.

*ēd.* *E* before *D* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Ēdax*, <sup>2</sup>*Mēdicabilis*, <sup>3</sup>*Pēdestēr*.

<sup>1</sup>Integrum *ēdax* dominus consumeret. *Hos utinam inter*  
*Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 92

<sup>2</sup>Hei mihi, quod nullis amor est *mēdicabilis* herbis: *Ov. M.* 1, 523

<sup>3</sup>Quid prius illustrem satiris, musaque *pēdestri*? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 17

*ēd.* But *E* before *D* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Crēdulus*, <sup>2</sup>*Ēditus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Crēdulus*, et nullos, nisi fixus, sentiat hamos *Ov. M.* 8, 858

<sup>2</sup>Felicemque trahunt linum; quique *ēditus* austro, *Virg. G.* 2, 188

It is also long in *crēdendus*, *crēdens*, *crēdibilis*, *crēditurus*, *crēditus*, *crēdulus*, *dēdecoratus*, *dēdecorosus*, *dēdecorus*, *dēdicatus*, *dēditus*, *dēductus*, *ēdenatus*, *ēdentulus*, *ēdilis*, *sēdandus*, *sēdatus*, *sēditiosus*, *sēductus*, *sēdulus*; and in all adjectives compounded with the preposition *de*; also in *ēdonus*, *Lēdæus*, *Mēdæus*.

*ēd.* And *E* before *D* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as *Cēdrinus*.

<sup>1</sup>Urīt odoratam nocturna in lumina *cēdrum*, *Virg. Æ.* 7, 13

<sup>2</sup>Atque etiam *cēdrinam cēdrinus* cum vectibus arcam. *Füll.*

*ēd.* *E* before *D* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Aggrēdiōr*, <sup>2</sup>*Digrēdiōr*, <sup>3</sup>*Malēdico*.

<sup>1</sup>Te tamen *aggrēdiar*; mecumque reducere nitar. *Ov. M.* 13, 333

<sup>2</sup>*Digrēdimur*, lentāque fori pugnamus arena. *Juv.* 16, 47

<sup>3</sup>De nullo quereris, nulli *malēdictis* Apici *Mart.* 3, 80, 1

*ēd.* But *E* before *D* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Accēdo*, <sup>2</sup>*Succēdo*.

<sup>1</sup>Immensæ spectantur opes. *Accēdit* eodem *Ov. M.* 6, 181

<sup>2</sup>Sedit, qui tiruit ne non *succēdcret*. *Esto* *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 37

It is also long in *abscēdo*, *accēdo*, *antecēdo*, *coascēdo*, *concēdo*, *decēdo*, *discēdo*, *exherēdo*, *incēdo*, *obēdio*, *occēdo*, *procēdo*, *recēdo*, *resēdo*, *retrocēdo*, *secēdo*.

*ēd.* And *E* before *D* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as *Comēdo*.

Sator, et elixi vervecis labra *comēdit*? *Juv.* 3, 294

Antiquis, una *comēdunt* patrimonia mensa. *Juv.* 1, 138

It is also common in *abēdo*, *crēdo*, *perēdo*.

*ēd.* *E* before *D* is LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Crēdo*, <sup>2</sup>*Ēdo* (to bring forth) <sup>3</sup>*Ēduco*.

*Dic. Quant.*

E—BEFORE E IN NOUNS.

<sup>1</sup>Herculis ærumnas *crēdūt*, sævosque labores, *Juv.* 10, 361

<sup>2</sup>Nec generis nostri puerum, nec sanguinis *ēdunt*. *Virg. Ec.* 8, 45

<sup>3</sup>Eupolin Archilocho? Comites *ēducere* tantos? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 12

*ēd.* But *E* before *D* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Mēdītōr*, <sup>2</sup>*Rēdīgo*.

<sup>1</sup>Eminus, et statua *mēditatur* prælia lusca *Juv.* 7, 128

<sup>2</sup>Ad minimum *rēdigantur* onus. Nec amata videbor, *Ov. M.* 14, 149

It is also short in *mēdeor*, *mēdico*, *mēdicor*, *mēdullo*, *sēdeo*; and in all verbs compounded with the particle *re*.

*ēd.* And *E* before *D* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of verbs: as *Ēdo* (to eat.)

Miramur si Democriti pecus *ēdit* agellos, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 12, 12

Tempore contractos artus sacer ignis *ēdebat*. *Virg. G.* 3, 566

*ēd.* *E* before *D* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Agēdum*, <sup>2</sup>*Benēdicē*.

<sup>1</sup>En *agēdum* dominæ mentem convertite nostræ. *Prop.*

<sup>2</sup>Quum illiciebas me ad te blande ac *benēdicē*. *Plaut.*

*ēd.* But *E* before *D* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as *Insēdabiliter*.

*Insēdabiliter* sitis arida corpora mersans *Lucr.* 6, 1174

It is also long in *incrēdibiliter*, *obēdienter*.

*ēd.* *E* before *D* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Mēdiocriter*, <sup>2</sup>*Mēdullitus*, <sup>3</sup>*Pēdetentim*.

<sup>1</sup>Ne pavor, et rerum *mēdiocriter* utilium spes; *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 99

<sup>2</sup>Serit ille *mēdullitus* omnes. *Prud.*

<sup>3</sup>Paulatim docuit *pēdetentim* progredientes. *Lucr.* 5, 1432

*ēd.* But *E* before *D* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs; as <sup>1</sup>*Ēdepol*, <sup>2</sup>*Ēdure*.

<sup>1</sup>By. Quæso *ēdepol*, Charine, quoniam id fieri, quodvis non potest, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 5

<sup>2</sup>Non tamen *ēdure* quod petit illa negat. *Ovid.*

It is also long in *ēdecorose*, *ēdate*, *ēditionse*, *ēdule*, *ēdulo*.

*ēd.* *E* before *D* is SHORT in conjunctions: as *Sēd*. *c*

Coram aliis dictum puero, *sēd* in aure placentas. *Juv.* 11, 59

*ēe.* *E* before *E* is SHORT in nouns: <sup>a</sup> as *Elēmosyna*.

Sola *elēmosyna* servat. *Alcim.*

<sup>a</sup> Vocalisante alteratæ, &c.

E—BEFORE F IN NOUNS.

æ. But *E* before *E* is LONG in nouns derived from the Greek, if *eta*, (long *e*) stand first : as *Ætion* (ἤτιον).

Et Tenedon, veteres *Ætionis* opes, *Or. Fast.* 4, 280

æ. *E* before *E* in verbs is LONG when the second *E* is quiescent : as <sup>1</sup>*Dēero*, <sup>2</sup>*Dēerat*, <sup>3</sup>*Dēesse*.

<sup>1</sup>Vir gregis ipse caper *dēeraverat*, atque ego Daphnim *Virg. Ec.* 7, 7

<sup>2</sup>*Dēerant* passim motus ab sensibus omnes : *Lucr.* 2, 873

<sup>3</sup>Sed *dēerat* pisce patinæ mensura. Vocantur *Juv.* 4, 72

<sup>3</sup>Dicebatque suis hæc tantum *dēesse* trecentis *Mart.* 4, 67, 3

æ. And *E* before *E* in verbs is sometimes pronounced separately and yet LONG : as *Dēest* from *desum*.

*Dēest* servitio plebes hoc ignis egentis. *Stat.*

ŷ. *E* before *F* is SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Benēfactum*, <sup>2</sup>*Benēficium*, <sup>3</sup>*Malēfactum*.

<sup>1</sup>Confiteorque, tulit ; neque enim *benēfacta* maligne *Ov. M.* 13, 270

<sup>2</sup>Noli imputare vanum *benēficium* mihi. *Phæd.* 1, 22, 8

<sup>3</sup>Sed metus in vita pœnarum pro *malēfactis* *Lucr.* 3, 1027

ŷ. But *E* before *F* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Venēfica*, <sup>2</sup>*Venēficium*.

<sup>1</sup>Membra simul pecudis, validosque *venēfica* succos *Ov. M.* 7, 316

<sup>2</sup>Quosque *venēficiæ* abstulit illa suis. *Ov. Ep.* 6, 150

It is also long in *trivīnēfica*.

ŷ. *E* before *F* is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Nēfas*, <sup>2</sup>*Rēfuga*, <sup>3</sup>*Rēfutatus*.

<sup>1</sup>Quippe ubi fas versum atque *nēfas*, tot bella per orbem ; *Virg. G.* 1, 505

<sup>2</sup>Affixit ligno *rēfugarum* immane trophæum. *Tertull.*

<sup>3</sup>Ancipitique *rēfutatus* convincere falsum. *Lucr.* 3, 524

ŷ. But *E* before *F* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Dēfectus*, <sup>2</sup>*Dēfensor*.

<sup>1</sup>*Dēfectus* solis varios, lunæque labores : *Virg. G.* 2, 478

<sup>2</sup>*Dēfensor*. Fama civem causaque priorem *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 30

It is also long in *dēfalcatio*, *dēfatigatio*, *dēfectio*, *dēfensio*, *dēfinitio*, *dēfoculus*, *dēformatio*, *dēformitas*, *dēfossus*, *dēfunctus*.

E—BEFORE F IN ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES.

ēf. And *E* before *F* is occasionally COMMON in the first syllable of nouns: as *Rēfrigerium*.

Stillavit digito gutta *rēfrigerit*.

Paul.

*Rēfrigescit*<sup>a</sup> enim cunctando plaga per auras.

Lucr. 4, 707

It is also common in *rēstatus*, *rēsturus*, *rēfragor*, *rēfrenatio*, *rēfrendis*, *rēfrigratio*, *rēfrigeratrix*, and in all nouns of the same combinations.

ēf. *E* before *F* is SHORT in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Benēficus*, <sup>2</sup>*Malēficus*, <sup>3</sup>*Malēfidus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Benēficum* esse oratione, si ad rem auxilium emortuum est?

Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 14

<sup>2</sup>Tinctum cruore panem misit *malēfico*,

Phaed. 2, 3, 2

<sup>3</sup>Nunc tantum sinus, et statio *malēfida* carinis:

Virg. Æ. 2, 23

ēf. But *E* before *F* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Indēfessus*, <sup>2</sup>*Indēfletus*

<sup>1</sup>Nunc validam dextra rapit *indēfessa* bipennem, Virg. Æ. 11, 651

<sup>2</sup>Qui lacryment, desunt: *indēfletæque* vagantur Ov. M. 7, 611

It is also long in *indēfatigabilis*, *indēfensus*, *indēflexus*, *insuēfactus*, *reūfactus*, *subdēficiens*, *venēficus*.

ēf. And *E* before *F* is occasionally COMMON in the middle syllables of adjectives and participles: as *Liquēfactus*.

Tabe *liquēfactis*, tendens ad sidera palmas,

Ov. M. 9, 175

Servatur: partem *liquēfacta* coagula durant

Ov. M. 13, 830

It is also common in *liquēfaciens*, *patēficiendus*, *patēfacturus*, *patēfactus*, *tepefactus*.

ēf. *E* before *F* is SHORT in the first syllable of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Nēfandus*, <sup>2</sup>*Nēfarius*, <sup>3</sup>*Rēfutans*.

<sup>1</sup>Ast homini ferrum lethale incude *nēfanda*

Juv. 15, 165

<sup>2</sup>Aut humana palam coquat exta *nēfarius* Atræus; Hor. Ars Poet. 186

<sup>3</sup>Ut Babylonica Chaldæum doctrina *rēfutans*

Lucr. 5, 726

ēf. But *E* before *F* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Dēfessus*, <sup>2</sup>*Dēformis*.

<sup>1</sup>Hac cælum cervice tūli? *dēfessa* jubendo est

Ov. M. 9, 198

<sup>2</sup>Præterea multa in facie *dēformia* sicut

Juv. 6, 107

It is also long in *dēfæcatus*, *dēfalcatus*, *dēfamatus*, and in all adjectives compounded with the preposition *de*.

<sup>a</sup> Nouns have the same quantity as the verbs from which they are derived.

# E—BEFORE F IN VERBS.

ēf. And *E* before *F* is occasionally common in the *first* syllable of adjectives and participles : as *Rēflexus*.

Et *rēflexa* prope in summo fluitare liquore. *Lucr.* 4, 444  
Sic fatus, galeam læva tenet, atque *rēflexa* *Virg. Æ.* 10, 535

It is also common in *rēflans*, *rēflectens*, *rēfloreſcens*, *rēfluens*, *rēfluus*, *rēfractariolus*, *rēfractarius*, *rēfractus*, *rēfrenandus*, *rēfrenatus*, *rēfragatus*, *rēfricaturus*, *rēfrigerandus*, *rēfrigeratorius*, *rēfrigeratus*, *rēfringendus*, *rēfringens*.

ēf. *E* before *F* is *SHORT* in the *middle* syllables of verbs :  
as <sup>1</sup>*Collabēfactor*, <sup>2</sup>*Madēfacio*, <sup>3</sup>*Putrēſcio*.

<sup>1</sup>Et vastum motu collabēfactat onus. *Ov. Fast.* 1, 566  
<sup>2</sup>Delicuit, terramque suo madēfecit odore : *Ov. M.* 4, 253  
<sup>3</sup>Sunt qui, cum clauso putrēfacta est spina sepulchro, *Ov. M.* 15, 389

ēf. But *E* before *F* is sometimes *LONG* in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Consuēfacio*, <sup>2</sup>*Contabēfacio*.

<sup>1</sup>Nil prætermitto : consuēfacio : denique *Ter. Adel.* 3, 3, 61  
<sup>2</sup>Quæ me miseria et cura contabēfaciit *Plant. Pseud.* 1, 2, 91

It is also long in *assuēfacio*, *desuēfacio*, *exarēfacio*, *excanēfacio*, *expergēfacio*, *expergēſcio*, *servēfacio*, *mansuēfacio*, *mansuēſcio*, *obsoletēfacio*, *rarefacio*, *rarēſcio*, *vacēſcio*.

ēf. And *E* before *F* is occasionally common in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as *Patēfacio*.

Atque patēfecit quas ante obsederat ater : *Lucr.* 4, 346  
Quos ubi tempore maturo patēfecerat ætas *Lucr.* 5, 807

It is also common in *arēfacio*, *arēſcio*, *liquēfacio*, *liquēſcio*, *patēſcio*, *tepefacio*.

ēf. *E* before *F* is *SHORT* in the *first* syllable of verbs :  
as <sup>1</sup>*Rēſcio*, <sup>2</sup>*Rēformido*, <sup>3</sup>*Rēfoceo*, and in all verbs compounded with the particle *re*.

<sup>1</sup>Roma tuo rēſci properantem reddet Aquino ; *Juv.* 3, 319  
<sup>2</sup>Ante rēformidant ferrum : tum denique dura *Virg. G.* 2, 369  
<sup>3</sup>Et modo te rēſovet : modo tristia vulnera siccant : *Ov. M.* 10, 187

ēf. But *E* before *F* is sometimes *LONG* in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Dēſendo*, <sup>2</sup>*Dēſero*.

<sup>1</sup>Solstitium pecori dēſendite : jam venit ætas *Virg. Ec.* 7, 47  
<sup>2</sup>Interdum et pueri. Faciet quod dēſerat ipse, *Juv.* 6, 551

It is also long in *dēſaco*, *dēſalco*, *dēſamo*, *dēſatigo*, *dēſenſito*, *dēſeno*, *dēſerbeo*, *dēſerveſcio*, *dēſerveo*, *dēſerveſco*, *dēſervo*, *dēſetiſcor*, *dēſcio*, *dēſigo*, *dēſingo*, *dēſinio*, *dēſio*, *dēſit* (impers.) *dēſodio*, *dēſormo*, *dēſundo*, *dēſungor*.

*Rēſert* (it concerns) has the *e* long, being compounded of *res* and *ſero*.  
*Rēfert* (to tell, or relate) has the *e* short, being compounded of *re* (an abbreviation of *retro*) and *ſero*.



E—BEFORE G IN NOUNS.

*ēf.* And *E* before *F* is occasionally COMMON in the first syllable of verbs : as *Rēfreno*.

His natura suis *rēfrenat* viribus auctum Lucr. 2, 1120  
Quod nisi respirent venti, non ulla *rēfrenet* Lucr. 6, 567

It is also common in *rēflagito*, *rēfecto*, *rēflo*, *rēfloresco*, *rēfluo*, and in all verbs of similar combinations.

*ēf.* *E* before *F* is SHORT in the middle syllables of adverbs : as *Malēfice*, *Malēficiose*.

*ēf.* But *E* before *F* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of adverbs : as *Indēfense*, *Indēfesse*.

*ēf.* *E* before *F* is LONG in the first syllable of adverbs : as *Dēfinite*, *Dēformiter*, *Dēfunctorie*.

*ēf.* But *E* before *F* is sometimes SHORT in the first syllable of adverbs : as *Nēfarie*, *Rēfuse*.

*ēg.* *E* before *G* is SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Burdēgala*, <sup>2</sup>*Elēgantia*, <sup>3</sup>*Elēgia*.

<sup>1</sup>*Burdēgala* est natale solum : clementia celi Auson. Cl. Urb. 14, 8

<sup>2</sup>*Tenebat*, annos celans *elēgantia*<sup>a</sup> Phaed. 2, 2, 4

<sup>3</sup>*Quas* inter vultu petulans *elēgia*, propinquat, Stat. Silva. 1, 2, 1

*ēg.* But *E* before *G* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Collēga*, <sup>2</sup>*Collēgium*.

<sup>1</sup>At Novius *collēga* gradu post me sedet uno : Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 40

<sup>2</sup>*Ambubaiarum collēgia* pharmacopolæ Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 1

It is also long in *allēgatio*, *allēgatus*, *allēgoria*, *bibliopāgus*, *catēgorematis*, *catēgoria*, *cynēgetica*, *exēgesis*, *irrēgularitas*, *navifrēgus*, *panēgyricus*, *panēgyris*, *privilēgium*, *relēgatio*, *stratēgia*, *stratēgus*, *thalamēgos*; and in *Arēgon*, *Cethēgus*, *Scenopēgia*, *Symplegas*.

*ēg.* And *E* before *G* is occasionally COMMON in the middle syllables of nouns : as *Perēgrinus*.

Quare *perēgrinam*, vicinia rauca reclamation. Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 62

Sunt fora : si curis domus anxia : si *perēgrinos* Auson. Ed. 15, 2

It is also common in *intēgratio*, *intēgritas*, *perēgrina*, *perēgrinatio*, *perēgrinator*, *perēgrinitas*<sup>b</sup>.

*ēg.* *E* before *G* is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Ēgestas*, <sup>2</sup>*Rēgio*, <sup>3</sup>*Lēges*, from *lex*.

<sup>a</sup> Iambic.

<sup>b</sup> See note on *A* before *B* in the first syllable of verbs.

# E—BEFORE G IN ADJECTIVES.

<sup>1</sup> Propter *ēgestatem* linguæ, et rerum novitatem *Lucr.* 1, 140

<sup>2</sup> Quorum hominum *rēgio*, et qualis via (nam mihi *Bajas*.) *Hor. Ep.* 1, 15, 2

<sup>3</sup> Illa *ēges* demum votis respondet avari *Virg. G.* 1, 47

*ēg.* But *E* before *G* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Pēgasus*, <sup>2</sup>*Rēgina*.

<sup>1</sup> Vera tamen fama est; et *Pēgasus* hujus origo. *Ov. M.* 5, 262

<sup>2</sup> Corda, volente Deo : imprimis *rēgina* quietum *Virg. Æ.* 1, 303

It is also long in *ēgestio*, *ēgestus*, *lēgatarius*, *lēgatio*, *lēgativum*, *lēgator*, *lēgatum*, *lēgatus*, *lēgicrepa*, *lēgislator*, *lēgisperitus*, *lēguleius*, *rēgaliolus*, *rēgalla*, *rēgia*, *rēgīfugium*, *rēgilla*, *rēgula*, *lēgula*; and in *ēgeria*, *ēgesta*, *Hēgaleos*, *Hēgesias*, *Hēgesippus*, *Hēgesistratus*, *Pēgari*, *Pēgasos*, *Phēgeus*, *Phēgia*, *Rēgulus*, *Rhēgium*, *Rhēgini*.

*ēg.* And *E* before *G* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of nouns : as *Rēgressus*.

Funditus occidimus neque habet fortuna *rēgresum*. *Virg. Æ.* 11, 413

Sed dum *rēgredior* solo comitatus amico. *Lucret.*

*ēg.* *E* before *G* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Elēguns*, <sup>2</sup>*Egrēgius*, <sup>3</sup>*Intēger*.

<sup>1</sup> Nec sane nimis *elēgante* lingua. *Catull.* 43, 4

<sup>2</sup> Adde tot *egrēgas* urbes, operumque laborem : *Virg. G.* 2, 155

<sup>3</sup> *Intēger* : ambigua si quando citabere testis *Juv.* 8, 80

*ēg.* But *E* before *G* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives and participles : as <sup>1</sup>*Allegatus*, <sup>2</sup>*Relēgatus*.

<sup>1</sup> Hoc modo te obsecro, ut ne credas a me *allegatum* hunc senem *Ter. Andr.* 5, 3, 28

<sup>2</sup> Ambitione *relēgata* te dicere possum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 84

It is also long in *ablēgandus*, *allēgandus*, *allēgoricus*, *catēgoricus*, *collēgialis*, *delēgatus*, *delelēgandus*, *delelēgans*, *exēgeticus*, *illegitimus*, *irregulāris*, *panēgricus*, *relēgandus*.

*ēg.* And *E* before *G* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of adjectives and participles : as *Perēgrinus*.

Dona *perēgrinam* mittimus *endromida*. *Mart.* 4, 19, 4

Claudia, Rufe, meo nubit *perēgrina* Pudenti : *Mart.* 4, 13, 1

It is also common in *anlēgressus*, *perēgrinatus*, *perēgrinans*, in the oblique cases of *Intēger*; and in all similar combinations.

E—BEFORE G IN VERBS.

ēg. *E* before *G* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives and participles : as <sup>1</sup>*Ēgenus*, <sup>2</sup>*Rēgens*, <sup>3</sup>*Vēgetus*.

<sup>1</sup> Cerberus et Furiae jam vero, et lucis *ēgenus* *Lucr.* 3, 1024

<sup>2</sup> Ingenium, maria, ac terras, populosque *rēgenti* *Juv.* 4, 83

<sup>3</sup> Membra dedit *vēgetus*, praescripta ad munia surgit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 81

ēg. But *E* before *G* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Dēgener*, <sup>2</sup>*Lēgifer*.

<sup>1</sup> Qui facere assuerat, patriae non *dēgener* artis, *Ov. M.* 11, 314

<sup>2</sup> *Lēgiferæ* Cereri, Phœboque, patrique Lyæo, *Virg. Æ.* 4, 58

It is also long in *dēgendus*, *dēgenerans*, *dēgens*, *dēgrassatus*, *dēgratus*, *dēgravans*, *dēgressus*, *dēgustandus*, *dēgustatus*, *ēgelidus*, *ēgerendus*, *ēgerens*, *ēgens*, *ēgrediens*, *ēgregius*, *lēgalis*, *lēgatus*, *lēgatus*, *lēgifer*, *lēgitimus*, *rēgulus*, *rēgificus*, *rēgius*, *rēgularis*; and in *Pēgascius*, *Pēgasis*, *Phēgius*, *Rhēgius*.

ēg. And *E* before *G* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of adjectives and participles : as *Rēglutinosus*, *Rēgressendus*, *Rēgressus*.

ēg. *E* before *G* is SHORT in pronouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Ēgo*; and in its compounds, as <sup>2</sup>*Ēgomet*, <sup>3</sup>*Ēgone*.

<sup>1</sup> Jurgatur verbis : *ēgo* vectigalia magna, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 100

<sup>2</sup> *Ēgomet* continuo mecum : Certe captus est : *Ter. And.* 1, 1, 55

<sup>3</sup> Propterea quod amat filius. *Dæ. ēgon'* istuc facerem ? *Si. Credidi :* *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 5

ēg. *E* before *G* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Abnēgo*, <sup>2</sup>*Detēgo*, <sup>3</sup>*Intēgo*.

<sup>1</sup> *Abnēgat* et retinet nostrum Laronia servum : *Mart.* 2, 32, 5

<sup>2</sup> Aut laceros artus, et grandia *detēgit* ossa, *Ov. M.* 9, 169

<sup>3</sup> *Intēgit* : Arcadii morem tenet ille galeri, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 308

ēg. But *E* before *G* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Delēgo*, <sup>2</sup>*Relēgo*.

<sup>1</sup> Muneris hoc illi jam *delēgare* cavebo. *Ann.*

<sup>2</sup> Sedibus est Nymphæ *Ægeriæ* nemorique *relēgat* : *Virg. Æ.* 7, 775

It is also long in *allēgo*, and in all the compounds of *lēgo* (to send an ambassador.)

ēg. And *E* before *G* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as *Intēgro*.

*Intēgrent* amnes, et salis terra vapore *Lucr.* 1, 1031

*Intēgrat*, et mœstis late loca questibus implet. *Virg. G.* 4, 515

It is also common in *antēgredior*, *perēgrinor*.

E—BEFORE G IN ADVERBS.

ēg. *E* before *G* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs :  
as <sup>1</sup>*Ēgeo*, <sup>2</sup>*Lēgo* (to read), <sup>3</sup>*Rēgo*.

<sup>1</sup>Tempus ēget : non si ipse meus nunc afforet Hector. *Virg. Æ.* 2, 522

<sup>2</sup>Hæc lēgit, et ridet demisso Nævïa vultu. *Mart.* 1, 69, 7

<sup>3</sup>Et manus una rēgit quantovis impete euntem ; *Lucr.* 4, 901

ēg. But *E* before *G* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Dēgenero*, <sup>2</sup>*Dēgusto*.

<sup>1</sup>Dēgenerat palmas ; veterumque oblitus honorum, *Ov. M.* 7, 543

<sup>2</sup>Loricam, et summum dēgustat vulnere corpus. *Virg. Æ.* 12, 376

It is also long in *dēgero*, *dēgitur* (impers.) *dēglabro*, *dēglubo*, *dēglutino*, *dēglutio*, *dēgo*, *dēgrandinat* (impers.) *dēgravo*, *dēgredior*, *ēgermino*, *lēgo*, *ēgero*.

ēg. And *E* before *G* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of verbs : as *Rēgredior*.

<sup>1</sup>Sed dum rēgredior solo comitatus amico. *Lucr.*

<sup>2</sup>De via in semitam rēgredere, nunquid mihi minatur. *Plaut.*

It is also common in *rēglutino*.

ēg. *E* before *G* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Egrēgiè*, <sup>2</sup>*Elēganter*.

<sup>1</sup>Egrēgie factum laudet vicinia, si quis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 106

<sup>2</sup>Sed tu dulcior, elēgantiorque<sup>b</sup>, *Mart.* 7, 94, 9

ēg. But *E* before *G* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs : as *Illēgitime*, *Irrēgulariter*.

ēg. And *E* before *G* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of adverbs : as *Intēgre*.

Sic anima atque animus quamvis intēgra<sup>b</sup> recens in *Lucr.* 3, 705

Incolumesque venit per res, atque intēgra<sup>b</sup> transit *Lucr.* 6, 347

It is also common in *perēgre*.

ēg. *E* before *G* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Lēgitime*, <sup>2</sup>*Rēgaliter*, <sup>3</sup>*Rēgificè*.

<sup>1</sup>Non nisi lēgitime vult nubere. Quid placeat, dico : *Juv.* 10, 338

<sup>2</sup>Excusat, precibusque minas rēgaliter addit. *Ov. M.* 2, 397

<sup>3</sup>Rēgifice exstructis celebrant convivia mensis. *Sil.* 11, 273

<sup>a</sup> In *lego*, to read, the *e* is short ; but the *e* is long in all parts of *lego*, to send, or dispatch a messenger ; and through its various compounds.

<sup>b</sup> Derivatives have the same quantity with the words from which they are derived.

# E—BEFORE H IN ADVERBS.

eg. But *E* before *G* is sometimes SHORT in the first syllable of adverbs: as *Gr̄egatim*.

*Gr̄egatim ferre maus.*

*Statius.*

It is also short in *r̄egionatim*, *r̄egionaliter*.

eh. *E* before *H* is SHORT in nouns: as *V̄ehiculum*.

*Clamores, imperia, eburata, v̄ehicula, pallas, purpureum.* *Plaut.*

eh. *E* before *H* is SHORT in adjectives and participles: as *V̄ehemens*.

*Perdiderat: post hoc v̄ehemens lupus, et sibi, et hosti* *Hor. E. 2, 2, 3*

eh. But *E* before *H* is sometimes LONG in adjectives and participles: as *D̄ehortatus*.

*Ad hoc d̄ehortatus est me, ne illam tibi darem: Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 17*

It is also long in *d̄ehortans*.

eh. *E* before *H* is SHORT in verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*D̄ehisco*, <sup>2</sup>*Ec̄cho*, <sup>3</sup>*V̄cho*.

<sup>1</sup>*Purgaturque mora. Tum moles jacta d̄ehiscat: Ov. M. 13, 890*

<sup>2</sup>*Noctibus, in cœlum quos ev̄hit optima summi, Juv. 1, 38*

<sup>3</sup>*Libertate caret; dominum v̄het improbus atque* *Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 40*

eh. But *E* before *H* is sometimes LONG in verbs: as *D̄ehortor*<sup>a</sup>.

*Annibal audaci dum pectore d̄ehortatur.*

*Ennius.*

It is also long in *d̄ehaurio*.

eh. *E* before *H* is SHORT in adverbs: as *V̄ehementer*.

*Quæ dominum v̄ehementer amat, cui deinde secunda.*

*Arator.*

<sup>a</sup> The particle *d̄e* is long both in its compounded and uncompounded state, in all instances, except when it comes before *H*; as *D̄ehisco*, *D̄ehonesto*. But it is long in two instances even before *H*, as *D̄ehaurio* and *D̄ehortor*. To account for this difference is no small difficulty. The opinions of the old Latin grammarians themselves respecting the real power of *H* were various and unsettled. All our arguments, therefore, must be founded on conjecture. Although *H* is but an aspiration, yet it is a letter. Its position does not generally effect any change in the quantity of the letters combined with it. The probable reason why *E* is long in *d̄ehaurio* and *d̄ehortor* is the position of the diphthong *au* in the first word, and the fullness of the second syllable in the last word. The *E* therefore in the preposition *de* has no natural quantity. For a vowel to have a natural quantity, it must have some inherent quantity inseparable from it. But this quantity is not often found in Latin vowels, for the same vowel is either long, short, or common, as its combinations may determine.

# E—BEFORE I IN NOUNS.

i. *E* before *H* is LONG in interjections: as <sup>1</sup>*Ēhem*,  
<sup>2</sup>*Ēheu*, <sup>3</sup>*Ēho*.

<sup>1</sup>Herus est: quid agam? *Si.* O salve bone vir. *Da.* *Ēhem* Simo, O  
nost Chremes. *Ter. And.* 5, 2, 5

<sup>2</sup>Verie aliquid, jura. Sed Jupiter audiet. *Ēheu.* *Pers.* 5, 137

<sup>3</sup>Amabant. *Ēho*, quid Pamphilus? quid? *Symbolam*  
*Ter. And.* 1, 1, 61

ē. *E* before *I final* in nouns forms a DIPHTHONG: as  
<sup>1</sup>*Achillei*, <sup>2</sup>*Oilēi*, <sup>3</sup>*Orpheī*.

<sup>1</sup>Troas, reliquias Danaum atque immixtis *Achillei* *Virg. A.* 1, 30

<sup>2</sup>Unius ob noxam et furias *Ajaci Oilēi* *Virg. A.* 1, 41

<sup>3</sup>Inferias *Orpheī* misit, lucumque revisit *Virg. G.* 4, 553

It also forms a diphthong in *Orontēi*, *Pompeī*, *Prometheī*.

ī. But *E* before *I final* in nouns is sometimes pronounced  
separately and SHORT; as *Clypēi*.

Neque enim *Clypēi* *calamina* novit *Ov. M.* 1, 3, 271

It is also short in *lūtēi*, *olēi*, *spēi*; and in *Dēi*, *Nivēi*.

ī. And *E* before *I final* in nouns is occasionally pro-  
nounced separately and LONG: as <sup>1</sup>*Diēi*, <sup>2</sup>*Elēi*.

<sup>1</sup>Ventum erat ad Vestæ quarta jam parte *diēi.* *Hor. S.* 1, 9, 35

<sup>2</sup>Fluminis *Elēi* veteres narravit amores *Ov. M.* 5, 576

It is also long in *aciēi*, *glaciēi*, *maciēi*, *meridiēi*, *pauperiēi*, *speciēi*; and  
in *Cleonēi*, *Lycēi*.

ī. And *E* before *I final* in nouns is likewise occasionally  
pronounced separately and COMMON: as <sup>1</sup>*Fidēi*, <sup>2</sup>*Rēi*.

<sup>1</sup>Nec jacere indu manus, via qua munita *fidēi* *Lucr.* 5, 103

<sup>1</sup>Tantum habet et *fidēi*: jures licet et Samothracum *Juv.* 3, 144

<sup>2</sup>Cujus, uti memoro, *rēi* simulachrum, et imago *Lucr.* 2, 111

<sup>2</sup>Incertæque *rēi*, Phalaris licet imperet et sis *Juv.* 8, 81

ē. *E* before *I* in the *middle* syllables of nouns forms a  
DIPHTHONG: as <sup>1</sup>*Aquilēia*, <sup>2</sup>*Deiopēia*.

<sup>1</sup>Hic *Aquilēia* decens celsis caput inserit astris. *Avienus.*

<sup>2</sup>Quarum quæ forma pulcherrima *Deiopēiam* *Virg. A.* 1, 72

It also forms a diphthong in *Pompēius*, *Pulciūm*.

ī. But *E* before *I* in the *middle* syllables of nouns is  
sometimes pronounced separately and SHORT: as  
<sup>1</sup>*Ænēide*, <sup>2</sup>*Achillēides*, <sup>3</sup>*Nerēidum*.

<sup>1</sup>Sit satis *Ænēide* telis impune Numanum *Virg. A.* 9, 653

<sup>2</sup>*Pyrhus Achillēides* animosus imagine patris *Ov. Ep.* 8, 3

<sup>3</sup>*Nerēidum* matri et Neptuno *Ægeo* *Virg. A.* 3, 74

E—BEFORE I IN ADJECTIVES.

zi. And *E* before *I* in the *middle* syllables of nouns is occasionally pronounced separately and LONG : as <sup>1</sup>*Brisēis*, <sup>2</sup>*Cytherēia*.

<sup>1</sup>Quum legis, a rapta *Brisēide* littēra venit.

*Ov. Ep.* 3, 1

<sup>2</sup>Exigit indicīi memorem *Cytherēia* poenam :

*Ov. M.* 4, 190

It is also long in *Achillēis*, *Ænēia*, *Ænēis*, *Bæbēis*, *Cadmēis*, *Cenchrēis*, *Chryseis*, *Cytēis*, *Erythēis*, *Lelegēides*, *Medēis*, *Minyēias*, *Nephelēius*, *Nyctēis*, *Palarēis*, *Penēis*, *Persēis*, *Pithēis*, *Priamēis*, *Thesēis*, *Tropēis*.

zi. *E* before *I* is likewise occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of nouns : as *Nerēis*.

Est aliquid, non esse satum *Nerēide*, sed qui

*Ov. M.* 12, 93

*Nerēides* : silvasque tenent delphines, et altis

*Ov. M.* 1, 302

ei. *E* before *I* in the *first* syllable of nouns forms a DIPHTHONG : as <sup>1</sup>*Pleiades*, <sup>2</sup>*Veios*.

<sup>1</sup>*Pleiades* incipient humeros reserare paternos.

*Ovid.*

<sup>2</sup>*Roma* domus fiet, *Veios* migrate Quirites.

*Prop.*

zi. But *E* before *I* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Dēiopeia*, <sup>2</sup>*Dēiphobus*, <sup>3</sup>*Pteias*.

<sup>1</sup>Quarum quæ forma pulcherrima *Dēiopeiam*

*Virg. Æ.* 1, 72

<sup>2</sup>*Dēiphobus* contra : Ne sævi, magna sacerdos :

*Virg. Æ.* 6, 544

<sup>3</sup>*Pteias* enixa est : letoque det, imperat, Argum.

*Ov. M.* 1, 670

zi. And *E* before *I* is occasionally SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Dēitas*, <sup>2</sup>*Kēis*<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Qui negat intuitu fontem *dēitatis* adiri.

*Prud.*

<sup>2</sup>Inque foro tutela *rēis*, et cultor in agris,

*Auson. prof.* 24, 7

ei. *E* before *I* *final* in adjectives forms a DIPHTHONG : as <sup>1</sup>*Lynceūs* from *Lynceus*, <sup>2</sup>*Penēi* from *Peneis*.

<sup>1</sup>Hoc illi recte : ne corporis optima *Lynceis*.

*Hor. S.* 1, 2, 90

<sup>2</sup>Nympha, precor, *Penēi*, mane : non insequor hostis.

*Ov. M.* 1, 504

zi. But *E* before *I* *final* in adjectives is sometimes pronounced separately and SHORT : as <sup>1</sup>*Gorgonēi*, <sup>2</sup>*Nirēi*.

<sup>1</sup>*Gorgonēi* capitis guttæ cecidere cruentæ :

*Ov. M.* 4, 618

<sup>2</sup>Candidior *nirēi* folio, Galatea, ligustri,

*Ov. M.* 13, 789

zi. And *E* before *I* *final* in adjectives is occasionally pronounced separately and LONG : as <sup>1</sup>*Hercēi*, <sup>2</sup>*Phæbēi*.

<sup>1</sup>Cui nihil *Hercēi* profuit ira Jovis.

*Ovid.*

<sup>2</sup>Magnaue *Phæbēi* quærit vestigia muri.

*Lucan.*

<sup>a</sup> From reus.

E—BEFORE I IN VERBS.

It is also long in these gen. cases, *Androgeonēi, Aristippēi, Asclepiadēi, Atlantīnēi, Berenicēi, Cadmēi, Centaurēi, Cinyrēi, Clymenēi, Crethēi, Cydonēi, Cýrnēi, Eetionēi, Elēi, Europēi, Lucullēi, Masstylēi, Menelaēi, Neli, Nyūi, Orphēi, Pagusēi, Penelopēi, Perillēi, Perimedēi, Phaēthontēi, Philippēi, Pimplēi, Polydamantēi, Polydorēi, Priapēi, Promethēi, Rhadamanthēi, Rhetēi, Semelēi, Simonidēi, Thermodontēi, Thisbēi, Thucydīdēi, Thyestēi, Zanclēi.*

- *ēi.* *E* before *I* in the *middle* syllables of adjectives forms a DIPHTHONG : as *Plebeius*.

Rex sum. Nil ultra quæro *plebeius*. Et æquam *Hor. S. 2, 3, 188*

- ēi.* But *E* before *I* is sometimes pronounced separately and LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Nerēius*, <sup>2</sup>*Phylacēius*, <sup>3</sup>*Zanclēius*.

<sup>1</sup>Præscia venturi genitrix *Nerēia* leti

*Ov. M. 13, 162*

<sup>2</sup>Ut vivat fama conjux *Phylacēia* cujus

*Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 39*

<sup>3</sup>Oppositumque petens contra *Zanclēia* saxa

*Ov. M. 14, 47*

- ēi.* And *E* before *I* is occasionally SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives : as *Tyrrhēides*.

*Tyrrhēidæ* juvenes : medio dux agmine Turnus *Virg. Æ. 9, 28*

- ēi.* *E* before *I* in the *first* syllable of adjectives forms a DIPHTHONG : as <sup>1</sup>*Vēiens*, <sup>2</sup>*Vēientanus*.

<sup>1</sup>Emptor Aricini quondam *Vēientis* et arvi,

*Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 167*

<sup>2</sup>*Vēientana* tuam si domat uva sitim :

*Mart. 2, 53, 4*

- ēi.* But *E* before *I* is sometimes pronounced separately and LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives : as *Tēius*.

Vitabis æstus, et fide *Tēia*.

*Hor. Car. 1, 17, 18*

- ēi.* *E* before *I* *final* in pronouns is SHORT : as *Mēi*.

Iipse *mēi* ; tecum pars mea major abit

*Auson. Epig. 105, 8*

It is also short in *ēi*, from *is*.

- ēi.* *E* before *I* in the *first* syllable of pronouns forms a DIPHTHONG : as *Quēis*.

*Quis* paria esse fere placuit peccata, laborant,

*Hor. S. 1, 3, 96*

- ēi.* But *E* before *I* is sometimes pronounced separately and SHORT in the *first* syllable of pronouns : as *Ēisdem*.

Implet, et ad mœchum dat *ēisdem* ferre cinœdis

*Juv. 14, 30*

- ēi.* *E* before *I* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as *Immēio*.

Patritiæ *immēiat* vulvæ ? Mihi trama figuræ

*Pers. 6, 73*



E— BEFORE L IN NOUNS.

*ei.* *E* before *I* in the *first* syllable of verbs constitutes a DIPHTHONG : as <sup>1</sup>*Eicio*, <sup>2</sup>*Meio*, <sup>3</sup>*Reicio*.

<sup>1</sup>*Eicit enim sulci recta regione, viaque* *Lucr.* 4, 1267  
<sup>2</sup>*Cujus ad effigiem non tantum nocere fas est* *Juv.* 1, 131  
<sup>3</sup>*Tityre, pascentes a flumine rēce capellas :* *Virg. Ec.* 3, 96

*ei.* *E* before *I* in adverbs constitutes a DIPHTHONG : as *Eia*.

*Hunc timuit, blandaque manu seduxit : et, eia,* *Ov. M.* 2, 691

*ei.* *E* before *I* in interjections constitutes a DIPHTHONG : as *Hei*.

*Hei mihi qualis erat ! quantum mutatus ab illo* *Virg. Æ.* 2, 274

*ej.* *E* before *J* is LONG : as <sup>1</sup>*Ējulatio*, <sup>2</sup>*Pējero*.

<sup>1</sup>*Et illa non virilis ējulatio.* *Hor. Epod.* 10, 17  
<sup>2</sup>*Pējerat hyberni temporis esse moras,* *Prop.* 4, 3, 42

*ej.* But *E* before *J* is SHORT in *Rējectans*<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>3</sup>*Ore rējectantem, mixtosque in sanguine dentes,* *Virg. Æ.* 5, 470

*el.* *E* before *L final* is LONG in nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Ismaēl*, <sup>2</sup>*Michaēl*, <sup>3</sup>*Raphaēl*.

<sup>1</sup>*Nec tamen Ismaēl Agar de semine natus.* *Victor.*  
<sup>2</sup>*Hanc autem Michaēl aulae celestis alumnus* *Drepan.*  
<sup>3</sup>*Qualiter aut Raphaēl occursum infunderit almæ* *Tertull.*

*el.* But *E* before *L final* is sometimes SHORT in nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Fēl*, <sup>2</sup>*Mēl*.

<sup>1</sup>*Sive fēl ursinum tepefacta dilue lympa.* *Seren.*  
<sup>2</sup>*Quis mēl Aristæo, quis Baccho vins Falerno,* *Ov. Pont.* 4, 2, 9

<sup>a</sup> It has long been a subject of controversy with grammarians whether the *J* is a double consonant, and the preceding vowel rendered long merely by position. The Latins themselves did not agree upon this subject. Scippius maintains that *J* was never any thing else but a vowel, and supports his assertion by *J* regularly uniting with the preceding vowel, and forming a diphthong. Thus, for *ejus* and *reicio*, he thinks we ought to read *ei-us*, *rei-icio*. This he considers to be the reason of the syllable being long. In this he is supported by Tully. Quintilian also considers the *J* and *I* in *conficio* to be the same vowel doubled. Vossius, on the other hand, insists that at all times the Romans used the *J* as a consonant. Charisius, Diomedes, Priscian, and others, make it a consonant. Terentianus Maurus in one place calls it a consonant, in another a vowel. Whether in the end they arrived at unanimity, I have no means of ascertaining.

<sup>b</sup> The reader will have much difficulty in finding another participle or adjective with *e* short before *j* in the first syllable; and this is a disputed passage.

E—BEFORE L IN ADJECTIVES.

2l. *E* before *L* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Candēla*, <sup>2</sup>*Canēlus*, <sup>3</sup>*Phasēlus*.

<sup>1</sup>Fuste aperire caput *candēlam* opponere valves.

Juv. 9, 98

<sup>2</sup>Tolle recens primus piper e sitiente *canēlo*

Pers. 5, 136

<sup>3</sup>Et circum pictis vehitur sua rura *phasēlio*;

Virg. G. 4, 289

2l. But *E* before *L* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Angēlus*, <sup>2</sup>*Ardēlio*.

<sup>1</sup>Inventor vitii non est Deus ; *angēlus* illud

Prud.

<sup>2</sup>Vis dicam quid sis ? magnus es *ardēlio*.

Mart. 2, 7, 8

It is also short in *accēleratio*, *antēlogium*, *apēlia*, *archangēlus*, *attēlabus*, *cypēlus*, *derēlictio*, *derēlictus*, *crysipēlus*, *evangēlistu*, *evangēlium*, *evangēlus*, *hydromēli*, *ioēcēles*, *obētiscus*, *petrosēlinon*, *scēlis*, *sphacēlus* ; and in *Acēla*, *Agēlastos*, *Achēlous*, *Archēlatis*, *Archēlaus*, *Arēlus*, *Arēlate*, *Arēlus*, *Aristotēles*, *Cybēle*, *Elēleus*, *Encēladus*, *Eutrapēlus*, *Fascēlio*, *Fascēlia*, *Menēlaus*, *Nephēle*, *Nephēlis*, *Nycēlius*, *Pasitēles*, *Praxitēles*, *Semēle*.

2l. *E* before *L* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Ēlementu*, <sup>2</sup>*Pēlagus*, <sup>3</sup>*Scēlus*.

<sup>1</sup>Doctores, *ēlementa* velint ut discere prima,

Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 26

<sup>2</sup>Non illi imperium *pēlagi*, sævumque tridentem ;

Virg. Æn. 1, 138

<sup>3</sup>Heu quantum *scēlus* est, in viscera, viscera condi,

Ov. M. 15, 88

2l. But *E* before *L* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Dēlicia*, <sup>2</sup>*Vēlamen*.

<sup>1</sup>Te nunc *dēlicia* extra communia censes

Juv. 13, 140

<sup>2</sup>Pallanque, et pictum croceo *vēlamen* acantho.

Virg. Æ. 1, 711

It is also long in *cēlator*, *cēlox*, *chēlæ*, *dēlacrymatio*, *dēlectatio*, *dēlectatrix*, *dēlatio*, *dēlutor*, *dēlectamentum*, *dēlectus*, *dēlegatio*, *dēlenimen*, *dēletio*, *dēletor*, *dēletrix*, *dēlibamentum*, *dēlibatio*, *dēliberatio*, *dēliberator*, *dēliberatum*, *dēlibratio*, *dēlicia*, *dēliciolæ*, *dēliciolum*, *dēlicium*, *dēlictum*, *dēligatio*, *dēlimatio*, *dēlineatio*, *dēlinimentum*, *dēliniitio*, *dēlinitor*, *dēliquamen*, *dēliquatio*, *dēliquium*, *dēliramentum*, *dēliratio*, *dēlirium*, *dēlubrum*, *dēlusio*, *dēlutamentum*, *dēlutio*, *dēlucate*, *ēlatio*, *ēlatratio*, *ēlegantia*, *ēlegeta*, *ēlevies*, *ēliquamen*, *ēlocutio*, *ēlogium*, *ēloquentia*, *ēlucies*, *ēlyrium*, *hēlotrophium*, *mēlapium*, *mēlas*, *mēlinum*, *mēlo*, *mēlomeli*, *mēlomelum*, *mēlopepo*, *pēlamis*, *vēlago*, *vēlecta*, *vēlecti*, *vēlectio*, *vēlector*, *vēlibra*, *spēleum*, *spēlunca*, *tēla*, *tēlis*, *vēlabrum*, *vēlamentum*, *vēlaria*, *vēlatura*, *vēliscatio*, *vēlocitas*, *vēlum*, *vēlotypia* ; and in *Bēlides*, *Bēlus*, *Dēlius*, *Dēlos*, *Dēlium*, *ēlectra*, *ēlicius*, *ēlis*, *ēlyrium*, *Hēliodorus*, *Hēliogabalus*, *Hēliopolis*, *Nēleus*, *Pēleus*, *Pēlias*, *Pēlurius*, *Telebous*, *Teleboides*, *Telegonus*, *Telemachus*, *Telemas*, *Telephus*, *Vēlaun*, *Zēlotes*, *Zēleus*.

2l. *E* before *L* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives and participles : as <sup>1</sup>*Achēloius*, <sup>2</sup>*Evangēlicus*, <sup>3</sup>*Menēlæus*.

<sup>1</sup>Poculaque inventis *Achēloia* miscuit uvis :

Virg. G. 1, 9

<sup>2</sup>Aut *evangēlici* pietas spernenda libelli,

Prud. Apoth. 15

<sup>3</sup>Cum *Menēlæo* surgeret e thalamo.

Prop.

**ēl.** But *E* before *L* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of adjectives and participles. as <sup>1</sup>*Contumēliōsus*, <sup>2</sup>*Crudēlis*.

<sup>1</sup>*Nec te barbara contumēliōsi*<sup>a</sup>.

*Mart.* 10, 7, 4

<sup>2</sup>*Crudēles gaudent in tristi funere fratris* :

*Lucr.* 3, 73

It is also long in *anhēlatus*, *anhēlus*, *camētinus*, *devēlatus*, *exvēlatus*, *fidelis*, *indēlebilis*, *indēlassatus*, *inēlegans*, *inēluctabilis*, *infēlix*, *irrēligiosus*, *patrūilia*, *perēlegans*, *perēloquens*, *phasēlinus*, *prævēlor*, *revēlatus*, *tutēlaris*, *tutēlarius*.

**ēl.** *E* before *L* is LONG in the first syllable of adjectives and participles : as <sup>1</sup>*Dēlebilis*, <sup>2</sup>*Fēlix*, <sup>3</sup>*Vēlor*.

<sup>1</sup>*Casibus hic nullis, nullis dēlebilis* annis,

*Mart.* 7, 83, 7

<sup>2</sup>*Vade, ait, O fēlix nati pietate : quid ultra*

*Virg. Æ.* 3, 480

<sup>3</sup>*Hæc rapit Antæi vēlor in pulvere draucus*

*Mart.* 14, 48, 1

**ēl.** But *E* before *L* is sometimes SHORT in the first syllable of adjectives and participles : as <sup>1</sup>*Gēlidus*, <sup>2</sup>*Rēlegatus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Obstupere animi, gēlidusque per ima cucurrit*

*Virg. Æ.* 2, 120

<sup>2</sup>*Ambitione rēlegata te dicere possum,*

*Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 84

It is also short in *cēleber*, *cēlebrandus*, *cēlebratus*, *cēler*, *cēleratus*, *cēlerandus*, *cēleres*, *cēleripes*, *ēlegiacus*, *ēlephantiosus*, *ēlephantinus*, *gēlabilis*, *mēlanclēnus*, *mēlanclōlicus*, *mēleteus*, *mēlior*, *mēliusculus*, *pēlugiscus*, *rēlictus*, *rēligatus*, *rēlinguens*, and in all participles from verbs compounded with *re* ; also in *rēliquus*, *rēluctans*, *scēleratus*, *scēlerosus*, *scēlestus* ; and in *Cēlanæus*, *ēlateus*, *ēlorius*, *Gēlous*, *Hēliacōnius*, *Mēlitæus*, *Mēlitēnris*, *Mēlīterius*, *Sēleucianus*, *Sēlinusius*, *Vēliēntis*, *Vēlīternus*, *Vēlinus*.

**ēl.** *E* before *L* is LONG in the middle syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Anhēlo*, <sup>2</sup>*Devēlo*, <sup>3</sup>*Revēlo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Siccos pinguis onyx anhēlat æstus*<sup>a</sup>.

*Mart.* 6, 42, 11

<sup>2</sup>*Oraque devēlat miseræ pudibunda sorori ;*

*Ov. M.* 6, 604

<sup>3</sup>*Cui sic sancta Deus pandens arcana revēlat.*

*Victor.*

**ēl.** But *E* before *L* is sometimes SHORT in the middle syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Accēlero*, <sup>2</sup>*Concēlebro*.

<sup>1</sup>*Accēlerant acta pariter testudine Volsci,*

*Virg. Æ.* 9, 505

<sup>2</sup>*Concēlebra, et multo tempora funde mero,*

*Tib.* 1, 7, 50

It is also short in *derēlinguo*, *præcēlero*, *regēlo*, *sepēlior*.

**ēl.** *E* before *L* is LONG in the first syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Cēlo*, <sup>2</sup>*Ēlevo*, <sup>3</sup>*Vēlo*.

E—BEFORE M IN NOUNS.

<sup>1</sup> *Hæc soli commissæ tibi cēlare memento,* Juv. 9, 93

<sup>2</sup> *Neve inimica meas clevet aura preces.* Prop. 1, 8, 12

<sup>3</sup> *Vēlavitque comas, foliisque innexa pependit.* Virg. Æ. 8, 277

ēl. But *E* before *L* is sometimes SHORT in the first syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Cēlebro*, <sup>2</sup>*Rēlinquo*.

<sup>1</sup> *Ausi deserere, et cēlebrare domestica facta,* Hor. Ars Poet. 287

<sup>2</sup> *Quod simul ac sensere, ruunt, tritumque rēlinquunt* Ov. M. 2, 167

It is also short in *cēlero*, *gēlasco*, *gēlo*, *gēlascit* (impera.) *mēlioresco*, *rēlabor*, *rēlangueo*, *rēlanguesco*, *rēlaxo*, *rēlego*, *rēlentesco*, *rēlevo*, *rēlgo*, *rēlino*, *rēluceo*, *rēluctor*, *rēludo*, *rēlumino*, *scēlero*, *vēlitor*.

ēl. *E* before *L* final is SHORT in the adverb *Semēl*.

*Quo semēl est imbuta recens, servabit odorem* Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 69

ēl. *E* before *L* is LONG in the middle syllables of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Crudēlīter*, <sup>2</sup>*Fidēlīter*, <sup>3</sup>*Vidēlīcet*.

<sup>1</sup> *Deiphobum vidit, lacerum crudēlīter ora;* Virg. Æ. 6, 495

<sup>2</sup> *Nec retinent patulæ commissæ fidēlīter aures;* Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 70

<sup>3</sup> *Nemo est miserior me.* Sy. Hic de nostris verbis errat vidēlīcet<sup>a</sup>.

Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 22

It is also long in *contumēlīose*, and in all adverbs derived from adjectives bearing the same quantity.

ēl. *E* before *L* is SHORT in the first syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Mēlius*, <sup>2</sup>*Vēlut*, <sup>3</sup>*Vēluti*.

<sup>1</sup> *Penelope mēlius, mēlius torquetis Arachne,* Juv. 2, 56

<sup>2</sup> *Illā vēlut crimen tædas, exosa jugales,* Ov. M. 1, 483

<sup>3</sup> *Ac vēluti lentis Cyclopes fulmina massis* Virg. G. 4, 170

ēl. But *E* before *L* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Fēlīciter*, <sup>2</sup>*Vēlōciter*.

<sup>1</sup> *Signatæ tabulæ; dictum, fēlīciter; ingens* Juv. 2, 119

<sup>2</sup> *Cumve renascentem tereret vēlōciter hydram.* Ped.

It is also long in *dēlectabilītēr*, *ēlatē*, *ēlectē*.

ēl. *E* before *L* is SHORT in the conjunction *Vēl*.

*Qua nimium placui, tellus, aut hinc, vēl istam,* Ov. M. 1, 546

em. *E* before *M* final in nouns is elided if the *M* be followed by a vowel, but if by a consonant it is long by position<sup>b</sup>.

ēm. *E* before *M* is LONG in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Acadēmus*, <sup>2</sup>*Diadēma*, <sup>3</sup>*Racēmus*.

<sup>a</sup> Iambic.

<sup>b</sup> See note on *A* before *M* final in nouns.

# E—BEFORE M IN ADJECTIVES AND PARTIC

- <sup>1</sup>Atque inter silvas *Acadēmi* quærere verum. *Hor.*  
<sup>2</sup>Ancilla natus trabeam et *diadēma* Quirini,  
<sup>3</sup>Invida purpureos urat ne bruma *racēmos*, *M*

*em.* But *E* before *M* is sometimes SHORT in the syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Carēmonia*, <sup>2</sup>*Elēment*

- <sup>1</sup>Consecratio *carēmoniurum*\*, *S*  
<sup>2</sup>Densior his tellus : *elēmenta*que grandia traxit; *O*

It is also short in *anthēmis*, *anēmone*, *argēma*, *argēmor*, *arēmon*, *chrysanthēnum*, *commēmoratio*, *congēminatio*, *elēmentum*, *polēmōnia*, *polēmōnium*, *polyanthēmon*, *vehēmentia*; and in *Alcēmena*, *Anchēmolus*, *Antēmatunum*, *Arēmorica*, *Artēmidorus*, *Artēmisia*, *Artēmisium*, *Artēmisius*, *Arēmon*, *Artēmana*, *Neoptolēma*, *Ptolēmais*, *Ptolēmaeus*, *Ptolēmeium*, *Telēmachus*, *Telēmus*, *Tript*

*em.* *E* before *M* is LONG in the first syllable of as <sup>1</sup>*Dēmentia*, <sup>2</sup>*Nēmo*, <sup>3</sup>*Rēmus*.

- <sup>1</sup>Quis Deus Italiam, quæ vos *dēmentia* adlegit? *Verg.*  
<sup>2</sup>Ut *nēmo* in sese tentat descendere; *nēmo*: *I*  
<sup>3</sup>Regis opus: sterilisve diu palus, aptaque *rēmis* *Hor. A*

*em.* But *E* before *M* is sometimes SHORT in the syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Frēmītus*, <sup>2</sup>*Nēmūs*.

- <sup>1</sup>In tanto *frēmītū* ductis sine fine jacebat *Quint.*  
<sup>2</sup>Et famulum victrix possidet umbra *nēmūs*. *Ma*

It is also short in *crēmastor*, *crēmatio*, *crēmium*, *crēmor*, *fināha*, *fēmorale*, *fēmoralia*, *fēmur*, *frēmor*, *gēmellicōra*, *gēmināgēminitudo*, *gēmītus*, *gēmursa*, *grēmium*, *lēmures*, *mēmorator*, *mēmōriu*, *mēmōriola*, *nēmoricultrix*, *rēmansio*, *rēmeatus*, *rēmediū*, *rēminiscēntia*, *rēmīssio*, *rēmora*, *rēmōramen*, *rēmōrator*, *rēmōlis*, *rēmuneratio*, *rēmuncrator*, *rēmulator*, *tēmēritas*, *tēmōr*; and *Crēmōna*, *Nēmāuans*, *Nēmēris*, *Nēmestinus*, *Nēmossus*, *Rēmūs*, *mēs*, *Thēmīs*, *Thēmison*, *Thēmistiū*, *Thēmistocles*.

*em.* *E* before *M* final in adjectives is elided if

E—BEFORE M IN VERBS.

*ēm.* But *E* before *M* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Abstēmius*, <sup>2</sup>*Postrēmus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Vina fugit; gaudetque meris abstēmius undis.* *Ov. M.* 15, 323

<sup>2</sup>*Prima calor is enim pars, et postrēma rigoris,* *Lucr.* 6, 367

It is also long in *acadēmicus*, *blasphēmus*, *consēminalis*, *consēmineus*, *diadēmatus*, *erēmisticus*, *erēmigatus*, *extrēmus*, *inclēmens*, *inēmendabilis*, *insēmīnatus*, *mathēmaticus*, *prosemīnatus*, *racēmarius*, *racēmatus*, *racēmifer*, *racēmosus*, *vindēmiañs*, *vindēmiatorius*.

*ēm.* *E* before *M* is LONG in the first syllable of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Dēmens*, <sup>2</sup>*Sēmesus*, <sup>3</sup>*Sēmotus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Quid gladium, dēmens, Romana stringis in ora?* *Mart.* 5, 70, 3

<sup>2</sup>*Ossa super recubans antro sēmese cruento.* *Virg. Æ.* 8, 297

<sup>3</sup>*Æstimat, et nisi quæ terris sēmota, suisque* *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 21

*ēm.* But *E* before *M* is sometimes SHORT in the first syllable of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Gēmellus*, <sup>2</sup>*Rēmotus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Hic inter densas corylos modo namque gēmillos,* *Virg. Ec.* 1, 14

<sup>2</sup>*At regione, locoque alio, terrisque rēmotis* *Lucr.* 2, 534

It is also short in *crēmendus*, *crēmans*, *crēmatus*, *frēmebundus*, *frēmendus*, *frēmens*, *frēmīdus*, *gēmebundus*, *gēmellus*, *gēmendus*, *gēmens*, *gēminans*, *gēminat*, *gēminus*, *gēmulus*, *mēmor*, *mēmorabilis*, *mēmorandus*, *mēmorans*, *mēmoratus*, *mēmorialis*, *nēmoralis*, *nēmorensis*, *nēmortuagus*, *prēmendus*, *prēmens*, *tēmarius*, *tēmatus*, *trēmebundus*, *trēmefactus*, *trēmendus*, *trēmens*, *trēmiscens*, *trēmulus*, and in all adjectives and participles compounded with the particle *re*; also in *Crēmoneñsis*.

*em.* *E* before *M* final in verbs is elided if followed by a vowel, but long if followed by a consonant<sup>a</sup>.

*ēm.* *E* before *M* is SHORT in the middle syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Hyēmō*, <sup>2</sup>*Ingēmīno*, <sup>3</sup>*Ingēmō*.

<sup>1</sup>*Defendens pieces hiēmat mare: cum sale panis* *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 17

<sup>2</sup>*Ingēmīnat tremulos naso crispante cachinnos.* *Pers.* 3, 87

<sup>3</sup>*Concidit, et spumas agit, ingēmī, et tremit artus,* *Lucr.* 3, 488

*ēm.* But *E* before *M* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Blasphēmō*, <sup>2</sup>*Superēmīneo*; and in the penult. of all verbs ending in *emus*: as <sup>3</sup>*Veniēmus* from *Venīo*, <sup>4</sup>*Verēmur* from *Vereor*, &c.

<sup>a</sup> See note on *A* before *M* final in nouns.

# E—BEFORE M IN ADVERBS.

<sup>1</sup>*Blasphēmas* dominum, gens ingratissima, Christum *Prud. Ap.* 3, 47

<sup>2</sup>*Fert* humero gradiensque Deas *superēminct* omnes *Virg. Æ.* 1, 501

<sup>3</sup>*Hic* hædos deponere, tamen *veniēmus* in urbem *Virg. Ec.* 9, 62

<sup>4</sup>*Aut* si nox pluviam ne colligat ante, *verēmur* *Virg. Ec.* 9, 63

It is also long in *dissēmino*, *erēmigo*, *inēmior*, *prosemīno*, *racēmor*, *subrēmigo*, *superēmior*, *vindēmio*.

**ēm.** *E* before *M* is LONG in the first syllable of verbs:

as <sup>1</sup>*Ēmi*<sup>2</sup> pret. of *Ēmo*, <sup>2</sup>*Sēmīno*, <sup>3</sup>*Sēmōveo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Prudens ēmistī* vitiosum: dicta tibi est lex: *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 18

<sup>2</sup>*Fronde* virere nova, quod non sua *sēmīnat* arbos, *Virg. Æ.* 6, 206

<sup>3</sup>*A* contemplatu *sēmōveo*que mali, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 66

**ēm.** But *E* before *M* is sometimes SHORT in the first syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Ēmo*, <sup>2</sup>*Rēmītto*.

<sup>1</sup>*Si quis ēmat* citharas, emptas comportet in unum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 104

<sup>2</sup>*Tam* cupide sursum revomit magis, atque *rēmīttit*, *Lucr.* 2, 199

It is also short in *crēmō*, *frēmō*, *gēmīno*, *gēmīnāto*, *gēmītū* (impers.) *gēmō*, *mēmoro*, *prēmō*, *tēmoro*, *trēmefacio*, *trēmisco*, *trēmō*, and in all verbs compounded with *re*.

**em.** *E* before *M* final in adverbs is elided if followed by a vowel, but if by a consonant it is long by position<sup>b</sup>.

**ēm.** *E* before *M* is LONG in the middle syllables of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Extrēmum*, <sup>2</sup>*Postrēmō*, <sup>3</sup>*Suprēmum*.

<sup>1</sup>*Quo* ruit? *extrēmum* hoc miseræ det munus amanti: *Virg. Æ.* 4, 430

<sup>2</sup>*Postrēmō* expellet certe vivacior hærea. *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 132

<sup>3</sup>*Condimus*, et magna *suprēmum* voce ciemus *Virg. Æ.* 3, 68

It is also long in *effēmīnatē*, *inclēmēter*.

**ēm.** But *E* before *M* is sometimes SHORT in the middle syllables of adverbs: as *Propēmōdum*.

*Quid* istuc? quandoquidem ducenda est, egomet habeo *propēmōdum* *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 5, 20

**ēm.** *E* before *M* is LONG in the first syllable of adverbs:

as <sup>1</sup>*Dēmēter*, <sup>2</sup>*Dēmum*, <sup>3</sup>*Ēminus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Tabuit* ex illo *dēmēter* amoribus usa, *Ov. M.* 4, 250

<sup>2</sup>*Confossus*, placidaque ibi *dēmum* morte quievit. *Virg. Æ.* 9, 445

<sup>3</sup>*Cominus* ense ferit: jaculo cadit *ēminus* ipse. *Ov. M.* 3, 119

**ēm.** But *E* before *M* is sometimes SHORT in the first syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Sēmēl*, <sup>2</sup>*Tēmere*.

<sup>a</sup> This change in the quantity of *E* before *M* in the præter. is occasioned by the *M* forming with the *E* one syllable when followed by *i*.

<sup>b</sup> See note on *A* before *M* final in nouns.

E—BEFORE N IN NOUNS.

<sup>1</sup>Cum *sēmet* imbuerit, speramus carmina fingi *Hor. Ars Poet.* 331

<sup>2</sup>Nec *tēmerē* omnino planē vis frigida venti *Lucr.* 6, 318

It is also short in *gēminatim*, *mēmoriter*, *rēmisse*, *rēmote*.

ēn. *E* before *N final* is SHORT in nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Carmēn*,  
<sup>2</sup>*Limēn*, <sup>3</sup>*Nomēn*.

<sup>1</sup>Curritur ad vocem jucundam, et *carmēn* amicæ *Juv.* 7, 82

<sup>2</sup>Laudet anietque domi, premat extra *limēn* iniquus? *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 36

<sup>3</sup>Tu tamen es Quintus: mutemus *nomēn* amantis, *Mart.* 3, 11, 5

īn. But *E* before *N final* is sometimes LONG in nouns:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Attagēn*, <sup>2</sup>*Hymēn*; and in the acc. sing. of Greek  
nouns whose nominatives end in *e* or *es*: as <sup>3</sup>*Anchisēn*  
from *Anchises*, <sup>4</sup>*Calliopēn* from *Calliope*.

<sup>1</sup>Non *attagēn* Ionicus<sup>a</sup> *Hor. Epod.* 2, 84

<sup>2</sup>Vulgus, *Hymēn*. Hymenæe, vocant; fugit ille vocantes.

*Ov. Ep.* 14, 27

<sup>3</sup>Occurrit, veterem *Anchisēn* agnoscit amicum. *Virg. Æ.* 3, 82

<sup>4</sup>*Calliopēn*, et ait, tu quoque vulnus habes. *Mart.* 9, 88, 6

It is also long in *fidicēn*, *lichēn*, *liēn*, *rēn*, *splēn*, *syrēn*.

ēn. *E* before *N* is LONG in the middle syllables of nouns:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Avēna*, <sup>2</sup>*Catēna*, <sup>3</sup>*Silēnus*.

<sup>1</sup>Silvestrem tenui musam meditaris *arēna*: *Virg. Ec.* 1, 2

<sup>2</sup>Multa Cicerrus ad hæc: donasset jamne *catēnam* *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 65

<sup>3</sup>At *Silēnus* abest. Titubantem annisque meroque *Ov. M.* 11, 90

ēn. But *E* before *N* is sometimes SHORT in the middle  
syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Clymēne*, <sup>2</sup>*Helēna*.

<sup>1</sup>Ambiguum, *Clymēne* precibus Phaëthontis, an ira *Ov. M.* 1, 765

<sup>2</sup>Ledæamque *Helēnam* Trojanus vexit ad arces *Virg. Æ.* 7, 304

It is also short in *ahenigēna*, *anguigēna*, *catechumēnus*, *convēna*, *convēni-  
entia*, *crimomēnon*, *cbēnus*, *echēneis*, *eugēnia*, *exhebēnus*, *hebēnus*, *ignigēna*,  
*indigēna*, *ingēniculatus*, *ingēnium*, *ingēnuilas*, *juvēnis*, *manomēnon*, *nuligēna*,  
*periclymēnon*, *periclymēnos*, *perixyomēnos*, *persēnex*, *primicēnia*, *progēnera-  
tio*, *progēnes*, *progēnitor*, *proslambanomēnos*, *pseudomēnos*, *rurigēna*, *sau-  
gēnon*, *serpentigēna*, *saligēna*, *terrigēna*, *unigēna*, *xanthēnes*; and in *Acha-  
mēnes*, *Achamēnides*, *Agasthēnes*, *Alalcomēnæ*, *Alcamēnes*, *Allhemēnes*, *An-  
tigēnes*, *Antigēnides*, *Antisthēnes*, *Archigēnes*, *Aristoxēnus*, *Armēne*, *Armē-  
nia*, *Arsenicum*, *Atēna*, *Berēnice*, *Berēnica*, *Borysthēnes*, *Callisthēnes*, *Cal-  
lisæus*, *Diogēnes*, *Diogenianus*, *Epimēnides*, *Epigēnes*, *Eumēnes*, *Eumēnis*,  
*Grajugēna*, *Helēnus*, *Hermogēnes*, *Hippomēnes*, *Idomēneus*, *Iphigēnia*, *Limē-  
netis*, *Melesigēnes*, *Olēnum*, *Parmēnides*, *Parmēnio*, *Parthēnia*, *Parthēnius*,  
*Parthēnopæus*, *Parthēnope*, *Parthēnopolis*, *Periclymēnus*, *Philoxēnus*, *Pæ-  
mēnis*, *Polyxēna*, *Theramēnes*.



E—BEFORE N IN ADJECTIVES.

*ēn.* *E* before *N* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Fēnēstra*, <sup>2</sup>*Mēnelaus*, <sup>3</sup>*Vēnenum*.

<sup>1</sup>Namque facit somnum clausa lectica *fēnēstra*. *Juv.* 3, 242

<sup>2</sup>Et *Mēnelaum* una mecum se occidere clamans. *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 198

<sup>3</sup>Nec tamen obscuro pia polluit ora *vēneno*, *Mart.* 1, 79, 5

*ēn.* But *E* before *N* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Lēno*, <sup>2</sup>*Vēna*.

<sup>1</sup>Qui nec *lēno* potes, nec comessator haberi. *Mart.* 4, 5, 3

<sup>2</sup>Vulnus alit *vēnis*, et cæco carpitur igni. *Virg. Æ.* 4, 2

It is also long in *chēmulopec*, *chēnoboscum*, *chēnomycon*, *dēnarium*, *dēnarius*, *dēnarratio*, *dēnigratio*, *dēnominatio*, *dēnominator*, *dēnominatrix*, *dēnotatio*, *dēnudatio*, *dēnumeratio*, *dēnunciatio*, *dēnunciatum*, *dēnallage*, *dēnarratio*, *ēnarrator*, *ēnecatio*, *ēnema*, *ēnergia*, *ēnervatio*, *ēnervitas*, *ēnixus*, *ēnodatio*, *ēnormitas*, *ēnumeratio*, *ēnumerator*, *ēnunciatio*, *ēnunciatrix*, *ēnunciatum*, *ēnunciatura*, *ēnuptio*, *lēnimen*, *lēnimentum*, *lēnitas*, *lēnitus*, *lēnocinium*, *lēnulus*, *lēnunciatus*, *mēna*, *mēniana*, *nēnia*, *pēnecillum*, *pēnecillus*, *pēniculum*, *pēniculus*, *pēninsula*, *pēnis*, *pēnula*, *pēnum*, *pēnuria*, *plēnitantum*, *plēnitas*, *plēnitus*, *rhēno*, *scēna*, *scēnicus*, *scēnographia*, *sēnariolus*, *splēntum*, *strēna*, *strēnuitas*, *vēnabulum*, *vēnalitas*, *vēnalitium*, *vēnalitius*, *vēnatio*, *vēnator*, *vēnatrix*, *vēnatura*, *vēnatus*, *vēnula*; and in *Bēnæus*, *Cēnæus*, *Cēnina*, *Chēnobocia*, *ēnoch*, *Lēnæus*, *Mēnia*, *Mēnius*, *Rhēnus*, *Scēnopegia*, *Sēna*, *Tēnos*, *Zēno*, *Zēnobia*, *Zēnodotus*.

*ēn.* *E* before *N* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Aliēnus*, <sup>2</sup>*Mercēnarius*, <sup>3</sup>*Serēnus*.

<sup>1</sup>Poscere mercedes *aliēno* lassus aratro; *Juv.* 8, 246

<sup>2</sup>Thesauro invento qui *mercēnarius* agrum *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 11

<sup>3</sup>Fertur; ut interdum de cælo stella *serēno*, *Or. M.* 2, 321

*ēn.* But *E* before *N* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Clymēneius*, <sup>2</sup>*Ingēnuus*.

<sup>1</sup>Quo simul acclivo *Clymēnēia* limite proles *Or. M.* 2, 19

<sup>2</sup>Natus, dum *ingēnuus*: persuades hoc tibi verè, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 8

It is also short in *advēniens*, *arcitēnens*, *attēnuandus*, *attēnuans*, *attēnatus*, *circumvēniens*, *congēner*, *congēnēratus*, *congēnitus*, *convēniendus*, *convēniens*, *devēnerandus*, *devēniendus*, *impēnetrabilis*, *inatitēnuatus*, *inconvēniens*, *ingēnēratus*, *ingēniatus*, *ingēniosus*, *ingēnitus*, *ingēnuatus*, *introvēniens*, *juvenalis*, *juvēnecens*, *juvēnilis*, *juvēnis*, *melligēnus*, *monstrigēnus*, *multigēner*, *multigēnus*, *pervēneculus*, *peringēniosus*, *persēnikis*, *peritēnis*, *pervēniens*, *postgēnitus*, *postvēniens*, *prætēnuis*, *prævēniens*, *primigēnus*, *progēner*, *progēnitus*, *provēniens*, *sublēnuis*, *subvēniens*, *supervēniens*, *ventigēnus*; and in *Armēniacus*, *Armēnii*, *Armēnius*, *Arsēnicus*, *Alēnates*, *Arēnus*, *Berēnius*, *Borysthēnida*, *Borysthēnius*, *Clymēneides*, *Nūligēnus*, *Olēnides*, *Olēnius*, *Ophigēna*, *Parthēnopeius*, *Polyxēnius*.

*ēn.* *E* before *N* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Gēnerosus*, <sup>2</sup>*Pēnētrabilis*, <sup>3</sup>*Sēnilis*.

# E—BEFORE N IN VERBS.

<sup>1</sup>Ad mare cum veni, *gēnerosum* et lene requiro, *Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 18*

<sup>2</sup>Ne madidos intret *pēntrabile* frigus in artus, *Mart. 4, 19, 9*

<sup>3</sup>Jam proprior leto, fessusque *sēnilibus* annis. *Ov. M. 7, 163*

*ēn.* But *E* before *N* is sometimes **LONG** in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Lēnis*, <sup>2</sup>*Plēnus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Aura* petebatur medio mihi *lēnis* in æstu: *Ov. M. 7, 811*

<sup>2</sup>Cur non, ut *plēnus* vitæ conviva, recedis? *Lucr. 3, 951*

It is also long in *dēnarius*, *dēni*, *dēnicales*, *ēnodi*, *ēnormis*, *lēniendus*, *lēnilus*, *lēnonius*, *pēnilus*<sup>a</sup>, *pēnulatus*, *scēnicus*, *sēnarius*, *sēnatorius*, *sēni*, *splēneticus*, *splēniatus*, *splēnicus*, *strēnuus*, *vēnalis*, *vēnalitius*, *vēnans*, *vēnaticus*, *vēnatorius*, *vēnatus*, *vēnosus*, *vēnum* (supine) *vēmundatus*, and in all adjectives and participles compounded with the preposition *Dē* and *E*; also in *Pēnicus*, *Pēnelopeus*, *Sēnensis*.

*ēn.* And *E* before *N* is occasionally **COMMON** in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as *Phrēneticus*. *V. Smetius*.

Quid mirum rabido si corde *phrēneticus* æger *Prosp.*

Invasit medicum sicca *phrēneticus*, Aucte *Mart. 11, 29*

*ēn.* *E* before *N* *final* is **SHORT** in the verb *Vidēn*<sup>b</sup>.

Educat. *Vidēn* ut geminæ stent vertice cristæ. *Virg. Æ. 6, 779*

*ēn.* *E* before *N* is **SHORT** in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Advēnio*, <sup>2</sup>*Attēnuo*, <sup>3</sup>*Pervēnio*.

<sup>1</sup>*Advēniat*; vultus neve exhorrescat amicos. *Virg. Æ. 7, 265*

<sup>2</sup>*Attēnuare* nives norunt et lintea nostra: *Mart. 14, 104*

<sup>3</sup>*Digna* supercilio. Quando ad te *pervēniit* ille? *Juv. 5, 62*

*ēn.* But *E* before *N* is sometimes **LONG** in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Delēnio*, <sup>2</sup>*Serēno*.

<sup>1</sup>*Delēniit* usus, nec *Falerna*<sup>c</sup> *Hor. Carm. 3, 1, 43*

<sup>2</sup>*Consilium* vultu tegit, ac spem fronte *serēnat*: *Virg. Æ. 4, 477*

It is also long in *abalēno*, *aliēno*, *infrēno*, *oblēnio*, *pervēnor*, *refrēno*, *superināto*, *venēno*, and in the præt. as well as the tenses formed from the præt. of the compounds of *vēnio*, as *advēnio* *advēni*, *circumvēnio* *circumvēni*, *contravēnio* *contravēni*, *convēnio* *convēni*, *devēnio* *devēni*, *intervēnio* *intervēni*, *invēnio* *invēni*, *postvēnio* *postvēni*.

*ēn.* *E* before *N* is **LONG** in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Dēnego*, <sup>2</sup>*Lēnio*, <sup>3</sup>*Vēnor*.

<sup>1</sup>*Dēnegat* hoc genitor: Divisque irascitur ipsis: *On. M. 13, 186*

<sup>2</sup>At pius *Æneas*, quanquam *lēnire* dolentem *Virg. Æ. 4, 393*

<sup>3</sup>Non sibi, sed domino *rēnatur* vertagus acer, *Mart. 14, 200*

<sup>a</sup> That has a tail.

<sup>b</sup> The quantity of *e* in *vidēn* is made short by systole.

<sup>c</sup> Iambic Dimeter Hypermeter.

E—BEFORE N IN CONJUNCTIONS.

ĕn. But *E* before *N* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Gĕnero*, <sup>2</sup>*Vĕnio*.

<sup>1</sup>Œbale : quem gĕnerasse Telon Sebethide Nympha *Virg. Æ.* 7, 734

<sup>2</sup>Causidici nova cum rĕntat lectica Mathonis *Juv.* 1, 33

It is also short in *bĕnedico*, *bĕnefacio*, *bĕneflo*, *fĕnestro*, *gĕnerasco*, *gĕniculo*, *gĕno*, *gĕnuflecto*, *pĕnetro*, *rĕnarro*, *rĕnascor*, *rĕnavigo*, *rĕnavo*, *rĕnileo*, *rĕndesco*, *rĕnileo*, *rĕnitor*, *rĕno*, *rĕnodo*, *rĕnovello*, *rĕnovo*, *rĕnudo*, *rĕnumero*, *rĕnuncio*, *rĕnuo*, *rĕnulo*, and in all verbs compounded with *re* ; also in *sĕnco*, *sĕnesco*, *tĕneo*, *tĕnerasco*, *tĕnuo*, *vĕneno*, *vĕnero*.

ĕn. *E* before *N final* is SHORT in adverbs : as *Attamĕn*.

Nĭl bene cum facias, facis attamĕn omnia belle *Mart.* 2, 7, 7

ĕn. *E* before *N* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Convĕnienter*, <sup>2</sup>*Hactĕnus*, <sup>3</sup>*Juvĕniliter*.

<sup>1</sup>Vivere naturæ si convĕnienter oportet, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 13

<sup>2</sup>Hactĕnus induluisse vacat. Sin altior ustis *Virg. Æ.* 10, 625

<sup>3</sup>Jecit ab obliquo nitidum juvĕniliter aurum. *Ov. M.* 10, 675

ĕn. But *E* before *N* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs : as *Inĕnnarrabiliter*.

Vis dare majus adhuc et inĕnnarrabile munus. *Mart.*

ĕn. *E* before *N* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Bĕne*, <sup>2</sup>*Gĕnitaliter*, <sup>3</sup>*Pĕnitus*.

<sup>1</sup>Quis bĕne dicentem Basilum ferat ? Accipiat te *Juv.* 7, 147

<sup>2</sup>Seminibus commisceri gĕnitaliter apta, *Lucr.* 4, 1252

<sup>3</sup>Infelix Phaethon, pĕnitus pĕnitusque patentes. *Ov. M.* 2, 179

ĕn. But *E* before *N* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Dĕnique*, <sup>2</sup>*Lĕniter*.

<sup>1</sup>Dictarunt proceres ; non quicquid dĕnique lectis. *Pers.* 1, 53

<sup>2</sup>Qua ratione queas traducere lĕniter ævum : *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 97

It is also long in *dĕnuo*, *ĕnnarrate*, *ĕnixe*, *ĕnodate*, *ĕnormiter*, *ĕnuclate*, *ĕnudate*, *ĕnervato*, *lĕno*, *nĕnu*, *pĕne*, *plĕne*, *plĕniter*, *strĕnuo*, *vĕnialiter*, and in all other adverbs derived from adjectives in which the same combination is long.

ĕn. *E* before *N final* is SHORT in conjunctions : as <sup>1</sup>*Tamĕn*, <sup>2</sup>*Veruntamĕn*.

<sup>1</sup>Non tamĕn omnino Teucros delere paratis, *Virg. Æ.* 9, 248

<sup>2</sup>Ignē facit votum : veruntamĕn æstuat intus. *Ov. M.* 9, 464

ĕn. *E* before *N* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of conjunctions : as <sup>1</sup>*Etĕnim*, <sup>2</sup>*Quatĕnus*.

<sup>1</sup>Si quis in ædīcula Deŭs unicus. Hæc etĕnim sunt *Juv.* 8, 111

<sup>2</sup>Quatĕnus hi non sunt, esto tu, Cæsar, amicus. *Mart.* 5, 20, 5

E—BEFORE O IN NOUNS.

ĕn. *E* before *N* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of conjunctions: as <sup>1</sup>*Ēnim*, <sup>2</sup>*Ēnimvero*.

<sup>1</sup>*Laudare metuam neque ĕnim mihi cornea fibra est.* Pers. 1, 47

<sup>2</sup>*Neque hoc neque illud, neque ĕnimvero serio.* Plaut.

ĕn. *E* before *N* is SHORT in prepositions: as <sup>1</sup>*Pĕnes*, <sup>2</sup>*Tĕnus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Quem pĕnes arbitrium est, et jus, et norma loquendi*

Hor. Ars Poet. 72

<sup>2</sup>*Czure tĕnus medio tunicas succingere debet,*

Juv. 6, 445

ĕo. *E* before *O final* in nouns is SHORT: as <sup>1</sup>*Ganĕo*, <sup>2</sup>*Lĕo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Sed laudem siliquas occultus ganĕo pultes.*

Juv. 11, 58

<sup>2</sup>*Impastus seu plena lĕo per ovilia turbans,*

Virg. Ē. 9, 339

ĕo. But *E* before *O final* in nouns is sometimes LONG: as *Arĕo*, *Herackĕo*, from *Arĕus*, *Herackĕum*.

ĕc. *E* before *O* in the *middle* syllables of nouns is SHORT: as <sup>1</sup>*Balnĕolum*, <sup>2</sup>*Lintĕolum*.

<sup>1</sup>*Balnĕolum Gabiis, Romæ conducere furnos*

Juv. 7, 4

<sup>2</sup>*Succum lintĕolo suggerit ebrius.*

Prud.

ĕo. But *E* before *O* in the *middle* syllables of nouns is sometimes LONG: as in *arĕopagita*, *arĕopagus*, *centaureon*, *herackĕon*, *orĕon*, *talĕola*; and in *Achillĕon*, *Arĕopolis*, *Arĕos*, *Herackĕotes*, *Panthĕon*, *Penĕos*.

ĕo. *E* before *O* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Gĕometres*, <sup>2</sup>*Thĕodorus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Grammaticus, rhetor, gĕometres, pictor, aliptes,*

Juv. 3, 76

<sup>2</sup>*Pierios vatis Thĕodori flamma Penates*

Mart. 11, 94, 1

ĕo. But *E* before *O* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns: as *Dĕois*.

*Mnemosynem pastor; varius Dĕoïda serpens.*

Ov. M. 6, 114

ĕo. And *E* before *O* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of nouns: as *Ēos* (Ἠώς et Εως.)

*Stabant ante fores populi, quos miserat Ēos,*

Lucan. 9, 544

It is also common in *Ēous* (Lucifer,) *Ēous* (one of the horses of the sun.)

# E—BEFORE O IN ADJECTIVES.

eo. *E* before *O final* is SHORT in adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Sanguineo*.

<sup>1</sup>Murice, jam crocū mutabit vellera luto: FR

<sup>2</sup>Quam cum sanguine sequitur Bellona flagello VIR

eo. But *E* before *O final* is sometimes LONG  
tives: as *Polydoro*.

Et *Polydoro* manantem sanguine terram ON

It is also long in these oblique cases, *Achillēo*, *Maronēo*, *Ma  
lēo*, *Cenēo*, *Penēo*, *Penelopēo*, *Perimēdēo*, *Pherecydēo*, *Philippēo*,  
*Rhadamanthēo*, *Semelēo*, *Tegēo*, *Thermodontēo*, *Thesēo*, *Thucydēo*.

eo. *E* before *O* is SHORT in the middle syllab  
jectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Aurēolus*, <sup>2</sup>*Lactēolus*.

<sup>1</sup>Qui crepet aurēolas, forsitan unus erit. A

<sup>2</sup>Nam te lactēolæ tenent puellæ<sup>b</sup>.

eo. But *E* before *O* is sometimes LONG in the  
lables of adjectives; as *Heractēoticus*.

eo. And *E* before *O* is occasionally SILENT in  
dle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Graveolentia  
lentis*, <sup>2</sup>*Suaveolentis*.

<sup>1</sup>Cecropiumque thymum, et graveolentiæ<sup>c</sup> centaurea. V

<sup>2</sup>Inde ubi venere ad fauces graveolentis Averni: VI

<sup>3</sup>*Suaveolentis* amaraci.

eo. *E* before *O* is SHORT in the first syllable of  
as *Léoninus*.

Molle Léoninis viribus ut sit onus.

eo. And *E* before *O* is occasionally COMMON in  
syllable of adjectives: as *Éous*.

Tergemini, vigiles. Ter clara instantis Éot AUS

Quid queror, Éoique insector crimina monstri? AUS

---

<sup>a</sup> The quantity of *e* in Latin words, when derived from the  
culated by the quantity of the *e* in the Greek word from which

# E—BEFORE P IN NOUNS.

*E* before *O* is SHORT in pronouns : as *Ēo*.

Nec contentus *ĕo*, missi de gente Molossa *Ov. M.* 1, 226

*E* before *O* final in verbs is SHORT : as <sup>1</sup>*Jubĕo*, <sup>2</sup>*Rĕpondĕo*.

<sup>1</sup>Post, hinc digressus, *jubĕo* frondentia capris *Virg. G.* 3, 300

<sup>2</sup>Rure morans quid agam, *respondĕo* pauca, rogatus *Mart.* 4, 90, 1

*E* before *O* is SHORT in the middle syllables of verbs :  
as *Intuĕor*, *Possidĕor*.

*E* before *O* is SHORT in the first syllable of verbs :  
as <sup>1</sup>*Dĕosculor*, <sup>2</sup>*Rĕor*.

<sup>1</sup>Hos amplectitur, hos *dĕosculatur* : *Mart.* 8, 81, 5

<sup>2</sup>Diis equidem auspiciis *rĕor*, et Junone secunda, *Virg. Ā.* 4, 45

But *E* before *O* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of verbs : as *Deocco*.

*E* before *O* final in adverbs is SHORT ; as *Adĕo*.

Sed (vetitum est *adĕo* sceleri nihil) omnia terrent *Ov. M.* 5, 273

*E* before *O* is SHORT in the first syllable of adverbs :  
as <sup>1</sup>*Dĕorsum*, <sup>2</sup>*Ēodem*.

<sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ vacuum per inane *dĕorsum*. *Lucr.*

<sup>2</sup>Et jam collecti Troes glomerantur *ĕodem*, *Virg. Ā.* 9, 689

But *E* before *O* in the first syllable of adverbs is occasionally silent : as <sup>1</sup>*Deorsum*, <sup>2</sup>*Seorsus*, <sup>3</sup>*Seorsum*<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Quod nisi declinare solerent, omnia *deorsum*, *Lucr.* 2, 221

<sup>2</sup>*Seorsus* item sapor oris habet vim, *seorsus* odores *Lucr.* 4, 497

<sup>3</sup>Nascuntur, *seorsum* sonitus : ideoque necesse est, *Lucr.* 4, 498

*E* before *P* is SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns :  
as <sup>1</sup>*Elĕphas*, <sup>2</sup>*Pronĕpos*, <sup>3</sup>*Telephus*.

<sup>1</sup>Sive *elĕphas* albus vulgi converteret ora : *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 196

<sup>2</sup>Esse Jovis *pronĕpos*, nostri quoque sanguinis auctor *Ov. M.* 15, 142

<sup>3</sup>Movit nepotem *Telephus* Nereium, *Hor. Epod.* 17, 8

But *E* before *P* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Asclĕpiades*, <sup>2</sup>*Prasĕpe*.

<sup>1</sup>Irridet hoc *Asclĕpiades* lætior. *Prud.*

<sup>2</sup>Qualis, ubi abruptis fugit *prasĕpis* vinclis *Virg. Ā.* 11, 492

## Phal.

The *O* only is heard in the first syllable of these words, and the *e* has no entity in scanning.

<sup>b</sup> Choriambic Trimeter.

# E—BEFORE P IN ADJECTIVES.

It is also long in *asclepias*, *cacēphuton*, *canēphora*; and in *Asclepiodorus*, *Asclepius*, *Josēphus*.

*ēp.* *E* before *P* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns as <sup>1</sup>*Ēpula*, <sup>2</sup>*Lēpus*, <sup>3</sup>*Strēpitus*.

<sup>1</sup>Aurea fulcra toris, *ēpulaque* ante ora paratæ Virg. E.

<sup>2</sup>Inter quadrupedes gloria prima *lēpus*. Mart. II.

<sup>3</sup>Nec *strēpitum* verso Saturnia cardine fuit. Or. XI.

*ēp.* But *E* before *P* is sometimes LONG in the syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Cēpheus*, <sup>2</sup>*Sēpes*.

<sup>1</sup>Jupiter, eripient. Conanti mittere *Cēpheus*, Or. XI.

<sup>2</sup>*Sēpibus* in nostris parvam te roscida mala, Virg. E.

It is also long in *cēpa*, *cēphala*, *cēphnes*, *cēpāna*, *cēpianides*, *cēp capites*, *cēpurica*, *crēpio*, *dēpalutio*, *dēpastio*, and in all words with the preposition *de*, also in *hēpar*, *hēpatites*, *hēphæstites*, *hēphaliu*, *scēpinnu*, *sēparatio*, *sēparatus*, *sēpia*, *sēpicula*, *sēpimæ*; *phenus*, *Cēphesias*, *Cēphisus*, *ēpiota*, *Tlēpolemus*.

*ēp.* And *E* before *P* is occasionally COMMON in the syllable of nouns: as *Lēpra*.

Mundarique *lēpras*.

Improba mordaci serpens prurigine *lēpra*.

It is also common in *pēlion*, *pēpiu*, *pēplos*, *pēplum*, *pēplus*, *pēplicatio*, *rēplum*, *rēplumbatio*, *rēpræsentatio*, *rēprehensio*, *rēprehensior*, *rēpromissio*, *tēphrias*, *tēphritis*, *vēprecula*, *vēpres*, *vēpretum*.

*ēp.* *E* before *P* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Insēpultus*, <sup>2</sup>*Intrēpidus*, <sup>3</sup>*Irrēparabilis*.

<sup>1</sup>Post *insēpulta* membra different lupi, Hor. E.

<sup>2</sup>*Intrēpidum* pro se curam de conjuge agentem Or.

<sup>3</sup>Stat sua cuique dies, breve et *irrēparabile* tempus Virg..

*ēp.* But *E* before *P* is sometimes LONG in the syllables of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Irrēp rēpens*.

<sup>1</sup>Quis non ingemuit? Quis non *irrēpere* sacris.

<sup>2</sup>Sed movet *odrēpens* somnus anile caput. Or.

It is also long in *insēparabilis*, *intersēpicus*, *subrēpens*; and in *A*

*ēp.* And *E* before *P* is occasionally COMMON in the syllables of adjectives and participles: as *hensus*.

ēp. *E* before *P* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Lēpidus*, <sup>2</sup>*Sēpultus*, <sup>3</sup>*Trēpidus*

<sup>1</sup>Scimus in urbanum *lēpido* seponere dicto, *Hor. Ars Poet.* 273

<sup>2</sup>Terrificet morbo affectis, somnoque *sēpultis*, *Lucr.* 1, 134

<sup>3</sup>Servavit *trēpidam* flagranti ex aede Minervam. *Juv.* 3, 139

ēp. But *E* before *P* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives and participles : as <sup>1</sup>*Dēpulsus*, <sup>2</sup>*Sēpositus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Dēpulsos* a lacte domi quæ clauderet agnos : *Virg. Ec.* 7, 15

<sup>2</sup>*Sēpositi* cicceris nec longæ invidit avenæ : *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 84

It is also long in *dēpactus*, *dēparcus*, *dēpascendus*, *dēpastus*, *dēpcculatus*, *dēpellendus*, and in all adjectives and participles of which the preposition *de* forms the first syllable, also in *ēpastus*, *ēpaticus*, *ēpotus*, *hēpatarius*, *hēpaticus*, *ēpar*, *sēparabilis*, *sēparendus*, *sēparatus*, *sēpatius*, *sēpelibilis*, *sēponendus* ; and in *ēpirensis*, *ēpiroticus*.

ēp. *E* before *P* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Concrēpo*, <sup>2</sup>*Instrēpo*, <sup>3</sup>*Intēpo*.

<sup>1</sup>Rursus aquam tangit Temesæaque *concrēpat* æra, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 441

<sup>2</sup>*Instrēpat*, et junctos temo trahat æreus orbes. *Virg. G.* 3, 173

<sup>3</sup>*Intēpet*, hybernatque meum mare, qua latus ingens *Pers.* 6, 7

ēp. But *E* before *P* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Irrēpo*, <sup>2</sup>*Subrēpo*.

<sup>1</sup>Corda dolor : lentoque *irrēpunt* agmine pœnæ. *Stat. Theb.* 5, 60

<sup>2</sup>Somnus in ignotos oculos *subrēpit* : et auro *Ov. M.* 7, 155

It is also long in *arrēpo*, *consēpio*, *corrēpo*, *dirēpo*, *dissēpio*, *erēpo*, *obrēpo*, *obsēpio*, *perrēpo*, *præsepio*.

ēp. *E* before *P* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Sēpelio*, <sup>2</sup>*Tēpo* ; and in *Pēperi* from *pario*.

<sup>1</sup>Hæredes nolite brevem *sēpelire* colonum. *Mart.* 11, 15, 1

<sup>2</sup>Cæde *tēpebat* humus : foribusque affixa superbis *Virg. Æ.* 8, 196

<sup>3</sup>Sive Deum *pēperi* femina, sive virum. *Auson. Epig.* 7, 2

ēp. But *E* before *P* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Rēpo*, <sup>2</sup>*Sēpono*.

<sup>1</sup>Ut nebula, ac nubes paulatim *rēpit*, et omne *Lucr.* 6, 1119

<sup>2</sup>Paulisper domini doctos *sēpone* libellos. *Mart.* 7, 28, 5

It is also long in *ēpoto*, *sēparo*, *sēpio*, and in all verbs compounded with the preposition *de*.

\* See note on *E* before *M* in the first syllable of verbs.



E—BEFORE Q IN NOUNS.

ēp. And *E* before *P* is occasionally common in the *first* syllable of verbs: as *Rēpleo*.

Ennius ut memorat, *rēplet* te laticum gau Auson. Ed. 12, Gram. 3  
Audaci virtute *rēplet*. Vomit aurea flammās Auson. Per. 5, 2

It is also common in *rēplico*, *rēplumbo*, *rēpresento*, *rēprehendo*, *rēprehenso*, *rēprino*, *rēprobo*, *rēpromitto*.

ĕp. *E* before *P* is *SHORT* in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Ædēpol*, <sup>2</sup>*Illēpide*, <sup>3</sup>*Perlēpide*.

<sup>1</sup>By. Quæso *ædēpol*, Charine, quoniam id fieri, quod vis, non potest, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 6

<sup>2</sup>Compositum, *illēpide* putetur, sed quia nuper; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 77

<sup>3</sup>*Perlēpide* narres. Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 47

ēp. But *E* before *P* is sometimes *LONG* in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as *Insēparabiliter*.

ĕp. *E* before *P* is *SHORT* in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Rēpentē*, <sup>2</sup>*Rēpentino*, <sup>3</sup>*Trēpidanter*.

<sup>1</sup>Si sīam locupēs, sīque *rēpente* potens. Mart. 12, 94, 2

<sup>2</sup>*Rēpente* exortus sum, *rēpentino* occidi. Plaut.

<sup>3</sup>Anxius huc illuc et *trēpidanter* eo.

ēp. But *E* before *P* is sometimes *LONG* in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as *Dēprocut*<sup>b</sup>, *Sēparatim*.

ĕq. *E* before *Q* is *SHORT* in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Exēquia*, <sup>2</sup>*Obsēquium*, <sup>3</sup>*Obsēquela*.

<sup>1</sup>Ante urbem *exēquia*, tumulique, ignesque, rogiue Ov. M. 13, 687

<sup>2</sup>Flectitur *obsēquio* curvatus ab arbore ramus. Ov. Ars Am. 2, 179

<sup>3</sup>Hanc *obsēquelam* pręparabat nuntius<sup>b</sup>. Prud.

ĕq. *E* before *Q* is *SHORT* in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Ēquitatus*, <sup>2</sup>*Ēquus*, <sup>3</sup>*Rēquies*.

<sup>1</sup>Jamque adeo exierat portis *ēquitatus* apertis: Virg. Œ. 8, 585

<sup>2</sup>Jungere *ēquos* Titan velocibus imperat Horis. Ov. M. 2, 118

<sup>3</sup>Et gratam *rēquiem* dona tibi, quando licebit Juv. 11, 183

ēq. But *E* before *Q* is sometimes *LONG* in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Nēquitia*, <sup>2</sup>*Nēquities*.

<sup>1</sup>*Nēquitias* tellus scit dare nulla magis. Mart. 4, 42, 4

<sup>2</sup>Illum aut *nēquities*, aut vafri inscitia jura. Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 131

It is also long in *Sēquena*.

<sup>a</sup> See note on *A* before *B* and *E* before *H* in the first syllable of verbs.

<sup>b</sup> Iamb.

E—BEFORE Q IN ADVERBS.

*ĕq.* *E* before *Q* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Exĕquialis*, <sup>2</sup>*Irrĕquietus*, <sup>3</sup>*Obsĕquiosus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Carmina jam moriens canit exĕquialia cyonus.*

*Ov. M.* 14, 480

<sup>2</sup>*Bellaque cum multis irrĕquieta geria.*

*Ov. Tr.* 2, 236

<sup>3</sup>*Obsĕquiosus mihi semper fuisti, Dii vestram fidem.*

*Plant.*

*ēq.* But *E* before *Q* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives : as *Duodēquadrageni*, *Duodēquadragesimus*, *Duodēquingagesimus*, *Duodēquingaginta*.

*ĕq.* *E* before *Q* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives and participles : as <sup>1</sup>*Ēquinus*, <sup>2</sup>*Rĕquirens*, <sup>3</sup>*Sĕquax*.

<sup>1</sup>*Humano capiti cervicem pictor Ēquinam*

*Hor. Ars Poet.*

<sup>2</sup>*Exanimisque artus primo, mox ossa rĕquirens;*

*Ov. M.* 2, 336

<sup>3</sup>*Naturas hominum varias, moresque sĕquaces :*

*Lucr.* 3, 316

*ēq.* But *E* before *Q* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Nĕquam*, <sup>2</sup>*Sĕquanicus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Arma viri ? Nĕquam et cessator Davus : at ipse*

*Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 100

<sup>2</sup>*Hanc tibi Sĕquantem pinguem textriels alumnam,*

*Mart.* 4, 19, 1

It is also long in *dĕquestus*, *nĕquiens* ; and in *Sĕquanus*.

*ĕq.* *E* before *Q* is LONG in the *first* syllable of pronouns : as *Nĕquis*.

*Cernere nĕquis eos, neu quis contingere posset*

*Virg. Æ.* 1, 413

*ĕq.* *E* before *Q* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Assĕquor*, <sup>2</sup>*Insĕquor*, <sup>3</sup>*Obsĕquor*.

<sup>1</sup>*Assĕquitur nec opinantem in caput insilit ipsum.*

*Lucil.*

<sup>2</sup>*Insĕqueris, fugio ; fugis, insĕquor : hæc mihi mens est :*

*Mart.* 5, 84, 1

<sup>3</sup>*Obsĕquare imperio, si tanti est vita dierum*

*Juv.* 10, 343

*ĕq.* *E* before *Q* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Frĕquento*, <sup>2</sup>*Nĕqueo*, <sup>3</sup>*Rĕquiesco*.

<sup>1</sup>*Sed non solus amat, qui nocte dieque frĕquentat*

*Mart.* 10, 58, 11

<sup>2</sup>*Que nisi seductis nĕqueas committere Divis.*

*Pers.* 2, 4

<sup>3</sup>*Quodque rogis superest, una rĕquiescit in urna.*

*Ov. M.* 4, 166

*ĕq.* *E* before *Q* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Antĕquam*, <sup>2</sup>*Usquĕquaque*.

<sup>1</sup>*Quanto durius, antĕquam rogeris ?*

*Mart.* 2, 44, 12

<sup>2</sup>*Et hinc et illinc, usquĕquaque, quacumque.*

*Mart.* 11, 99, 3

E— BEFORE R IN NOUNS.

*ēq.* *E* before *Q* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs :  
as <sup>1</sup>*Nēquaquam*, <sup>2</sup>*Nēquicquam*, <sup>3</sup>*Nēquiter*.

<sup>1</sup>*Cætera nēquaquam simili ratione modoque* *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 20*

<sup>2</sup>*Nēquicquam effudit, nudum ad spectacula vultum* *Juv. 8, 205*

<sup>3</sup>*Effectò, gravitèr, citò, nēquitèr, eugè, beatè!* *Mart. 2, 27, 3*

*ĕq.* But *E* before *Q* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of adverbs : as *Frēquentèr*.

*Hic gemini currus numerant elephanta frēquentèr.* *Mart. 8, 65, 9*

It is also short in *frēquentatò*, *sēquestrò*.

*ĕq.* *E* before *Q* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of conjunctions : as <sup>1</sup>*Ēquidem*, <sup>2</sup>*Nēque*.

<sup>1</sup>*Vix ēquidem fauces hæc ipsa in verba resolvō.* *Ov. M. 2, 282*

<sup>2</sup>*Hos animos? nēque enim oculis comitantibus itur.* *Juv. 1, 89*

*ēr.* *E* before *R final* is SHORT in nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Agēr*,  
<sup>2</sup>*Apēr*, <sup>3</sup>*Armigēr*.

<sup>1</sup>*Nunc agēr Umbreni sub nomine, nuper Ofelli* *Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 133*

<sup>2</sup>*Sumine cum magno lepus, atque apēr, et pygargus,* *Juv. 11, 138*

<sup>3</sup>*Armigēr, et casso genitore infamis Agyrtea.* *Ov. M. 5, 148*

*ēr.* But *E* before *R final* is sometimes LONG in nouns :  
as <sup>1</sup>*Āēr*, <sup>2</sup>*Ēthēr*.

<sup>1</sup>*Proximus est āēr illi levitate, loquoque:* *Ov. M. 1, 28*

<sup>2</sup>*Largior hic campos āthēr et lumine vestit* *Virg. Œ. 6, 640*

It is also long in *eratēr*, *gazēr*, *podēr*, *solēr*, *apintēr*, *statēr*, *vēr*, and in all others derived from Greek nouns in *ηρ* which in Latin form their genitives in *ēris* with the *e* long.

*ēr.* And *E* before *R final* is occasionally COMMON in nouns : as *Celtibēr*.

*Nunc Celtibēr es: Celtiberia in terra* *Catullus.*

*Ducit ad auríferas quod me Salo Celtibēr oras,* *Mart. 10, 20, 1*

*ēr.* *E* before *R* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Adultērium*, <sup>2</sup>*Aspēritas*, <sup>3</sup>*Cerbērus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Hic, ubi vir non est, ut sit adultērium.* *Mart. 1, 91, 10*

<sup>2</sup>*Aspēritas agrestis, et inconcinna, gravisque,* *Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 6*

<sup>3</sup>*Eumenides; tenuitque inhians tria Cerbērus ora;* *Virg. G. 4, 483*

*ēr.* But *E* before *R* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Artēria*, <sup>2</sup>*Cythēra*.



ēr. But E before R is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Austērus*, <sup>2</sup>*Sev̄e* us.

<sup>1</sup>Molliter *austērum* studio fallente laborem, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 12

<sup>2</sup>Possum ego censuram lectoris ferre *sev̄e*: Auson. Sep. 1, 7

It is also long in *artēriālis*, *asservērans*, *chīnactēricus*, *desperandus*, *dīcratus*, *galētatus*, *inātratus*, *inēruditus*, *insperabilis*, *lientēricus*, *nauctēricus*, *parthēricus*, *podēricus*, *procerulus*, *procērus*, *trictēricus*; and in *Abdēritanus*, *Abdēriticus*, *Cythēriacus*, *Homēricus*, *Ibēri*, *Ibērinus*, *Ibēricus*, *Ibērus*.

ēr. E before R is SHORT in the first syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Fērox*, <sup>2</sup>*Mēritus*, <sup>3</sup>*Pēregrinus*.

<sup>1</sup>Hoc cratere *fērox* commisit praelia Rhodus Mart. 8, 6, 7

<sup>2</sup>Scrinia praefecti *mēritus*, rationibus inde Auson. Par. 24, 9

<sup>3</sup>Prima *pēregrinos* obscena pecunia mores Juv. 6, 297

ēr. But E before R is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Cēratus*, <sup>2</sup>*Ēreptus*.

<sup>1</sup>Cerulea *cēratus* accipit unda rates. Ov. Ep. 5, 43

<sup>2</sup>Qua prius infesto Paris est *ēreptus* Atridae: Ov. M. 15, 805

It is also long in *cēreus*, *cērinus*, *cērītus*, *cēromaticus*, *cērosus*, *cērussatus*, *dēradendus*, *ērasus*, and in all adjectives compounded with the prepositions *e* and *de*, also in *hēroicus*, *hērous*, *plērique*, *plērusque*, *sēricatus*, *sēricus*, *sērius*, *sērotinus*, *sērus*, *sperabilis*, *sperandus*, *sperans*, *speratus*, *thēriacus*, *vēraz*, *vēridicus*, *vēristimilis*, *vērus*, *xērampelinus*; and in *Cērataus*, *Cērileus*, *Gēryonaceus*, *Hēracleotes*, *Hēracleoticus*, *Hēracleus*, *Nēreius*, *Nērīticus*, *Thērodamanteus*, *Vērones*, *Zērynthius*.

ēr. E before R final is SHORT in pronouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Nostēr*, <sup>2</sup>*Vestēr*.

<sup>1</sup>Nymphæ, *nostēr* amor, Libethrides: aut mihi carmen, Virg. Ec. 7, 21

<sup>2</sup>Dux ego *vestēr* eram vidi cum matre legentem: Virg. Ec. 8, 38

ēr. E before R final is SHORT in verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Dominariē*<sup>a</sup>, <sup>2</sup>*Consumerē*<sup>b</sup>, <sup>3</sup>*Refērē*<sup>c</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Partibus ex iisdem, et summa *dominariē* arce. Virg. A. 7, 70

<sup>2</sup>Hic nemus, hic ipso tecum *consumerē* ævo. Virg. Ec. 10, 43

<sup>3</sup>Hinc omne principium, huc *refērē* exitum<sup>d</sup>. Hor. Carm. 3, 6, 6

ēr. E before R is SHORT in the middle syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Aggēro*, <sup>2</sup>*Desidēro*, <sup>3</sup>*Impēro*.

<sup>1</sup>*Aggērītur* tumulo tellus: stant manibus aræ, Virg. A. 3, 63

<sup>2</sup>Sed *neque* jam fatus *desidērat* arbore demptos, Ov. M. 14, 689

<sup>3</sup>Pleias enixa est: letoque det, *impērat*, Argum. Ov. M. 1, 670

<sup>a</sup> Inf. mood by Paragoge for *dominari*.

<sup>b</sup> First pers. sing. poten. mood of *Consumor*.

<sup>c</sup> Imp. of *Refēro*.

<sup>d</sup> Greater Alcaic.

E—BEFORE E IN ADVERBS.

*ēr.* But *E* before *R* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Assēvērō*, <sup>2</sup>*Despērō*.

<sup>1</sup>Profitēbitur, jurabit, *assēvērabit*<sup>a</sup>.

Anon.

<sup>2</sup>Iphis amat, qua posse frui *despērat*, et anget

*Ov. M. 9, 723*

It is also long in the 3rd pers. pl. per. tense indic. of *sum*; as *fuērunt*: in the 3rd pers. pl. per. indic. of active verbs: in the imper. subj. and pres. inf. of active verbs of the 2nd conj.: in the pres. imp. pot. of pass. verbs of the 1st conj.: in the 2nd pers. sing. pres. indic. and imperat.: the imper. pot. and the pres. inf. of passive verbs of the 2nd conj.: in the 2nd pers. fut. indic. and in the increase of the imper. pot. of pass. verbs of the 3rd conj.: and in the 2nd pers. fut. indic. and 2nd pers. imper. poten. of passive verbs of the 4th conjugation.

*ēr.* *E* before *R* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Mēreo*, <sup>2</sup>*Pērambulo*, <sup>3</sup>*Sēro*.

<sup>1</sup>Justitiæque tenax factis dictisque *mēreris*?

*Juv. 8, 25*

<sup>2</sup>Securos pueri neglecta *pērambulat* artus,

*Mart. 9, 39, 7*

<sup>3</sup>Miscebant fluctus, et vulnera vasta *sērebant*,

*Lucr. 5, 1289*

*ēr.* But *E* before *R* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Dērogo*, <sup>2</sup>*Ēripio*.

<sup>1</sup>Invidus, annoso famam qui *dērogat* ævo,

*Lucr. 9, 359*

<sup>2</sup>Ēripui tenerum blandis nutricibus ævum,

*Auson. 322, 69*

It is also long in *cēristeo*, *cēro*, and in all verbs compounded with the prepositions *de* and *e*, as *dērideo*, *ērado*, &c. &c.

*ēr.* *E* before *R* *final* is SHORT in adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Crudelitēr*, <sup>2</sup>*Fortitēr*, <sup>3</sup>*Sempēr*.

<sup>1</sup>Deiphobum vidit; lacerum *crudelitēr* ora;

*Virg. Æ. 6, 495*

<sup>2</sup>Fluctus. O quid agis? *fortitēr* occupa<sup>b</sup>

*Hor. Cur. 1, 14, 2*

<sup>3</sup>Sempēr ego auditor tantum? nunquamne reponam

*Juv. 1, 1*

*ēr.* *E* before *R* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Itērum*, <sup>2</sup>*Pratērea*, <sup>3</sup>*Proptērea*.

<sup>1</sup>Ut semel atque *itērum* super illam palpitet: at tu

*Juv. 3, 134*

<sup>2</sup>Semina *pratērea* populos genitura juberis

*Ov. Ep. 12, 45*

<sup>3</sup>Non tu *proptērea*, sed Matho pauper erit.

*Mart. 7, 9, 4*

*ēr.* But *E* before *R* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Austēre*, <sup>2</sup>*Inspērato*.

<sup>1</sup>Celsi prætereunt *austēra* Poëmata Rhamnes.

*Hor. Ars Poet. 342*

<sup>2</sup>*Inspērata* tuæ cum veniet pluma superbiæ<sup>c</sup>,

*Hor. Carn. 4, 10, 2*

It is also long in *assēvēranter*, *dīrecte*, *exīnspērato*, *inērudite*, *procērtus*, *sevēre*, *sincēre*.

<sup>a</sup> Scaz.

<sup>b</sup> Asclepiadic Choriambic.

<sup>c</sup> Chor. Trim.

**ēr.** *E* before *R* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Fērociter*, <sup>2</sup>*Hēri*, <sup>3</sup>*Mērito*.

<sup>1</sup>Arguit et vitio datur, esse *fērociter* ausum.

*Mart.*

<sup>2</sup>Nolito fronti credere, nupsit *hēri*.

*Mart.* 1, 26, 4

<sup>3</sup>O decus, O famæ *mērito* pars maxima nostræ,

*Virg. G.* 2, 40

**ēr.** But *E* before *R* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Dērepente*, <sup>2</sup>*Plērumque*.

<sup>1</sup>Atque ille exclamat *dērepente* maximum.

*Plant.*

<sup>2</sup>Frigoribus parto agricolæ *plērumque* fruuntur,

*Virg. G.* 1, 300

It is also long in *dērepentino*, *ēradicitus*, *ērecte*, *ērudite*, *sērio*, *sēro*.

**ēr.** *E* before *R final* is SHORT in prepositions: as <sup>1</sup>*Intēr*, <sup>2</sup>*Pēr*, <sup>3</sup>*Prætēr*.

<sup>1</sup>*Intēr* enim fugit, ac penetrat per rara viarum.

*Lucr.* 6, 331

<sup>2</sup>Exspatiata ruunt *pēr* apertos flumina campos;

*Ov. M.* 1, 285

<sup>3</sup>Et positum est nobis nil here, *prætēr* aprum.

*Mart.* 1, 44, 2

**ēr.** *E* before *R* is LONG in conjunctions: as *Vēro*.

Egregiam *vēro* laudem et spolia ampla refertis,

*Virg. Æ.* 4, 93

It is also long in *enimvēro*.

**ēs.** *E* before *S final* is LONG in nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Faciēs*, <sup>2</sup>*Nubēs*, <sup>3</sup>*Tigrēs*.

<sup>1</sup>Non tibi Tyndaridis *faciēs* invisæ Lacænæ,

*Virg. Æ.* 2, 601

<sup>2</sup>Aut dum vitat humum, *nubēs* et inania captet

*Hor. Ars Poet.* 230

<sup>3</sup>Has avidæ *tigrēs*\*, et nobis ira leonum

*Lucan.* 6, 487

\* Alvarez and the author of the port royal Latin Grammar, are of opinion that the final syllable in *Tigrēs* is sometimes short. This opinion is chiefly founded on the following pentameter,

Quis scit an hæc sævas insula *tigrēs* habet?

*Ov. Ep.* 10, 86

Dr. Carey, after taking notice of various conjectures, says, "We have only to place a simple dot over the latter vowel of the word *Tigrēs*, and thus convert it into *Tigris*, which will at once give us good sense and good metre." This, perhaps, is as unsatisfactory as the transposition, which the Dr. has made, of the verbs *habet* and *alat*; the one from the middle of a line to the last place in the following line; and the other from the last place in the line to the middle of the preceding line. In the Amsterdam edition of Ovid, by Nicolas Heinsius, the line in question is given as follows; "Quis scit an hæc sævas tigridās insula habet?"\* This line presents no difficulties, as it is short by rule,—"*Greek accusatives in as that follow the third decl. in Latin are short.*"

# E—BEFORE S IN NOUNS.

**ēs.** *E* before *S* *final* is SHORT in nouns of the third decl. whose penultima is short in the gen. sing.; as <sup>1</sup>*Segēs*, gen. *segetis*<sup>a</sup>, and in Greek nouns of the neut. gender: as <sup>2</sup>*Cacoethēs*: also in the nom. and voc. plur. of Greek nouns which follow the third declension of Latin nouns, and increase in the gen. sing. but do not form that case in *eos*: as *Rhetor* gen. *Rhetoris*, nom. and voc. plur. <sup>3</sup>*Rhetorēs*; *Erinnys* gen. *Erinnyas*, nom. and voc. plur. <sup>4</sup>*Erinnyēs*<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Materiamque suo præbet *segēs* arida damno.

*Ov. M.* 2, 211

<sup>2</sup>Scribendi *cucoethēs*, et ægro in corde senescit.

*Juv.* 7, 52

*N. p.* 3 d. <sup>3</sup>Incipe, tres uno perierunt *rhetorēs* anno

*Mart.* 2, 64, 5

*Voc.* <sup>4</sup>Ferte faces in me, quas fertis, *Erinnyēs* atræ: *Ov. Ep.* 11, 103

To the first may be added *alēs*, *cæspēs*, *equēs*, *jomēs*, *gurgēs*, *heliēs*, *hospēs*, *interprēs*, *limēs*, *milēs*, *palmēs*, *pedēs*, *prapēs*, *præcēs*, *satellēs*, *termēs*, *trigēs*, and those that increase short in the gen. case sing. To the second may be added *hippomanēs*, and other Greek neuter nouns; and to the third class may be joined *aspidēs*, *dæmonēs*, *delphinēs*, *gryphēs*, *heroēs*, *lyncēs*, &c. also *Amazonēs*, *Tritonēs*.

**ēs.** *E* before *S* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Ecclesiā*, <sup>2</sup>*Megalesia*, <sup>3</sup>*Pelopponēsus*.

<sup>a</sup> But *ēs* is long in *abiēs*, *ariēs*, *cerēs*, *pariēs*, *pēs*, and in its compounds *cornipēs*, *sonipēs*, &c. Some writers suppose *es* in these nominatives to be naturally short, and that this syllable is made long by *cæsura*, but this is not the case in the following verse from Manilius.

Desuper Aurigæ dexter *pēs* imminet astro.

On the other hand *es* appears to be short in *Cerēs*, in the following tetrameter of Boethius:

Ut nova fruge gravis *Cerēs* eat.

But Virgil makes it long,

Flava *Cerēs* alto nequicquam spectat Olympo: *Virg. G.* 1, 96

So does Horace, Ovid, Martial, and others.

<sup>b</sup> But *e* before *s* *final* is long in the nominative and vocative cases of Greek nouns, that form their gen. sing. in *eos*: as *Crisēs*, *Hæserēs*, *Metamorphosēs*, *Phrasēs*, &c.: these are written in Greek with the diphthong *ea*, contracted from *ees*.

<sup>c</sup> The Roman poets who wrote during the decline of the Latin language, made *es* short in *famēs*, *lucēs*, *plebēs*, *prolē*s. But as this syllable was invariably made LONG whilst the language was in its greatest purity, there is every reason to suppose that is its real quantity.



# E—BEFORE S IN ADJECTIVES.

<sup>1</sup>Cujus de manibus sumens ecclesia corpus.

Victor.

<sup>2</sup>Atque à plebeis longè Megalèsia, tristes

Juv. 6, 69

<sup>3</sup>In Peloponnēso : quas exitus hic animai.

Lucr. 6, 585

ēs. But *E* before *S* is sometimes SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>Nemēsis, <sup>2</sup>Tirēsias.

<sup>1</sup>Fama est arguti Nemēsis formosa Tibulli :

Mart. 3, 73, 7

<sup>2</sup>Hoc quoque, Tirēsia, præter narrata, petenti

Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 1

It is also short in acēsis, antēsignanus. antithēsis, epopharēsis, genēsis, harēsis, hypothēsis, orōsitrophus, paranthēsis, synarēsis, synthēsina, synthēsis ; and in Acēsinus, Alphēsbāra, Alphēsbāus, Aphēsas, Arcēsiles, Arcēsilaus, Artēsia, Athēsis, Ephēsus, Erēsichon, Melēsc, Nemēsa, Nemēsis, Proēsilaus, Tamēris, Talēsimus, Temēsc, Thelēsilla, Thelēsina, Vogēsus.

ēs. *E* before *S* is LONG in the first syllable of nouns : as

<sup>1</sup>Desiderium, <sup>2</sup>Dēsidia, <sup>3</sup>Vēsica.

<sup>1</sup>Esse potest tristi ; dēsiderioque calebat

Ov. M. 7, 731

<sup>2</sup>Dēsidia, latamque trahens inglorius alvum

Virg. G. 4, 94

<sup>3</sup>A nostris procul est omnis vēsica libellis :

Mart. 4, 49, 7

ēs. But *E* before *S* is sometimes SHORT in the first syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>Sēsoostris, <sup>2</sup>Rēsēx.

<sup>1</sup>Et qui regnavit sine nomine mox Sēsoostris,

Auson. 406, 21

<sup>2</sup>Amputat at gemmas cavet excussisse rēsēis.

Auson.

It is also short in mēsa, mēsaula, rēsolutatio, rēsēcatio, rēsēctio, rēsēctor, rēsēdo, rēsēgmen, rēsēminatio, rēsēdium, rēsēpiēcentia, rēsolutio, rēsēnantia, rēsolutio, rēsēsumptio, rēsurrectio, rēsuscitatio, rēsēsis, thēsīs ; and in Mēsembria, Mēsopotamia, Vēsēvus, Vēsulus, Vēsuvius.

ēs. And *E* before *S* is occasionally COMMON in the first syllable of nouns : as *Esaias*.

Evomuit, spirante Deo, quæ sanctus Esaias

Prud.

Esaias, locuples vates, cui frontis aperti

Tertul.

ēs. *E* before *S* final is LONG in adjectives and participles :

as <sup>1</sup>Locuplēs, <sup>2</sup>Plurēs, <sup>3</sup>Vilēs.

<sup>1</sup>O frustra locuplēs : O dissimulator amice :

Mart. 5, 26, 11

<sup>2</sup>Et plurēs uno conclamant ore sophistæ,

Juv. 7, 167

<sup>3</sup>Vilēs atque novos ? Excludat jurgia finis.

Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 38

ēs. But *E* before *S* final is SHORT in the nom. case sing. of adjectives, which increase short in the gen. ; as

<sup>1</sup>Divēs, <sup>2</sup>Præpēs, and in the nom. and voc. plur. of

adjectives derived from the Greek : as <sup>3</sup>Lesbiδēs.

<sup>1</sup>Talem divēs arat Capua, et vicina Vesevo

Virg. G. 2, 224

<sup>2</sup>Acer, anhelanti similis ; quem præpēs ab Ida

Virg. Æn. 5, 254

<sup>3</sup>Lesbiδēs, eversa corpora capta domo.

Ov. Ep. 3, 36

E—BEFORE S IN VERBS.

It is also short in *alēs, dcaēs, perpēs, reuēs, superatēs*; and in *Arcadēs, Italidēs, Troadēs, Troēs*.

ēs. And E before S *final* is occasionally common in adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Quadrupēs*, <sup>2</sup>*Tripēs*.

<sup>1</sup>Tollit se arrectum *quadrupēs*, et calcibus auras *Virg. Æn.* 10, 892

<sup>1</sup>Non recipit natura hominis, modo *quadrupēs* ille *Prud.*

<sup>2</sup>Omnia magna loquens; modo, sit mihi mensa *tripēs*, et

*Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 13

<sup>2</sup>Qui *tripēs*, et quadrupes foret. et *tripēs* omnia solus.

*Auson. Ed.* 11, 39

It is also common in all the compounds of *pes*.

ēs. E before S is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Adēsus*, <sup>2</sup>*Ambēsus*, <sup>3</sup>*Indēsertus*.

<sup>1</sup>Nunc scopulus raucis pendet *adēsus* aqua.

*Ov. Ep.* 10, 26

<sup>2</sup>*Ambās* subigat malis absumere *menās*.

*Virg. Æ.* 3, 257

<sup>3</sup>*Indēserta* meo pectore regna tene.

*Ov. Am.* 2, 9, 52

ēs. But E before S is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Protēsilaus*, <sup>2</sup>*Temēsæus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Protēsilaam* Laodamia domum.

*Catul.*

<sup>2</sup>Te quoque, Luna, traho, quamvis *Temēsæa* labores.

*Ov. M.* 7, 207

It is also short in *Ephērius, Nepērinus*.

ēs. E before S is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Rēsēs*, <sup>2</sup>*Rēsōnabilis*, <sup>3</sup>*Rēsorbens*.

<sup>1</sup>Otia qui rumpet patriæ, *rēsidesque* movebit

*Virg. Æ.* 6, 813

<sup>2</sup>Nec prior ipsa loqui didicit, *rēsōnabilis* Echo.

*Ov. M.* 3, 368

<sup>3</sup>Te rursus in bellum *rēsorbens*\*

*Hor. Carm.* 2, 7, 15

ēs. But E before S is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Dēsidiosus*, <sup>2</sup>*Vēsanus*.

<sup>1</sup>In promptu causa est: *dēsidiosus* erat.

*Ov. Rem.* 162

<sup>2</sup>(Suadet enim *vēsana* fames) manditq; trahitq;

*Virg. Æ.* 9, 340

It is also long in *dēsēs, dēsicens*, and in all adjectives and participles compounded with the preposition *de*; also in *ēsuriās, ēsuribundus, ēsuriens, ēsuriturus, ēsurusq*.

ēs. E before S *final* is LONG in verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Docēs*, <sup>2</sup>*Habēs*, <sup>3</sup>*Inveniēs*.

---

\* Iambic Dimeter Hypermetre.

# E—BEFORE S IN ADVERBS.

<sup>1</sup>Formosam resonare docēs Amaryllida sylvas. *Virg. Ec. 1, 5*

<sup>2</sup>Dones quidquid habēs, an nunquam utare paratis: *Hor. S. 2, 3, 167*

<sup>3</sup>Invenīs alium, si te hic fastidit, Alexim. *Virg. Ec. 2, 73*

ēs. But *E* before *S final* is SHORT in the verb <sup>1</sup>Ēs from *sum*, and in all the compounds of *sum*: as <sup>2</sup>Adēs from *adsum*, <sup>3</sup>Potēs from *possum*.

<sup>1</sup>Quisquis ēs, amissos hinc jam obliviscere Graios, *Virg. Æ. 2, 148*

<sup>2</sup>Huc adēs, O formose puer. Tibi lilia plenis *Virg. Ec. 2, 45*

<sup>3</sup>Tu potēs et patris miles, et esse decus. *Mart. 6, 25, 8*

ēs. *E* before *S* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>Adēsurio, <sup>2</sup>Centēsimo.

<sup>1</sup>Adēsuriuit magis, et inhiavit acrius lupus<sup>a</sup>. *Plaut. Trin. 1, 2*

<sup>2</sup>Servus collaudavit! *Phi. istic pol haud centēsimum<sup>b</sup>*  
*Plaut. Cap. 2, 3, 61*

ēs. *E* before *S* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>Rēsono, <sup>2</sup>Rēsumo, <sup>3</sup>Rēsurgo.

<sup>1</sup>Dimidio magicæ rēsonant ubi Memnone chordæ, *Juv. 15, 5*

<sup>2</sup>Inque vicem sumptas ponit, positasque rēsumit *Ov. M. 9, 524*

<sup>3</sup>Osteandunt: illic fas regna rēsurgere Trojæ. *Virg. Æ. 1, 206*

ēs. But *E* before *S* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>Ēsurio, <sup>2</sup>Dēsidero.

<sup>1</sup>Ēsurit, intactam Paridi nisi vendat Agaven. *Juv. 7, 87*

<sup>2</sup>Tuquid ego, et populus mecum dēsideret, audi. *Hor. Ars Poet. 153*

It is also long in *thēsaurizo*, *rēsantio*, and in all verbs compounded with the preposition *de*; as *dēsino*, *dēsumo*, &c. &c.

ēs. *E* before *S final* is LONG in adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>Multotiēs, <sup>2</sup>Totiēs, <sup>3</sup>Viciēs.

<sup>1</sup>Multotiēs offensa cadit, mutatque colorem. *Mart.*

<sup>2</sup>Hic totiēs ad me resupino nititur ore. *Ov. M. 3, 452*

<sup>3</sup>Non plenum modō viciēs habebas<sup>c</sup>: *Mart. 1, 100, 1*

ēs. *E* before *S* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as *Indēsinenter*, *Trigēsies*.

ēs. But *E* before *S* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>Agēsis, <sup>2</sup>Apagēsis.

<sup>a</sup> Iambic.

<sup>b</sup> Adjectives have the same quantity as the verbs from which they are derived.

<sup>c</sup> Phalæcian.

<sup>d</sup> Iambic.

E— BEFORE T IN NOUNS.

<sup>1</sup> Nunc *agēris* quoniam docui non posse creari *Lucr.* 1, 266

<sup>2</sup> Atat! *Th.* Num formidolosus obsecro es, mi homo? *Ch. Apagēris.*  
*Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 18

ēs *E* before *S* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs :  
 as <sup>1</sup>*Dēsidiōse*, <sup>2</sup>*Dēsubito*, <sup>3</sup>*Dēsuper*.

<sup>1</sup> *Dēsidiōse* agere aetatem, lustrisque perire : *Lucr.* 4, 1130

<sup>2</sup> Vim cupidam tam *dēsubito*, quam mens avet ipsa? *Lucr.* 2, 265

<sup>3</sup> *Dēsuper*, horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbra. *Virg. Æ.* 1, 165

ēs. *E* before *S final* is SHORT in prepositions : as *Penēs*.

Me *penēs* est unum, vasti custodia mundi.

*Ovid.*

ēt. *E* before *T* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns :  
 as <sup>1</sup>*Consuētudo*, <sup>2</sup>*Monēta*, <sup>3</sup>*Valētudo*.

<sup>1</sup> Natura, aut etiam *consuētudo* mala. Namque *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 36

<sup>2</sup> Victaque concedit prisca *monēta* novæ. *Ov. Fast.* 1, 222

<sup>3</sup> Dura *valētudo* inciderit, seu tarda senectus? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 88

ēt. But *E* before *T* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Ebriētas*, <sup>2</sup>*Impiētas*.

<sup>1</sup> Quid non *ebriētas* designat? operta recludit : *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 16

<sup>2</sup> *Impiētatis* habet. Festum celebrare sacerdos, *Ov. M.* 4, 4

It is also short in *abiētarius*, *achēla*, *agripēta*, *amēthystus*, *antithēton*, *anxiētas*, *anxiētudo*, *appētentia*, *appētīto*, *appētītus*, *archētypum*, *arētalogus*, *arēlatio*, *cathētus*, *chrysendēton*, *compētentia*, *compētītio*, *compētītōr*, *diamēter*, *hērēticus*, *hebētatio*, *hebētatrix*, *hebētudo*, *impētigo*, *impētūs*, *interpretatio*, *invēteratio*, *interpretator*, *laurētinum*, *manuprētium*, *mediētus*, *melanaētos*, *perpētuitas*, *repētītōr*, *repētītio*, *satiētas*, *scelētos*, *semidiamēter*, *sobriētas*, *suovētaurilia*, *suppētīa*, *suppētīatus*, *tapēte*, *variētas*; and in *Anazarēte*, *Anētia*, *Aphēta*, *Archētium*, *Arēta*, *Arētas*, *Arēthyssa*, *Arēthon*, *Arēthusa*, *Clampētia*, *Eēthion*, *Ephēta*, *Ergētium*, *Euergētes*, *Lalētania*, *Nepēte*, *Phaēthion*, *Phaēthusa*, *Phlegēthon*, *Piētas*, *Pomētia*, *Pyriphlegēthon*, *Querquētulana*, *Taygēte*, *Taygētus*, *Vegētius*, *Venētia*.

ēt. And *E* before *T* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of nouns : as *Pharētra*.

Virginibus Tyriis mos est gestare *pharētram*, *Virg. Æ.* 1, 336

Succinctam *pharētrā* et maculosæ tegmine lyncis, *Virg. Æ.* 1, 323

It is also common in *ferētrum*, *impētratio*, *lampētra*, *merētriciūm*, *merētricala*, *merētrix*, *obstētrix*, *penētrale*, *penētratio*, *penētrator*, *perimētros*, *triquētra*, *triquētrum*.

ēt. *E* before *T* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns :  
 as <sup>1</sup>*Frētum*, <sup>2</sup>*Pētītōr*, <sup>3</sup>*Rētīnaculum*.

E—BEFORE T IN ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES.

<sup>1</sup>Et fr̄ta desituent nudos in litore pisces; *Virg. Ec.* 1, 61

<sup>2</sup>Descendat in campum p̄t̄itor<sup>a</sup>; *Hor. Carm.* 3, 1, 11

<sup>3</sup>Aque Amerina parant lentas r̄tinacula vit̄i. *Virg. G.* 1, 265

et. But *E* before *T* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*F̄lētus*, <sup>2</sup>*M̄ēta*.

<sup>1</sup>Accipe cum f̄l̄tu m̄esti brev̄e carmen amici, *Mart.* 6, 85, 11

<sup>2</sup>Qui studet optatam cursu contingere m̄tam *Hor. Ars Poet.* 412

It is also long in *b̄ēta*, *b̄ētonica*, *b̄ētula*, *b̄ētulus*, *c̄ētaria*, *c̄ētarius*, *c̄ēte*, *c̄ētus*, *cr̄ēta*, *cr̄ētafodina*, *cr̄ēlarium*, *cr̄ēlarium*, *cr̄ētio*, *cr̄ētula*, *cr̄ētura*, *d̄ēlector*, *d̄ēterminatio*, *d̄ētestatio*, *d̄ētestator*, *d̄ēsticulatio*, *f̄ētus*, *l̄ēthargia*, *l̄ēthargus*, *l̄ēthargicus*, *l̄ēthum*, *m̄ēlatio*, *m̄ēlator*, *m̄ēlatura*, *m̄ētula*, *n̄ēta*, *p̄ētulus*, *p̄ēthora*, *r̄ēta*, *r̄ēte*, *r̄ētiarius*, *r̄ēticulum*, *r̄ēticulus*, *r̄ētiolum*, *r̄ētis*, *r̄h̄etor*, *r̄h̄etorica*, *s̄ēta*, *s̄ēlantia*, *s̄ēlantium*, *s̄ētiger*, *t̄ēthen*, *t̄ētradrachma*, *n̄ēta*, *r̄ētacula*; and in *Cr̄ēta*, *Cr̄ētheus*, *Ēthallon*, *Ḡētulia*, *L̄ēthe*, *M̄ēthymna*, *R̄h̄etor*, *S̄ētia*, *T̄ēthys*, *Z̄ēthes*, *Z̄ēthus*.

et. And *E* before *T* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of nouns: as *P̄ētr̄æus*.

Vidi ego P̄ētr̄æum conantem evellere terrā *Ov. M.* 12, 327

Lancea Pirithōi costis immissa P̄ētr̄æi *Ov. M.* 12, 330

It is also common in *p̄ētra*, *p̄ētro*, *p̄ētrocelinon*, *r̄ētractatio*, *r̄ētractio*, *r̄ētributio*, *r̄ētrimentum*, *r̄ētrocessus*, *r̄ētroductio*, *r̄ētrogressus*, *t̄ētrachordum*, *t̄ētraderon*, *t̄ētradrachma*, *t̄ētragnathius*, *t̄ētrāpis*, *t̄ētrās*, *t̄ētrapharmacum*, *t̄ētrarcha*, *t̄ētrarchia*, *t̄ētrastichon*, *t̄ētrastylus*; and in *Ētruria*, *P̄ētra*, *T̄ētrapolis*, *T̄ētrica*.

et. *E* before *T* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Consuētus*, <sup>2</sup>*Def̄ētus*, <sup>3</sup>*Ind̄ētonsus*.

<sup>1</sup>Vin' tu consuētis audax conviva canistris *Juv.* 5, 74

<sup>2</sup>Fit gemitus: tum mēbra toro def̄ēta reponunt, *Virg. A.* 6, 220

<sup>3</sup>Additur his Nyseus, ind̄ētonsusque Thyoneus, *Ov. M.* 4, 13

et. But *E* before *T* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Inv̄ēt̄eratus*, <sup>2</sup>*Perp̄ēt̄uus*.

<sup>1</sup>Auspiciis epulisque sacris, quas inv̄ēt̄erato. *Prud.*

<sup>2</sup>Perp̄ēt̄uus sperare licet tibi frondis honores: *Mart.* 9, 62, 21

It is also short in *am̄ēthystinatus*, *am̄ēthystinus*, *app̄ētendus*, *app̄ētens*, *app̄ētibilis*, *app̄ētitus*, *arch̄ētypus*, *arīētatus*, *arīētinus*, *comp̄ētens*, *dem̄ētendus* (to be resped or cut down,) *dep̄ētigosus*, *exp̄ētendus*, *exp̄ētens*, *exp̄ētibilis*, *exp̄ētiturus*, *exp̄ētitus*, *h̄er̄ēticus*, *heb̄ētans*, *heb̄ētatus*, *hexam̄ēter*, *hyp̄oith̄ēticus*, *imp̄ētibilis*, *imp̄ēturosus*, *interp̄ētandus*, *interp̄ētans*, *interp̄ētatus*, *irr̄ētorius*.

## E—BEFORE T IN VERBS.

*paromētious, pentamēter, permētuous, perpētuaūs, perpētucūds, perpētua-  
rius, pervētus, pervētustus, prēmētucens, prāvētūtus, repētendus, repētens, re-  
pētīturus, repētītus*; and in *Ausētani, Macētæ, Mugētæ, Massagētæ, Phā-  
thontæus, Phlegēthontæus, Phlegēthontis, Promētii, Promētinus*.

*ēt.* And *E* before *T* is occasionally common in the mid-  
dle syllables of adjectives and participles: as *Pharē-  
tratus*.

Quaque pharētratæ vicinia Persidis urget, Virg. G. 4, 290  
Unum exerta latus pugnæ, pharētratu Camilla: Virg. Æ. 11, 649

It is also common in *serētarius, impētrabilis, impētrandus, impētratūrus, im-  
pētratus, impētrītus, merētricius, penētrabilis, penētralis, penētrandus, penē-  
trans, penētratus, phurētriger, triquētrus*.

*ēt.* *E* before *T* is SHORT in the first syllable of adjec-  
tives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Prētiosus*, <sup>2</sup>*Rētentus*, <sup>3</sup>*Vēte-  
rinus*.

<sup>1</sup> Vestimenta dabat prētiosa. Beatus enim jam Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 32

<sup>2</sup> Expectare jube: velocius ibo rētentus. Mart. 1, 47, 3

<sup>3</sup> Et genus omne, quod est vēterino semine partum, Lucr. 5, 963

*ēt.* But *E* before *T* is sometimes LONG in the first syl-  
lable of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Frētus*, *Lē-  
thalis*.

<sup>1</sup> Illa frētus agit ventos, et turbida tranat Virg. Æ. 4, 245

<sup>2</sup> Sic lēthalis hiems paulatim in pectora venit: Ov. M. 2, 827

It is also long in *crētaceus, crētarius, crētatus, crēteus, crēticus, crētosus, crētus, dēlectus, dēlegendus, dēter*, and in all adjectives and participles com-  
pounded with the preposition *de*, also in *stētifer, stēturus, stētus, lēthargicus, lēthifer, lēthificus, rēticulatus, rētiformis, rhētoricus, sētaceus, sētamine, sētiger, sētiosus, sprētus, suētus, tēter*; and in *Gētulicus, Gētulus, Lēthæus, Mē-  
thymnæus, Sētabitæus, Sēlabus, Sētinaus*.

*ēt.* And *E* before *T* is occasionally common in the first  
syllable of adjectives and participles: as *Rētractus*.

Nec semel hoc fecit; nec, si rētractus erit, jam Hor. Ars Poet. 468

Dum redeo, mecumque Dea memorata rētracto; Ov. M. 7, 714

It is also common in *pētræus, pētrosus, rētractandus, rētractans, rētracta-  
tus, rētroctus, rētrogradus, rētroiens, rētorsus, rētrusus, iētrachordus, iē-  
trans, iētraphon*; and in *lētuscus*.

*ēt.* *E* before *T* final is SHORT in verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Certēt*, <sup>2</sup>*De-  
cēt*, <sup>3</sup>*Oportēt*.

<sup>1</sup> Experiar: tu deinde iubeto certēt Amyntas.

Virg. Ec. 5, 15

<sup>2</sup> Quod decēt in sola Cæsaris esse domo.

Mart. 9, 14, 8

<sup>3</sup> Pascere oportēt oves, deductum dicere carmen.

Virg. Ec. 6, 5

E—BEFORE T IN ADVERBS.

ēt. *E* before *T* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs as <sup>1</sup>*Emētior*, <sup>2</sup>*Ponētur*<sup>a</sup>, <sup>3</sup>*Sedētis*<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Non aliquid patris tanto emētiris acervo ? *Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 103*

<sup>2</sup>Parvus in his una ponētur cœnula mensa *Mart. 10, 48, 13*

<sup>3</sup>Fluminis intrāstis ripas, portuque sedētis, *Virg. Æ. 7, 201*

ēt. But *E* before *T* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Invēterasco*, <sup>2</sup>*Repēto*.

<sup>1</sup>Ulcus enim vivescit, et invēterascit alendo, *Lucr. 4, 1062*

<sup>2</sup>Avolat, et spreti repētis vestigia lecti. *Juv. 6, 225*

It is also short in *appēto*, *ariēto*, *compēto*, *demēto*, *deprētio*, *depētigo*, *emēto*, *expētuso*, *expēto*, *hebētesco*, *hebēto*, *hiēto*, *impēto*, *interprētor*, *perpētior*, *perpētus*, *prapēto*, *suppēto*.

ēt. And *E* before *T* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of verbs ; as *Impētrio*, *Impētro*, *Merētrior*, *Penētro*.

ēt. *E* before *T* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Mētuo*, <sup>2</sup>*Pēto*, <sup>3</sup>*Rētorqueo*.

<sup>1</sup>Quamvis jurato mētuum tibi credere testi. *Juv. 5, 5*

<sup>2</sup>Sed neque, qui Capua Romam pētuit, imbre lutoque *Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 11*

<sup>3</sup>Aversos toties currus Juturna rētorsit *Virg. Æ. 12, 485*

ēt. But *E* before *T* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Dētimeo*, <sup>2</sup>*Mētior*.

<sup>1</sup>Nos quoque, quas Pallas melior Dea dētimet, inquit, *Ov. M. 4, 38*

<sup>2</sup>Hesperiam mētire jacens : hæc præmia, qui me *Virg. Æ. 12, 360*

It is also long in *dētizo*, *lētizo*, *mētior*, and in all verbs compounded with the preposition *de*, as *dētego*, *dētorqueo*.

ēt. And *E* before *T* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of verbs : as *Rētribuo*.

Corpora rētribuat rebus, recreetque fluentes. *Lucr.*

Nec rētributa suis, nec potienda tibi. *Paul. Ep.*

It is also common in *rētracto*, *rētraho*, *rētroago*, *rētrocedo*, *rētroduco*, *rētroco*, *rētrogradior*, *rētrolego*, *rētrudo*.

ēt. *E* before *T* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Facēte*, <sup>2</sup>*Secrētius*, <sup>3</sup>*Secrēto*.

<sup>1</sup>Ut cuique est ætas, ita quemque facētus adopta. *Hor.*

<sup>2</sup>Nescio quod stomachi vitium secrētius esse. *Mant.*

<sup>3</sup>Certe nescio quid secrēto velle loqui te *Hor. S. 1, 9, 67*

<sup>a</sup> From *Ponor*.

<sup>b</sup> From *Sedeo*.

# E—BEFORE U IN NOUNS.

But *E* before *T* is sometimes **SHORT** in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Pedētentim*, <sup>2</sup>*Perpētuo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Paulatim docuit pedētentim* progredientes, *Lucr. 5, 1452*

<sup>2</sup>*Perpētuoque* vivens buxus, tenuisque myricæ, *Ov. M. 10, 97*

*t* is also short in *appētenter*, *compētentes*, *hæriticè*, *impētuoſe*, *perpētīm*, *ētuum*.

And *E* before *T* is occasionally **COMMON** in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as *Merētricie*<sup>a</sup>.

*Verum est cum mimis, et cum merētricibus*: unde. *Hor. S. 1, 2, 58*

*E* before *T* is **SHORT** in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Ētiamnum*, <sup>2</sup>*Prētioſe*, <sup>3</sup>*Rētorride*.

<sup>1</sup>Regnent tyranni, si quod *ētiamnum* est scelus.

*Seneca.*

<sup>2</sup>Quid prosunt sacræ *prētioſa* silentia linguæ?

*Mart. 5, 70, 7*

<sup>3</sup>Aliquot secutis, venit et *rētorridus*,

*Phæd. 4, 1, 16*

But *E* before *T* is sometimes **LONG** in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Dēterius*, <sup>2</sup>*Lēthaliſter*.

<sup>1</sup>At tu *dēterius* palles: ne sis mihi tutor:

*Pers. 3, 96*

<sup>2</sup>Dictæos: hæret lateri *tēgalis*<sup>a</sup> arundo

*Virg. Æ. 4, 73*

*t* is also long in *dēteſtabiliſter*, *rhētorice*.

And *E* before *T* is occasionally **COMMON** in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as *Rētro*.

In pejus ruere ac *rētro* ſublapsa referri.

*Virg. G. 1, 200*

Versa *rētro*? tantumque animis certatis iniquis?

*Virg. Æ. 10, 7*

*t* is also common in *rētrorſum*, *rētrorſus*.

*E* before *T final* is **SHORT** in conjunctions: as <sup>1</sup>*Ēt*, <sup>2</sup>*Licēt*.

<sup>1</sup>Permixtos heroas *ēt* ipse videbitur illis:

*Virg. Ec. 4, 16*

<sup>2</sup>Arguerint, *licēt* ipse negem: sed quinque tabernæ,

*Juv. 1, 105*

*E* before *T* is **SHORT** in the *first* syllable of conjunctions: as <sup>1</sup>*Ētenim*, <sup>2</sup>*Ētiam*.

Si quis in ædícula Deus unicus. Hæc *ētenim* sunt

*Juv. 8, 111*

Utilius ſtarent *ētiam* nunc mœnia Phœbi.

*Ov. Ep. 1, 67*

*E* before *U* in the *final* syllable of nouns forms a **DIPHTHONG**: as <sup>1</sup>*Anteūs*, <sup>3</sup>*Theſeū* from *Theſeus*.

<sup>a</sup> Although adverbs retain the quantities of the words from whence they derived, the author would not have proved the quantity in this, or in other case, by any thing but an adverb, if diligence in searching for one had not been unavailing.



# E—BEFORE U IN ADJECTIVES.

<sup>1</sup> *Autēusque Mnesthōusque ruunt: omnisque relictis* Virg. *Æ.* 12, 443

<sup>2</sup> *Ingenium faciente, cadunt. Te maxime Thecē,* Ov. *M.* 7, 433

*ēu.* *E* before *U* in the *middle* syllables of nouns forms a DIPHTHONG : as <sup>1</sup>*Seleūcen*, <sup>2</sup>*Seleūcum*.

<sup>1</sup> *Non fuit Aracidum tanti expugnare Seleūcen.* Gallus.

<sup>2</sup> *Magnus Alexander te condidit, illa Seleūcum* Auson. 287, 10

*ēu.* But *E* before *U* is sometimes read separately and SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Ganēum*, <sup>2</sup>*Hordēum*.

<sup>1</sup> *Ubi ego illum quæram ? credo abductum in ganēum.* Ter.

<sup>2</sup> *Diripiunt nummos, negligunt vile hordēum.* Phæd. 2, 7, 9

*ēu.* And *E* before *U* is occasionally read separately and LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns : as *Alphēus*.

*Quo properas, Arethusa ? suis Alphēus ab undis,* Ov. *M.* 5, 599

It is also long in *augustēum*, *brabēum*, *cichorēum*, *gyacēum*, *halcyonēum*, *odēum*, *propnigēum*, *psychomenēum*, *sotadēum*, *zēus* ; and in *Achillēum*, *Amalthēum*, *Arēus*, *Pallantēum*, *Penēus*, *Scylacēum*, *Sigēum*.

*ēu.* And *E* before *U* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of nouns : as *Conopēum*.

*Ut testudineo tibi, Lentule, conopēo* Juv. 6, 80

*Sol aspicit conopēum.* Her. *Epod.* 9, 16

*ēu.* *E* before *U* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Gorgonēus*, <sup>2</sup>*Lanēus*.

<sup>1</sup> *Gorgonēum turpes crinem mutavit in hydros.* Ov. *M.* 4, 801

<sup>2</sup> *Lanēus Euganei lupus excipit ora Timavi,* Mart. 13, 89, 1

*ēu.* But *E* before *U* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives : as *Laomedontēus*.

*Laomedontēæ luimus perjuræ Trojæ.* Virg. *G.* 1. 503

It is also long in *adamantēus*, *lorēus*, *dichorēus*, *epicurēus*, *gigantēus*, *halcyonēus*, *heractēus*, *hircēus*, *lynceus*, *musēus* ; and in *Achillēus*, *Argēus*, *Aristippēus*, *Asclepiadēus*, *Atlantēus*, *Berenicēus*, *Borēus*, *Cadmēus*, *Cinyrēus*, *Ætionēus*, *Erebēus*, *Lycambēus*, *Lyncēus*, *Lyrceus*, *Malēus*, *Menandrēus*, *Nelēus*, *Nysēus*, *Œnēus*, *Orontēus*, *Penelopēus*, *Perimedēus*, *Pherecydēus*, *Pereus*, *Philippus*, *Pimplus*, *Polycletus*, *Polydorēus*, *Priapēus*, *Promethēus*, *Pyladēus*, *Rhadamanthēus*, *Semelēus*, *Sigēus*, *Tegēus*, *Thermodontēus*, *Thecēus*, *Thucydideus*.

*ēu.* *E* before *U* forms a DIPHTHONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives as <sup>1</sup>*Deūcalioneus*, <sup>2</sup>*Eūxinus*.

<sup>1</sup> *Deūcalioneæ cautes peperere, sed ecce.*

<sup>2</sup> *Litus ad Eūxinum si quis mihi diceret, ibis.*

Colum.

Ovid.

E—BEFORE V IN NOUNS.

eu. But *E* before *U* in the *first* syllable of adjectives and participles is sometimes pronounced separately and SHORT: as *Dēustus*.

eu. *E* before *U* is SHORT in pronouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Ēum*, <sup>2</sup>*Mēus*.

<sup>1</sup>Donec *ĕum* conjux fatale poposcerit aurum; *Ov. M.* 9, 411

<sup>2</sup>Cantat, et apponit: *mēus* est amor huic similis; nam  
*Hor. S.* 1, 2, 107

eu. *E* before *U* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Inēunt* from *ineo*, <sup>2</sup>*Redēunt* from *redeo*.

<sup>1</sup>Cepheni proceres *inēunt* convivia regis. *Ov. M.* 4, 764

<sup>2</sup>Jam *redēunt*: longi targa dedere matas. *Mart.* 12, 6, 4

eu. *E* before *U* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Ēunt* from *eo*, <sup>2</sup>*Nēunt* from *neo*.

<sup>1</sup>Non si trecentis, quotquot *ēunt* dies. *Hor. Carm.* 2, 14, 5

<sup>2</sup>Stamina quæ ducunt, quæque futura *nēunt*.\* *Tib.* 3, 3, 36

eū. *E* before *U* in adverbs forms a DIPHTHONG: as  
<sup>1</sup>*Heūs*, <sup>2</sup>*Neū*.

<sup>1</sup>Syre inquam, *heūs*, *heūs*, Syre.

*Ter.*

<sup>2</sup>Jussa time, *neū* præceptis parere recusa. *Virg. Æ.* 2, 607

eū. *E* before *U* in interjections forms a DIPHTHONG: as  
*Heū*.

*Heū*, quam difficile est crimen non prodere vultu! *Ov. M.* 2, 447

ev. *E* before *V* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Benēvolentia*, <sup>2</sup>*Benēventum*, <sup>3</sup>*Ninēve*.

<sup>1</sup>Dulcemque sponte præstat *benēvolentiam*†? *Phæd.* 3, 15, 16

<sup>2</sup>Tendimus hinc recta *Benēventum*, ubi sedulus hospes  
*Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 71

<sup>3</sup>Urbs fuit Assyrio *Ninēve* fundata tyranno  
*Com.*

ev. But *E* before *V* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Vesēvus*.

Perque vaporiferi graditur vineta *Vesēvi*: *Auson. Edyl.* 10, 210

It is also long in *paracēves*; and in *Allēvas*, *Arēva*, *Lutēva*.

ev. *E* before *V* is LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Dēvotio*, <sup>2</sup>*Ēvander*, <sup>3</sup>*Ēventus*.

\* For *neut*,—see Scaliger.

† Iambic Trimeter.

# E—BEFORE V IN VERBS.

<sup>1</sup>Agmina, quæ fortes animat *dēvotiō* mentes. *Nemes. Cyneg.*

<sup>2</sup>*Ævāndri* manibus tritum dejecit : ob hanc rem, *Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 91*

<sup>3</sup>Percutit, *eventum* viridis quo colligo panni *Juv. Sat. 11, 196*

ẽv. But *E* before *V* is sometimes SHORT in the first syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Brēvia*, <sup>2</sup>*Lēvitas*.

<sup>1</sup>In *brēvia* et syrtes urget, miserabile visu : *Virg. Æ. 1, 111*

<sup>2</sup>Atque animam ex igni. *Lēvitas* sua præbuit alas. *Ov. M. 13, 605*

It is also short in *brēviarium*, *brēviloquentia*, *brēvitas*, *lēvænna*, *lēvialhan*, *lēoir*, *lēvītudo*, *rēvelatio*, *rēvelator*, *rēventus*, *rēverentia*, *rēversio*, *rēverticulum*, *rēvocamen*, *rēvocatio*, *rēvolutio*, *rēvulsus*, *sēveritas*, *sēveritudo* ; and in *Sēverus*.

ẽv. *E* before *V* is SHORT in the middle syllables of adjectives and participles ; as <sup>1</sup>*Benēvolens*, <sup>2</sup>*Irrēvocatus*, <sup>3</sup>*Malēvolus*.

<sup>1</sup>Tui *benēvolens* si ita es, ut ego volo. *Plant.*

<sup>2</sup>Accepit veniam. Sed enim *irrēvocatus* ab acri *Ov. M. 11, 401*

<sup>3</sup>Tum quod *malēvolus* vetus poëta dictitat<sup>a</sup> ; *Ter. Heaut. Prolog. 22*

ẽv. But *E* before *V* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of adjectives and participles : as <sup>1</sup>*Indēvītatus*, <sup>2</sup>*Inēvītabilis*.

<sup>1</sup>*Indēvītato* trajecit pectora telo. *Ov. M. 2, 606*

<sup>2</sup>Addidit, et tonitrus, et *inēvītabile* fulmen. *Ov. M. 3, 301*

It is also long in *indēvoratus*, *inēvolutus*, *undēviceni*, *undēvicesimanus*, *undēvicesimus*, *undēviginti* ; and in *Arēvici*, *Lutēvanti*.

ẽv. *E* before *V* is LONG in the first syllable of adjectives and participles : as <sup>1</sup>*Dēvexus*, <sup>2</sup>*Dēvius*, <sup>3</sup>*Ævītatus*.

<sup>1</sup>Me quoque *dēvexi* rapidus comes Orionis *Hor. Car. 1, 28, 21*

<sup>2</sup>Nutrīt, et inventa per *dēvia* rura lacerta : *Juv. 14, 75*

<sup>3</sup>Inque humero sonuit non *ēvītata* sinistro. *Ov. M. 12, 123*

ẽv. But *E* before *V* is sometimes SHORT in the first syllable of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Brēvis*, <sup>2</sup>*Lēvis*.

<sup>1</sup>Hic *brēvis* in grandem cominus ibit aprum, *Mart. 14, 31, 2*

<sup>2</sup>Aura *lēvis* rigido pendentia lintea malo *Ov. Ep. 5, 53*

It is also short in *brēviculus*, *brēviloquens*, *lēviculus*, *lēvidensis*, *lēvijudus*, *lēvisomus*, *lēvisculus*, *sēverus*, and in all those compounded with the particle *re* ; as *rēvalescens*, *rēvectus*.

ẽv. *E* before *V* is SHORT in the middle syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Elēvo*, <sup>2</sup>*Persēvero*, <sup>3</sup>*Sublēvo*.

# E—BEFORE V IN INTERJECTIONS.

<sup>1</sup>Neve inimica meas cūctet aura preces, *Prop.* 1, 8, 12

<sup>2</sup>Post manes, tumultumque persēveret<sup>a</sup>, *Mart.* 8, 38, 5

<sup>3</sup>Cunctantes socios, et terra subleuat ipsū, *Virg. Æ.* 10, 831

v. But *E* before *V* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of verbs: as *Superēvolo*.

Agmine nubiferam raptō superēvolet Alpem: *Lucan.* 3, 299

v. *E* before *V* is LONG in the first syllable of verbs: as

<sup>1</sup>*Crēvi*<sup>b</sup>, <sup>2</sup>*Dēvolvo*, <sup>3</sup>*Dēvoco*.

<sup>1</sup>Hanc Remus et frater: sic fortis Etruria crēvit, *Virg. G.* 2, 533.

<sup>2</sup>Dēvolvunt, iterum maternas impulit aures *Virg. G.* 4, 349

<sup>3</sup>Refixa cōelo dēvocare sidera<sup>c</sup>. *Hor. Epod.* 17, 5

v. But *E* before *V* is sometimes SHORT in the first syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Brēvio*, <sup>2</sup>*Lēvo*.

<sup>1</sup>Ex illa totidem per partes sic brēviantur. *Man.* 3, 461

<sup>2</sup>Pallida vix cubito, membra lēvare putas? *Ov. Ep.* 21, 16

It is also short in *lēvigo*, *rēvoko*, and in all other verbs compounded with *e* particle *re*.

v. *E* before *V* is SHORT in the middle syllables of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Benēvole*, <sup>2</sup>*Persēveranter*.

<sup>1</sup>Tui benēvolens<sup>d</sup> si ita es, ut ego volo. *Plaut.*

<sup>2</sup>Post manes tumultumque persēveret<sup>d</sup>. *Mart.*

v. *E* before *V* is SHORT in the first syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Brēvi*, <sup>2</sup>*Lēviter*, <sup>3</sup>*Rēverenter*.

<sup>1</sup>Quid Titius, Romana brēvi venturus in ora *Hor. Ep.* 1, 3, 9

<sup>2</sup>Audibant eadem hęc leniter et lēviter, *Catull.* 82, 8

<sup>3</sup>Fortunam rēverenter habe, quicunque repente *Auson. Epig.* 8, 7

v. But *E* before *V* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of adverbs: as *Dēvotissime*.

Vivite dēvoto<sup>d</sup> nuptaque virque toro. *Ov. Ep.* 6, 164

It is also long in *rēvera*.

v. *E* before *V* is LONG in conjunctions: as *Nēve*.

Nēve tibi ad solem vergant vineta cadentem: *Virg. G.* 2, 299

v. *E* before *V* is LONG in interjections: as *Ēroē*.

Ēroē Bacche fremens, solum te virgine dignum *Virg. Æ.* 7, 389

<sup>a</sup> Phal.

<sup>b</sup> Præt. tense of *cresco*.

<sup>c</sup> Iamb.

<sup>d</sup> Derivatives have the same quantity as the words from which they are rived.

# I—FINAL IN NOUNS.

**ēx.** *E* before *X*<sup>a</sup> is LONG : as <sup>1</sup>*Lēx*, <sup>2</sup>*Rēx*.

<sup>1</sup>Dignam lege regi : *lēx* est accepta : chorusque *Hor. Ars P.* 283

<sup>2</sup>Qui *rēx* est, regem, Maxime, non habeat. *Mart.* 2, 18, 8

**ēy.** *E* before *Y* is LONG in nouns : as *Cēyx*.

Halcyone *Cēyx* movet : *Cēydis* in ore *Ov. M.* 11, 544

**ēz.** *E* before *Z* is LONG<sup>a</sup> : as *Ēzechias*.

His bonus *ēzechias* meruit ter quinque per annos. *Prod.*

**ī.** *I final* is LONG in nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Comitī*, dat. sing. of *comes*, <sup>2</sup>*Dominī*, gen. sing. of *dominus*, <sup>3</sup>*Virī*, nom. plur. of *vir*.

<sup>1</sup>Musa rogata refer, *comitī*, scribæque Neronis *Hor. Ep.* 1, 8, 2

<sup>2</sup>Lumina nox claudat, *dominī* mirantia formam. *Ov. M.* 3, 503

<sup>3</sup>Quæ vobis, quæ digna *virī* pro talibus ausis *Virg. Æ.* 9, 252

**ī.** *I final* is also LONG in nouns from the Greek in the nom. case plur. : as <sup>1</sup>*Danai*, <sup>2</sup>*Graiū*.

<sup>1</sup>Eruerint *Danai*, quæque ipse miserrima vidi, *Virg. Æ.* 2, 5

<sup>2</sup>Est locus, *Hesperiam Graiū* cognomine dicunt *Virg. Æ.* 1, 530

**ī.** *I final* is likewise LONG in nouns from the Greek in the gen. case sing. : as <sup>1</sup>*Æsopi*, <sup>2</sup>*Alcinoi*.

<sup>1</sup>Filius *Æsopi* detractam ex aure Metellæ *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 239

<sup>2</sup>Pomaque, et *Alcinoi* sylvæ : nec surculus idem *Virg. G.* 2, 87

**ī.** *I final* is also LONG in the vocat. sing. of nouns from the Greek, which form their gen. in *entos* : as <sup>1</sup>*Pyroī*, <sup>2</sup>*Simoi*<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Interea volucres *Pyrois*, et *Eous*, et *Æthon* *Ov. M.* 2, 153

<sup>2</sup>Hac ibat *Simois* ; hic est *Sigeia* tellus *Ov. Ep.* 1, 33

**ī.** But *I final* is sometimes SHORT in nouns from the Greek, in the voc. sing. as <sup>1</sup>*Adonī*, <sup>2</sup>*Daphnī*.

<sup>1</sup>Possit, *Adonī*, monet. Fortisque fugacibus esto *Ov. M.* 10, 543

<sup>2</sup>*Daphnī*, tuum *Pœnos* etiam ingemuisse leones *Virg. E.* 5, 25

**ī.** *I final* is also SHORT in nouns from the Greek in the dat. plur. : as <sup>1</sup>*Heroisī*, <sup>2</sup>*Troasī*.

<sup>a</sup> A vowel before a double consonant is long.

<sup>b</sup> In these and similar words, the *ī* in Latin authors is the representative of *ε* in Greek ; as *Πυροί*, *Σιμοί*, and is therefore necessarily long. But the words in the voc. case have not come under our notice in the poets.

# I—FINAL IN PRONOUNS.

- <sup>1</sup>Edidit hæc mores illis *Herolæ*(s) æquos *Ov. Trist.* 3, 5, 43  
<sup>2</sup>*Troas*(s) invideo, quæ si lacrymosa suorum *Ov. Ep.* 13, 138

l. And *I final* is common in nouns, from the Greek in the dat. sing. : as <sup>1</sup>*Palladi*, *Paridi*.

- <sup>1</sup>*Palladi* littoræ celebrabat Scyros honorem. *Statius Achil.* 1, 285  
<sup>2</sup>Nupta foret *Paridi* mater, ut ante fuit. *Ov. Ep.* 8, 22

l. *I final* is also common in neuter nouns from the Greek, in the nom. case : as *Gummi*, *Sinapi*, *Hydromeli*.\*

i. *I final* is LONG in adjectives and participles : as <sup>1</sup>*Acri*, <sup>2</sup>*Miti*, <sup>3</sup>*Trepid*, the oblique cases of *acer*, *mitis*, *trepidus*.

- <sup>1</sup>Deseruisse rates ; stetit *acri* fixa dolore, *Virg. Æ.* 7, 291  
<sup>2</sup>Cui tu lacte favos, et *miti* dilue Baccho, *Virg. G.* 1, 344  
<sup>3</sup>Comparat, Antiphates *trepidi* laris, ac Polyphemus ? *Juv.* 14, 20

i. *I final* is LONG in pronouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Ill*, <sup>2</sup>*Mei*, <sup>3</sup>*Qui*.

- <sup>1</sup>Hospes, ait *Perseus illi*, seu gloria tangit. *Ov. M.* 4, 639  
<sup>2</sup>Nota : Jovisque *mei* testatum dedecus esset. *Ov. M.* 2, 473  
<sup>3</sup>Estates peraget, qui nigris prandia moris. *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 22

l. But *I final* is common in <sup>1</sup>*Mih*, <sup>2</sup>*Tibi*, <sup>3</sup>*Sibi*, <sup>4</sup>*Cui*.

- <sup>1</sup>Dic, age : namque *mih*, fallax haud ante repertus. *Virg. Æ.* 6, 343  
<sup>2</sup>Cui tantum de te licuit ? *Mih* fama suprema. *Virg. G.* 6, 602  
<sup>3</sup>Sume *tibi* decies : *tibi* tantundem : *tibi* triplex *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 237  
<sup>4</sup>Ipsæ *sibi* tradit spectator. Non tamen intus *Hor. Ars. P.* 182  
<sup>5</sup>Dum *sibi*, dum sociis reditum parat, aspera multa *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 21  
<sup>6</sup>Cui lux prima sacri muneris ipsa fuit : *Mart. Spect.* 24, 2  
<sup>7</sup>Sed norunt cui serviant leones<sup>d</sup>. *Mart.* 1, 105, 22

\* The s does not alter the quantity, being added (as in the Greek) merely to prevent the hiatus by the meeting of the two vowels.

<sup>b</sup> These words in Greek terminate in *Iota*, the final *i* in Latin is therefore common. If Lancelot, Ainsworth, and Noel, had not overlooked the original quantity of the *i*, the former would not have declared the final *i* in these words *short*, and the two latter *long*.

<sup>c</sup> *I final* in *cui* is common. *U* and *I* in *cui* usually form but one syllable with the *c*, but in the following lines of Virgil, Prudentius, Juvenal, and Ausonius, as well as in the above from Martial, these vowels are pronounced separately, and the *I* is common.

At puer Ascanius, *cui* nunc cognomen Iulo, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 271  
Puer, O, *cui* trinam pater. *Prud.*  
Cantabat patriis in montibus : et *cui* non tunc *Juv.* 7, 211  
Credemus gremio *cui* fovendum *Auson. Praefati*, 471, 6

<sup>d</sup> Phalæcian.

I— BEFORE A IN NOUNS.

i. *I final* is LONG in verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Dedī*, <sup>2</sup>*Regī*, <sup>3</sup>*Ū*

<sup>1</sup>Imperium sine fine *dedī*. Quin aspera Juno, *Virg.*

<sup>2</sup>Dignam lege *regī* : lex est accepta : chorusque *Hor.*

<sup>3</sup>Voce, *venī*, clamat magna. Vocat ille vocantem. *Or.*

ī. *I final* is LONG in adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Alibī*, <sup>2</sup>*Quī*, <sup>3</sup>*Ū*

<sup>1</sup>Nec tam presentes *alibī* cognoscere divos. *Virg.*

<sup>2</sup>Nascuntur domini ; *quī* tū impunitior exis. *P.*

<sup>3</sup>Si *velutī* merulis intentus decedit auceps. *Hor.*

ī. But *I final* is sometimes SHORT in adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*ubi*, <sup>2</sup>*Sicubi*.

<sup>1</sup>*Necubi* suppressus pereat gener. O bene rapta *Luc.*

<sup>2</sup>Ingentes dant ramos, aut *sicubi* nigrum *Virg.*

It is also short in *sicutī*.

i. And *I final* is occasionally COMMON in adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Ibi*, <sup>2</sup>*Quasi*.

<sup>1</sup>Ter conatus *ibi* collo dare brachia circum : *Virg.*

<sup>2</sup>Aut *ibi* flava seres mutato sidere farra ; *Virg.*

<sup>3</sup>Et devicta *quasi* cogatur ferre, patique : *L.*

<sup>4</sup>Quove sit armento, verū *quasi* nescia quaerit. *Or.*

It is also common in *alibi*, *ubi*, *utl*.

ī. *I final* is LONG in conjunctions : as <sup>1</sup>*Etsī*, <sup>2</sup>*Nisi*

<sup>1</sup>Majestas : *etsī* funesta pecunia templo

<sup>2</sup>Convelle a Cumis : satirarum ego (*nī* pudet illas)

<sup>3</sup>Sī qua domus mansit, potuitque resistere tanto. *Or.*

ī. But *I final* is SHORT in the conjunction *Nisi*

Experiar sensus. Nihil hic *nisi* carmina desunt. *Virg.*

īa. *I before A final* is SHORT in nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*C* in <sup>2</sup>*Maria*, and <sup>3</sup>*Prandia*, oblique cases of *prandium*.

<sup>1</sup>Et quando uberior vitiorum *copi* ? quando

<sup>2</sup>Errabant acti fati *ma* *ia* omnia circum. *V.*

<sup>3</sup>Sive opus in mores, in luxum, in *prand* *ia* regum,

īa. But *I before A final* is sometimes LONG as <sup>1</sup>*Elegia*, <sup>2</sup>*Thalia*.

<sup>1</sup>Detineat, cultis aut *eleg* *ia* comis,

<sup>2</sup>Nostra, nec erubuit sylvas habitare *Thal* *ia*,

# I—BEFORE A IN NOUNS.

It is also long in *boia, chīa, chrīa, energiā, idolatriā, litantiā, polīa, polītia*; and in *Alexandria, Antiochia, Decelia, Dia, Galatīa, Hyperia, Iphigenia, Iphimedia, Lumpia, Phitia, Thia*, and in all other Greek nouns in which *I* in the Latin noun stands for the diphthong *ei* in the Greek

*īa*. And *I* before *A* final is occasionally common in nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Academia*, <sup>2</sup>*Sophia*.

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| <sup>1</sup> Atque <i>Academia</i> celebratam nomine villam       | <i>Laurea</i> <i>Tullius</i> . |
| <sup>1</sup> In Latium spretis <i>Academia</i> migrat Athenis.    | <i>Cl. Man. Th.</i> 94         |
| <sup>2</sup> Sortiti ætheris coluerunt dogma <i>sophiæ</i> .      | <i>Prud.</i>                   |
| <sup>2</sup> Cum tibi sit <i>sophiæ</i> par fama et cura decorum, | <i>Mart.</i> 1, 112, 1         |

*īa*. *I* before *A* is SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns. as <sup>1</sup>*Ægiale*, <sup>2</sup>*Calumniator*, <sup>3</sup>*Gladiator*.

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| <sup>1</sup> Quæstæ est <i>Ægiale</i> , quæstæ est Melibœa relinqui, | <i>Stat. Syl.</i> 3, 5, 48 |
| <sup>2</sup> Et delator es, et <i>calumniator</i> .*                 | <i>Mart.</i> 11, 67, 1     |
| <sup>3</sup> Ni sic fecissent <i>gladiatorum</i> dare centum         | <i>Hor. S.</i> 2, 3, 85    |

*īa*. But *I* before *A* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Elīas*, <sup>2</sup>*Goliāas*.

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| <sup>1</sup> Convenit <i>Elīa</i> meritoque et nomine fulgens.   | <i>Sedul.</i> |
| <sup>2</sup> Vidimus horrendum membris animisque <i>Goliām</i> . | <i>Prud.</i>  |

It is also long in *Messias*.

*īa*. And *I* before *A* is occasionally common in the middle syllables of nouns: as *Jeremias*.

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Quem <i>Jeremias</i> voce tonante refert.        | <i>Fortun.</i> |
| <i>Jeremiam</i> dixere alii pars esse prophetam. | <i>Juv.</i>    |

*īa*. *I* before *A* is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Hīarbas*, <sup>2</sup>*Hīatus*, <sup>3</sup>*Iacchus*.

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| <sup>1</sup> Ponere zelotypo juvenis prælatus <i>Hīarbæ</i> .        | <i>Juv.</i> 5, 45      |
| <sup>2</sup> Quid <i>Nemæus</i> enim nobis nunc magnus <i>hiatus</i> | <i>Lucr.</i> 5, 24     |
| <sup>3</sup> <i>Arbutæ</i> crates, et mystica vannus <i>Iacchi</i> . | <i>Virg. G.</i> 1, 166 |

*īa*. But *I* before *A* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Iasius*, <sup>2</sup>*Iapetus*.

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| <i>Iasiusque</i> pater, genus a quo principe nostrum                   | <i>Virg. Æn.</i> 3, 168 |
| <sup>2</sup> Cœumque <i>Iapetumque</i> creat, sævumque <i>Typhœa</i> , | <i>Virg. G.</i> 1, 279  |

It is also long in *Iasion*, *Iaris*.

*īa*. And *I* before *A* is occasionally common in the first syllable of nouns: as *Diana*.



# I—BEFORE A IN VERBS.

Exercet *Diana* choras, quam mille secuta      *Virg. Æ. 1, 400*  
Optavere nurum : sola contenta *Diana*,      *Virg. Æ. 11, 582*

It is also common in *Priamæus*.

*ia. I* before *A final* is SHORT in adjectives, according to rule<sup>a</sup>: as <sup>1</sup>*Acria*, <sup>2</sup>*Felicia*, <sup>3</sup>*Obvîa*, oblique cases of *acer*, *felix*, and *obvius*.

<sup>1</sup>Legibus insania : seu quis capit *acria* fortis      *Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 69*

<sup>2</sup>Ad quem ita subridens : *felicia* tempora, que te      *Juv. 2, 38*

<sup>3</sup>Quocunque in trivio, cuicumque est *obvîa* narrat.      *Juv. 6, 411*

*îa. But I* before *A final* is sometimes LONG in adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Dia*, from *Dius*, <sup>2</sup>*Phthîa*, from *Phthius*.

<sup>1</sup>Romulidæ saturi, quid *dîa* poemata narrent.      *Pers. 1, 31*

<sup>2</sup>*Phthius* Achilles<sup>b</sup>,      *Hor. Carm. 4, 6, 4*

*îa. I* before *A* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Conjugialis*, <sup>2</sup>*Dissociabilis*, <sup>3</sup>*Genialis*.

<sup>1</sup>Atria complentur : nec *conjugalia* festa      *Ov. M. 5, 3*

<sup>2</sup>Prudens oceano *dissociabili*<sup>c</sup>      *Hor. Car. 1, 3, 22*

<sup>3</sup>Invitat *genialis* hyems, curasque resolvit.      *Virg. G. 1, 302*

*îa. I* before *A* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives and participles : as <sup>1</sup>*Hians*, <sup>2</sup>*Piabilis*, <sup>3</sup>*Piandus*.

<sup>1</sup>Gaudet *hians* immane, comasque arrexit, et hæret      *Virg. Æ. 10, 726*

<sup>2</sup>Cui Dea, Ne nimium terrere *piabile* fulmen      *Ov. Fast. 3, 280*

<sup>3</sup>Ulciscor facioque nefas. Mors morte *pianda* est      *Ov. M. 8, 483*

*îa. But I* before *A* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Iapetionides*, <sup>2</sup>*Iacides*.

<sup>1</sup>*Iapetionides* Atlas fuit. Ultima tellus      *Ov. M. 4, 632*

<sup>2</sup>*Iaside* Palinure, ferunt ipse æquora classem      *Virg. Æ. 6, 843*

*îa. And I* before *A* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of adjectives : as *Priameius*.

Picta movet, nec sceptramorent *Priamæia* tantum,      *Virg. Æ. 7, 282*

*Priamides* multis Helenus comitantibus affert,      *Virg. Æ. 3, 346*

It is also common in *Priameis*.

*îa. I* before *A* is SHORT in verbs<sup>a</sup>: as <sup>1</sup>*Hîat*, <sup>2</sup>*Pîabant*, from *hio* and *pio*.

<sup>1</sup>Suetas *hîat* tantum, œu pullus hirundinis, ad quem      *Juv. 10, 931*

<sup>2</sup>Tellurem porco, Silvanum lacte *piabant*,      *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 113*

<sup>a</sup> A vowel before a vowel is short.

<sup>b</sup> Adonic.

<sup>c</sup> Asclepiadic tetrameter

I—BEFORE B IN NOUNS.

*īa.* But *I* before *A* is LONG in the oblique tenses of  
*Fio*: as *Fiat*.

Aut Glaphyrus *fiat* pater, Ambrosiusque choraules      *Juv.* 6, 77

*īb.* *I* before *B* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Celtiber*, <sup>2</sup>*Latibulum*, <sup>3</sup>*Vestibulum*.

<sup>1</sup>Ducit ad auríferas quod me Salo *Celtiber* oras      *Mart.* 10, 20, 1

<sup>2</sup>Cervus nemorosus excitatus *latibulis*      *Phaed.* 2, 8, 1

<sup>3</sup>*Vestibulis* abeunt veteres, lassique clientes      *Juv.* 1, 132

*īb.* But *I* before *B* is sometimes LONG in the *middle*  
syllables of nouns: as *Oribasus*.

Pamphagus, et Dorceus; et *Oribasus*; Arcades omnes: *Or. M.* 2, 210

It is also long in *æquibritas*, *æquilibrium*, *bilibra*, *confibula*, *delibamentum*, *delibatio*, *deliberatio*, *deliberator*, *deliberatum*, *delibratio*, *evibratio*, *illiberatitas*.

*īb.* And *I* before *B* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle*  
syllables of nouns: as *Ludibrium*.

Quid te vana juvant miseræ *ludibria* chartæ?      *Mart.* 10, 4, 7

*Ludibrium* ne sis horrens vis aspera Ponti.      *Sil.*

*īb.* *I* before *B* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Cibus*, <sup>2</sup>*Liber*, <sup>3</sup>*Tribulis*.

<sup>1</sup>Langueur peperit *cibus* imperfectus, et hærens      *Juv.* 2, 233

<sup>2</sup>Cella *liber* serpit: summoque cacumine condor      *Ov. M.* 9, 389

<sup>3</sup>Ut cum pileolo soleas conviva *tribulis*.      *Hor. Ep.* 1, 13, 15

*īb.* But *I* before *B* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syl-  
lable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Fibula*, <sup>2</sup>*Scrība*.

<sup>1</sup>Aurea purpuream subnectit *fibula* vestem      *Virg. Æn.* 4, 139

<sup>2</sup>Ex voto laribus, quærebat *scriba* quod esset.      *Hor. S.* 1, 5, 66

It is also long in *clibanus*, *fibularis*, *fibulatio*, *fibulator*, *hiberna*, *hibernacula*, *hibamen*, *hibamentum*, *hibanotis*, *hibartus*, *hibatia*, *hibator*, *hibatorium*, *hiella*, *hiberaktas*, *hiberatio*, *hiberator*, *hiberi*, *hibertia*, *hibertas*, *hibertina*, *hibertinus*, *hibum*, *scribones*, *sibulator*, *sibilatrix*, *sibilatus*, *sibulum*, *sibibus*, *sibia*, *tibiale*, *tibicina*, *tribula*, *vibex*, *viburnum*; and in *Liber*, *Libera*, *Liberalla*, *Liberatitas*, *Libethra*, *Libethrides*, *Tibur*, *Tiburs*.

*īb.* And *I* before *B* is occasionally COMMON in the *first*  
syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Fibra*, <sup>2</sup>*Hibernia*.

<sup>1</sup>Et pelluentes numerare in pectore *fibras*.      *Ov. M.* 6, 391

<sup>2</sup>Consultare *fibras* et rumpere vocibus angues.      *Manil.*

<sup>3</sup>A nivibus trahit hibernis *Hibernia* nomen.      *Manil.*

<sup>4</sup>Sectorum cumulos flevit *glacialis Hiberna*.      *Claud.*

# I—BEFORE B IN VERBS.

It is also common in *liblus*, *librenus*, *libris*; and in the oblique cases of *liber*, (a kind) and in *libra*, *libranien*, *librarius*, *librariolus*, *librarium*; and in *libris*.

**ib.** *I* before *B* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Credibilis*, <sup>2</sup>*Flexibilis*, <sup>3</sup>*Horribilis*.

<sup>1</sup>Cuique suus. Magnam narras, vix credibile. Atque *Hor. S. 1, 9, 52*

<sup>2</sup>Nobis flexibiles curvantur Apollinis arcus. *Orid.*

<sup>3</sup>Nec scutica dignum horribili sectere flagello *Hor. S. 1, 3, 119*

**ib.** But *I* before *B* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Deliberatus*, <sup>2</sup>*Indelibatus*.

<sup>1</sup>Deliberata morte ferocior<sup>a</sup>. *Hor. Carm. 1, 37, 29*

<sup>2</sup>Indelibatas cuncta sequuntur opes. *Ov. Trist. 1, 4, 28*

It is also long in *æquilibrium*, *libris*, *circumscribendus*, *circumscribens*, *delibans*, *delibatus*, *deliberativus*, *exhibens*, *fulcibilis*, *illibabilis*, *illibatus*, *illiberalis*, *impetibilis*, *inscribens*, *nutribilis*, *passibilis*, *proscribendus*, *quadrilibris*, *rescribendus*, *sepebibilis*.

**ib.** And *I* before *B* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of adjectives and participles: as *Delibutus*.

*Delibuta comas; oculis vaga, languida voce.* *Prud.*

*Hoc delibutis ulta donis pellicem<sup>b</sup>* *Hor. Epod. 3, 13*

**ib.** *I* before *B* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Cibarius*, <sup>2</sup>*Libidinosus*, <sup>3</sup>*Libycus*.

<sup>1</sup>Illic hinc abiit; mihi rem summam credidit cibartum *Plant. Cap. 4, 3, 1*

<sup>2</sup>Libidinosus immolabitur caper<sup>b</sup>. *Hor. Epod. 10, 23*

<sup>3</sup>Qui Libycus nuper cursu, dum sidera servat. *Virg. Æn. 6, 336*

**ib.** But *I* before *B* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Liberalis*, <sup>2</sup>*Libertinus*.

<sup>1</sup>Tam non invida, tamque libera<sup>a</sup>. *Mart. 4, 64, 27*

<sup>2</sup>Sed libertinus prior est: prior, inquit, ego adsum *Juv. 1, 102*

It is also long in *fibulatorius*, *hibernandus*, *hibernus*, *libans*, *libatus*, *liber*, *liberans*, *scribens*, *scribendus*, *sibilus*, *tibialis*; and in *Tiburtinus*.

**ib.** *I* before *B* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of pronouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Tibi*, <sup>2</sup>*Sibi*.

<sup>1</sup>Et quæ tanta fuit Romam tibi causa videndi? *Virg. Ec. 1, 27*

<sup>2</sup>Emicuit, summaque locum sibi legit in arce. *Ov. M. 1, 27*

**ib.** *I* before *B* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Adhibeo*, <sup>2</sup>*Distribuo*, <sup>3</sup>*Inhibeo*.

<sup>a</sup> Aleaic.

<sup>b</sup> Iambic trim.

<sup>c</sup> Phal.

# I---BEFORE C IN NOUNS.

<sup>1</sup>Militat in sylvis catulus. Nunc *adhūc* puro Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 67

<sup>2</sup>Corpora *distribuant*, et ad sua sæcla recedunt Lucr. 2, 1112

<sup>3</sup>Parcite jam, Rutuli, et vos tela *inhibete*, Latini Virg. Æn. 12, 693

h. But *I* before *B* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Assibilo*, <sup>2</sup>*Delibō*.

<sup>1</sup>Aura crepat, motoque *assibilat* aëre ventus. Stat.

<sup>2</sup>*Delibasse* cibos, madidoque oneratus amictu Claud. Bell. Get. 351

It is also long in *ascribo*, *circumscribo*, *delibero*, *delibro*, *describo*, *evibro*, *hibilo*, *inhibulo*, *inscribo*, *inhibilo*, *obhibilo*, *perscribo*, *pratibō*, *proscribo*, *rescribo*, *rescribo*, *subscribo*, *suffibulo*.

i. *I* before *B* is LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs: as

<sup>1</sup>*Lībo*, <sup>2</sup>*Scribo*, <sup>3</sup>*ībit*, from *eo*.

<sup>1</sup>Emicat et summam celeri pede *lībat* arenam Ov. M. 10, 653

<sup>2</sup>Cum *scribo*, et supplex populi suffragia capto Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 103

<sup>3</sup>Græculus esuriens, in cælum jusseris, *ibit* Juu. 3, 78

h. But *I* before *B* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Bibo*, <sup>2</sup>*Tribuo*.

<sup>1</sup>Ut gemma *bībat*, et Sarrano indormiat ostro Virg. G. 2, 506

<sup>2</sup>Paulatim *tribuit*, moderatim crescere cogens Lucr. 1, 324

It is also short in *cibo*, *libeo*, *tribulo*.

i. And *I* before *B* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of verbs: as *Vibro*.

Protendunt longe dextris, et spicula *vibrant*: Virg. Æ. 11, 606

Spiculaque in sylvis tuta *vibrabat* amor. Gallus.

It is also common in *libro*.

h. *I* before *B* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as *Alibi*.

Arbori fœtus *alibi*, atque injussa virescunt Virg. G. 1, 55

It is also short in *undelibet*.

i. *I* before *B* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*ībi*, <sup>2</sup>*Libenter*.

<sup>1</sup>Assidue veniebat: *ibi* hæc incondita solus. Virg. Ec. 2, 4

<sup>2</sup>Quid facias illi? jubeas miseram esse, *libenter* Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 63

h. But *I* before *B* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as *Liberius*.

Omnia *liberius*, nullo poscente, ferebat. Virg. G. 1, 128

i. *I* before *C* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Delicia*, <sup>2</sup>*Fidicen*, <sup>3</sup>*Officiū*.

# I—BEFORE C IN NOUNS.

<sup>1</sup>*Delicias domini: nec, quid speraret, habebat.* Virg. Ec. 2, 2

<sup>2</sup>*Vulgavi Adicem. Jurat immemorata ferentem* Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 33

<sup>3</sup>*Res possent namque effcium, quod corporis extat* Lucr. 1, 337

ic. But *I* before *C* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Amicus*, <sup>2</sup>*Formica*.

<sup>1</sup>*Largiter abstulerit longa ætas, liber amicus* Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 132

<sup>2</sup>*Parvula (nam exemplo est) magni formica laboris* Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 33

It is also long in *amicilla*, *amicula*, *amiculus*, *angusticlavius*, *anicella*, *ambiectum*, *anicula*, *apica*, *apicula*, *apricatio*, *apricitas*, *articulatus*, *camicula*, *caprificatio*, *caprificus*, *cervical*, *cicatricula*, *clavicula*, *cornicula*, *craticula*, *cunicularius*, *cuniculus*, *cuticula*, *erica*, *erictum*, *febricitatio*, *febricula*, *felicula*, *formicatio*, *formicatum*, *hædiculus*, *impudicitia*, *infelicitas*, *laticulatus*, *lentacula*, *lorica*, *loricatio*, *loricula*, *matricaria*, *matricula*, *matricularius*, *mendicabulum*, *mendicatio*, *mendiculus*, *mendicula*, *mendiculus*, *mendicus*, *metreticium*, *multicia*, *myrica*, *nutricium*, *nutriculo*, *nutricator*, *nutricula*, *obstetricium*, *olympionices*, *pavicula*, *perdicium*, *perdiculum*, *pernicitas*, *pubicula*, *rudrica*, *tamarice*, *tibicina*, *tibicen*, *vesica*, *vericatorium*, *vesicula*, *urica*, *urica*; and in *Æquicola*, *Æquicolus*, *Anicia*, *Apicius*, *Avicia*, *Berenice*, *Berenicia*, *Canicula*, *Granicus*, *Ladicum*, *Marica*, *Neontichos*, *Numicius*, *Olympionices*, *Phanicusa*, *Phanice*, *Phanices*, *Saticula*, *Saticulus*, *Stratonice*, *Stratonicea*.

ic. And *I* before *C* is occasionally COMMON in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Numicius*, <sup>2</sup>*Vaticanus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Diversi explorant: hæc fontis stagna Numici,* Virg. Æ. 7, 160

<sup>2</sup>*Brundisium Numici melius via ducat, an Appi.* Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 20

<sup>3</sup>*Et Vaticano fragiles de monte patellas.* Juv. 6, 343

<sup>4</sup>*Redderet laudes tibi Vaticanæ* Hor. Carm. 1, 20, 7

It is also common in *angusticlavius*, *architrictinus*, *epicrotes*, *latclavius*, *legicrepa*.

ic. *I* before *C* is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Cicada*, <sup>2</sup>*Cicuta*, <sup>3</sup>*Picea*.

<sup>1</sup>*Dumque thymo pascentur apes, dum rore cicada;* Virg. Ec. 5, 77

<sup>2</sup>*Sed mala tollet anum vitiato melle cicuta.* Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 56

<sup>3</sup>*Procumbunt piceæ, sonat icta securibus ilex.* Virg. Æ. 6, 180

ic. But *I* before *C* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Ficedula*, <sup>2</sup>*Vicus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Cereæ quæ patulo lucet ficedula lumbis.* Mart. 13, 5, 1

<sup>2</sup>*Jussisti tenues, Germanice, crescere vicos;* Mart. 7, 60, 3

It is also long in *ficaria*, *ficalum*, *fictum*, *ficitas*, *ficulnea*, *ficuletum*, *icas*, *icom*, *icuncula*, *liciatorium*, *licium*, *mica*, *nicerolium*, *nicetrium*, *pica*, *rica*, *ricinium*, *sica*, *sicarius*, *scicula*, *spica*, *trica*, *trichorum*, *trico*, *vicanus*,

# I—BEFORE C IN ADJECTIVES.

*vicennium, viciniani, vicina, vicinia, vicinus, vicus*; and in *Cicenum, Cicones, Icales, Icaridia, Icaris, Icarus, Icelos, Nicaorchus, Nicorases, Nicander, Nicephorus, Nicolaus, Nicomachus, Nicomedes, Nicomedia, Nicom, Nicopolis, Picens, Picentia, Picenum, Picumnus, Picus, Sicilia*.

*ic.* And *I* before *C* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of nouns: as *Sichæus*.

Huic conjux *Sichæus* erat ditissimus agri. *Virg. Æn. 1, 343*  
Respondet curis, æquatque *Sichæus* amorem *Virg. Æn. 6, 474*

It is also common in *blelinium, dicrotum, trichrus, trichlinarines, trichlinaria, trichlinarium, trichlinum, triccocus*; and in *Ichneumon*.

*ic.* *I* before *C* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Difficilis*, <sup>2</sup>*Medicabilis*, <sup>3</sup>*Rusticus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Difficilis*, querulus, laudator temporis acti. *Hor. de Arte Poet. 173*

<sup>2</sup>Hei mihi, quod nullis amor est medicabilis herbis *Ov. M. 1, 523*

<sup>3</sup>*Rusticus* est Corydon, nec munera curat Alexia *Virg. Ec. 2, 56*

*ic.* But *I* before *C* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Amicus*, <sup>2</sup>*Apricus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Pauca reformido. Davusne? Ita, Davus, amicum* *Hor. S. 2, 7, 2*

<sup>2</sup>*Aprisi meminisse senes. Quid pulcrius? At cum* *Pers. 5, 179*

It is also long in *canicularius, caprificandus, caprificialis, contradicens, crispicans, cunivolorus, cuticularis, emendicabilis, emendicatus, extricabilis, extricatus, felicitans, felicitatus, formicans, formicinus, formicosus, impudicus, lenticularius, matricalis, mendicus, mendicatus, meretricius, periculorum, pertricornus, pudicus, rubricatus, rubricosus, rubricus, urticosus*; and in *Æquiculus, Arctinus, Bereniceus, Labicanus, Phœnicus, Stratonicus*.

*ic.* And *I* before *C* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as *Epicrocus, Latilavus*.

*ic.* *I* before *C* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Licitus*, <sup>2</sup>*Siculus*, <sup>3</sup>*Vicarius*.

<sup>1</sup>*Ædibus, et licito tandem sermone fruuntur.* *Virg. Æn. 8, 468*

<sup>2</sup>*Invidia Siculi non irrevenera tyranni.* *Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 58*

<sup>3</sup>*Esse sat est servum: jam nolo vicarius esse* *Mart. 2, 18, 7*

*ic.* But *I* before *C* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Spiceus*, <sup>2</sup>*Vicinus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Stabat nuda æstas, et spicea sarta gerebat.* *Ov. M. 2, 28*

<sup>2</sup>*Mantua, vae miseræ nimium vicina Cremonæ!* *Virg. Ec. 9, 28*

It is also long in *dicendus, dicens, ficarius, ficosus, ficulneus, iconicus, ricinatus, vicenarius, vicesimanus, vicesimarius, vicesimus, vicesus, vicinalis*; and in *Picenus, Picentinus, Siciliensis*.

*ic.* And *I* before *C* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as *Sicanus*.

# I—BEFORE A IN VERBS.

Exercet *Diana* choras, quam mille secutas *Virg.*  
Optavere nurum : sola contenta *Diana*, *Virg.*

It is also common in *Præmissa*.

īa. *I* before *A final* is SHORT in adjectives, according to rule<sup>a</sup>: as <sup>1</sup>*Acria*, <sup>2</sup>*Felicia*, <sup>3</sup>*Obvia*, oblique *acer*, *felix*, and *obvius*.

<sup>1</sup>Legibus insania : seu quis capit *acria* fortis *Hor. A.*

<sup>2</sup>Ad quem ita subridens : *felicia* tempora, quæ te

<sup>3</sup>Quocunque in trivio, cuicumque est *obvia* narrat. *J.*

īa. But *I* before *A final* is sometimes LONG in times : as <sup>1</sup>*Dia*, from *Dius*, <sup>2</sup>*Phthia*, from *Phthia*

<sup>1</sup>Romulidæ sature, quid *dia* poemata narrent.

<sup>2</sup>*Phthius* Achilles<sup>b</sup>, *Hor. C.*

īa. *I* before *A* is SHORT in the middle syllables of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Conjugialis*, <sup>2</sup>*Dissociabilis*, <sup>3</sup>*Genialis*

<sup>1</sup>Atria complentur : nec *conjugalia* festa

<sup>2</sup>Prudens oceano *dissociabili*<sup>c</sup> *Hor. C.*

<sup>3</sup>Invitat *genialis* hyems, curasque resolvit. *Virg.*

īa. *I* before *A* is SHORT in the first syllable of and participles : as <sup>1</sup>*Hians*, <sup>2</sup>*Piabilis*, <sup>3</sup>*Pianda*

<sup>1</sup>Gaudet *hians* immane, comasque arrexit, et hæret *Virg.*

<sup>2</sup>Cui Dea, Ne nimium terere *piabile* fulmen *Ov.*

<sup>3</sup>Ulciscor facioque nefas. Mors morte *pianda* est *O.*

īa. But *I* before *A* is sometimes LONG in the table of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Iapetionides*, <sup>2</sup>*Iacides*

<sup>1</sup>*Iapetionides* Atlas fuit. Ultima tellus *O.*

<sup>2</sup>*Iaside* Palinure, ferunt ipsa æquora classem *Virg.*

īa. And *I* before *A* is occasionally COMMON in syllable of adjectives : as *Præmeius*.

Pictæ movet, nec sceptræ movent *Præmeia* tantum, *Virg.*  
*Præmides* multis Helenus comitantibus affert, *Virg.*

It is also common in *Præmeis*.

īa. *I* before *A* is SHORT in verbs<sup>a</sup>: as <sup>1</sup>*Hiat*, from *hio* and *pio*.

<sup>1</sup>Suetus *hiat* tantum, oeu pullus hirundinis, ad quem

<sup>2</sup>Tellurem porco, Silvanum lacte *piabant*, *Hor.*

<sup>a</sup> A vowel before a vowel is short.

<sup>b</sup> Adonic.

<sup>c</sup> Analeptic.

# I—BEFORE B IN NOUNS.

But *I* before *A* is LONG in the oblique tenses of *Fiō*: as *Fiat*.

Aut Glaphyrus *fiat* pater, Ambrosiusque choraulas Juv. 6, 77

*I* before *B* is SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns:

as <sup>1</sup>*Celtiber*, <sup>2</sup>*Latibulum*, <sup>3</sup>*Vestibulum*.

<sup>1</sup>Ducit ad auriferas quod me Salo *Celtiber* oras Mart. 10, 20, 1

<sup>2</sup>Cervus nemorosis excitatus *latibulis* Phaed. 2, 8, 1

<sup>3</sup>*Vestibulis* abeunt veteres, lassique clientes Juv. 1, 132

But *I* before *B* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of nouns: as *Oribasus*.

Pamphagus, et Dorceus; et *Oribasus*; Arcades omnes: Ov. M. 3, 210

is also long in *æquilibrium*, *libra*, *confabula*, *delibamentatio*, *deliberatio*, *deliberator*, *deliberatum*, *deliberatio*, *deliberatio*, *deliberatio*.

And *I* before *B* is occasionally COMMON in the middle syllables of nouns: as *Ludibrium*.

Quid te vana juvant miseræ *ludibria* chartæ? Mart. 10, 4, 7

*Ludibrium* ne sis horrens vis aspera Ponti. Sil.

*I* before *B* is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Cibus*, <sup>2</sup>*Liber*, <sup>3</sup>*Tribulis*

<sup>1</sup>Languorum peperit *cibus* imperfectus, et hærens Juv. 3, 233

<sup>2</sup>Colla *liber* serpit: summoque cacumine condor Ov. M. 9, 389

<sup>3</sup>Ut cum pileolo soleas conviva *tribulis*. Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 15

But *I* before *B* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Fibula*, <sup>2</sup>*Scriba*.

<sup>1</sup>Aurea purpuream subnectit *fibula* vestem Virg. Æn. 4, 139

<sup>2</sup>Ex voto laribus, quærebat *scriba* quod esset. Hor. S. 1, 5, 66

is also long in *clibanus*, *fibularis*, *fibulatio*, *fibulator*, *hiberna*, *hiberida*, *hibemen*, *hibementum*, *hibemotis*, *hibanotus*, *hibarius*, *hibatia*, *libator*, *orium*, *libella*, *liberalitas*, *liberatio*, *liberator*, *liberi*, *libertia*, *libertas*, *libertinus*, *libum*, *scribiones*, *sibilator*, *sibilatrix*, *sibilatus*, *sibulum*, *sibi*, *tibia*, *tibiale*, *tibicina*, *tribula*, *vibex*, *viburnum*; and in *Liber*, *Libera*, *tralia*, *Liberalitas*, *Libethra*, *Libethrides*, *Tibur*, *Tibura*.

And *I* before *B* is occasionally COMMON in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Fibra*, <sup>2</sup>*Hibernia*.

<sup>1</sup>Et pelluentes numerare in pectore *fibras*. Ov. M. 6, 391

<sup>2</sup>Consultare *fibras* et rumpere vocibus angues. Manil.

<sup>3</sup>A nivibus trahit hibernis *Hibernia* nomen. Mant.

<sup>4</sup>Sætorum cumulos flevit glacialis *Hiberna*. Claud.



# I—BEFORE C IN ADVERBS.

*Insula Steniam juxta latus Æoliamque* *Virg. Æn. 8, 416*  
*Tum manus Ausoniae, et gentes venero Sicanae* *Virg. Æn. 8, 328*

It is also common in *triclinalis*, *triclinalius*.

īc. *I* before *C* is SHORT in the pronoun *Hic*.

*Hic vir, hic est, tibi quem promitti sæpius audis.* *Virg. Æn. 6, 791*

īc. *I* before *C final* is LONG in verbs: as *Dīc*, the second pers. sing. imp. mood of *dico*.

*Dic age: namque mihi fallax haud ante repertus.* *Virg. Æn. 6, 343*

īc. *I* before *C* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Deficio*, <sup>2</sup>*Explico*, <sup>3</sup>*Suspīcor*.

<sup>1</sup>*Deficit*, et vitæ minus, et minus undique restat. *Lucr. 3, 546*

<sup>2</sup>*Explicat* angustum, discriminis ultima quando *Juv. 12, 55*

<sup>3</sup>*Suspīcor* has pueri Cæsaris esse nives. *Mart. 4, 3, 8*

īc. But *I* before *C* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Addico*, <sup>2</sup>*Prædico*.

<sup>1</sup>*Quid faciat? crudele, suos addicere mores.* *Ov. M. 1, 617*

<sup>2</sup>*Prædicam*, et repetens iterumque monebo *Virg. Æn. 3, 436*

It is also long in *amico*, *apricor*, *caprificor*, *condico*, *contradico*, *cornicor*, *edico*, *emendico*, *eradico*, *extrico*, *fabrico*, *felicito*, *formico*, *indico*, (to denote) *infelicito*, *inspico*, *intrico*, *lorico*, *maledico*, *mendico*, *nutrico*, *rubrico*, *valedico*.

īc. *I* before *C* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs: as

<sup>1</sup>*Dico*<sup>a</sup>, <sup>2</sup>*Līceo*, <sup>3</sup>*Pūco*.

<sup>1</sup>*Connubio jungam stabili, propriamque dicabo* *Virg. Æn. 1, 73*

<sup>2</sup>*Quid non sæva sibi voluit fortuna licere?* *Mart. 4, 18, 7*

<sup>3</sup>*Surarum, ac feminum pedibus fundata plicari* *Lucr. 4, 826*

īc. But *I* before *C* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Dico*<sup>b</sup>, <sup>2</sup>*īco*.

<sup>1</sup>*Pro gnato genitor, dum verba precantia dicit,* *Ov. M. 7, 590*

<sup>2</sup>*Percussa est, exin corpus propellit, et icit,* *Lucr. 3, 161*

īc. *I* before *C final* is LONG in adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Illic*, <sup>2</sup>*Isthic*.

<sup>1</sup>*Illic* officiant lætis ne frugibus herbæ; *Virg. G. 1, 69*

<sup>2</sup>*Non isthic obliquo oculo mea commoda quisquam* *Hor.*

īc. *I* before *C* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Illicet*, <sup>2</sup>*Rusticius*, <sup>3</sup>*Scilicet*.

<sup>1</sup>*Illicet* obruimur numero, primusque Choræbus *Virg. Æn. 2, 424*

<sup>2</sup>*Rusticius* tonso toga defuit, et male laxus *Hor. S. 1, 3, 31*

<sup>3</sup>*Scilicet*, ut nostro genitum te sanguine credas *Ov. M. 2, 90*

<sup>a</sup> First conjugation.

<sup>b</sup> Third conjugation.

I—BEFORE D IN NOUNS.

īc. But *I* before *C* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Pernīciter*, <sup>2</sup>*Radīcitus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Sic certe, viden'*, ut *pernīciter* exiluire *Catall.* 60, 8  
<sup>2</sup>*Nec radīcitus* evelli mala posse putandum est *Lucr.* 3, 311

It is also long in *amice, canīculatim, felīculose, felīciter, impudice, infelīciter, intricate, mendice, meretrice, municipatim, myrmice, periculose.*

īc. *I* before *C* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Sīcubi*, <sup>2</sup>*Sīcut*, <sup>3</sup>*Sīcuti*.

<sup>1</sup>*Sīcubi* magna Jovis antiquo robore quercus *Virg. G.* 3, 332  
<sup>2</sup>*Sīcut* aquae tremulum labris ubi lumen ahenis *Virg. Aen.* 8, 22  
<sup>3</sup>*Sīcuti* quadrupedum cum primis esse videmus *Lucr.* 2, 536

īc. But *I* before *C* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Līcenter*, <sup>2</sup>*Trīcenties*.

<sup>1</sup>*Te super aethereas errare līcentius* auras *Virg. A.* 7, 557  
<sup>2</sup>*Dederas Apici, bis trīcenties* ventri, *Mart.* 3, 22, 1

It is also short in *līcite, vīcies, vīcissim.*

īc. *I* before *C* is SHORT in the conjunction *Līcet*.

*Cantantes līcet* usque (minus vīa lādet) eamus. *Virg. Ec.* 9, 64

īd. *I* before *D* final is LONG in nouns: as *David*.

Ut genuit *David*, alius pater optimus unum. *Prud.*

īd. *I* before *D* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Desīdia*, <sup>2</sup>*Insīdiæ*, and in the oblique cases of nouns of the third dec. which form their gen. sing. in *idis*; as <sup>3</sup>*Cuspīde*.

<sup>1</sup>*Desīdiæ* tibi sum, docte Potite, reus. *Mart.* 10, 70, 2  
<sup>2</sup>*Insīdiæ*: quantaque caput cum fraude petatur, *Ov. M.* 15, 766  
<sup>3</sup>*Vulnera curvata* minitantem *cuspīde* vidit *Ov. M.* 2, 199

īd. But *I* before *D* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Cupīdo*, <sup>2</sup>*Formīdo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Ne te semper inops* agitet, vexetque *cupīdo*; *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 98  
<sup>2</sup>*Fit* timor, et pavida trepidat *formīdine* pectus. *Ov. M.* 2, 66

It is also long in *būcīda, chelīdonius, confīdentia, confīdentilōquus, considerantia, consideratio, considerator, cupidula, derīdīculum, desideratio, desiderium, diffīdentia, elegīdium, fastīdium, fratricīda, fratricīdium, homicīda, homicīdium, inconsiderantia, inconsideratio, irrīdīculum, lapicīdium, libīdo, matricīdium, merīdiatio, merīdies, occīdio, paricīda, paricīdium, reformīdatio, sororicīda, sororicīdium, subsīdentia, succīdia, tyrannīcīda, tyrannīcīdium*; and in *Acīdalīa, Acīdulus, Egīdes, Alcīdes, Algidum, Aristīdes, Belīdas, Chelīdonīa, Chelīdonium, Fordicīdia, Lyncīdes, Œnīdes, Œclīdes, Oilīdes, Polydus, Posīdonio, Pro-methīdes.*

I—BEFORE D IN ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES.

**Id.** And *I* before *D* is occasionally common in the middle syllables of nouns: as *Euripides*.

Cessasset Sophocles et *Euripides*.  
 Κάλλος δ' μέγ' *Euripίδης* παρ' ἑστῶτος.

*Sidon.*  
*Aristoph.*

It is also common in *epidromis*, *epidromus*; and in *Sisidia*.

**id.** *I* before *D* is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns: as

<sup>1</sup>*Fidelia*, <sup>2</sup>*Idume*, <sup>3</sup>*Vidua*.

<sup>1</sup>Cauda natat thynni; tumet alba *fidelia* vino: *Pers.* 5, 183

<sup>2</sup>Gazaque et arbusto palmarum dives *Idumc*. *Lucan.* 3, 216

<sup>3</sup>Respondes, orba est, dives, anus, *vidua*. *Mart.* 2, 32, 6

**id.** But *I* before *D* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Fiducia*, <sup>2</sup>*Sidus*.

<sup>1</sup>Tanta ne vos generis tenuit *fiducia* vestri? *Virg. Æn.* 1, 132

<sup>2</sup>Anne novum tardis *sidus* te mensibus addas, *Virg. G.* 1, 32

It is also long in *fidencia*, *fiduciarius*, *idea*, *idololatra*, *idololatria*, *idolum*, *idus*, *idyllum*, *nidamentum*, *nidificatio*, *nidificium*, *nidor*, *nidulus*, *nidus*, *phiditia*, *ridica*, *ridicula*, *ridicularia*, *ridiculum*, *vide*, *sideratio*, *stridor*, *vidulum*; and in *Dido*, *Ida*, *Idalium*, *Idalus*, *Midas*, *Sidon*.

**id.** And *I* before *D* is occasionally common in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Fidæna*, <sup>2</sup>*Phidias*.

<sup>1</sup>An *Fidenarum*, Gabiorumque esse potestas? *Juv.* 10, 100

<sup>2</sup>Hi tibi Nomentum, et Gabios urbemque *Fidenam*; *Virg. Æ.* 6, 773

<sup>3</sup>Ἀφιδίῳ lego *Phidiæ* putavi, *Mart.* 9, 45, 6

<sup>4</sup>Cujus opus? *Phidiæ*: qui signum Pallados, ejus *Auson. Epig.* 12, 1

**id.** *I* before *D* is SHORT in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Avidus*, <sup>2</sup>*Horridus*, <sup>3</sup>*Placidus*.

<sup>1</sup>Nutrieras, pergant *avidos* sudare deunces? *Pers.* 5, 150

<sup>2</sup>Si minus offendit vitam vis *horrida* teli. *Lucr.* 3, 171

<sup>3</sup>Quæ postquam *placidi* censoris cura renasci *Mart.* 5, 24, 3

**id.** But *I* before *D* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Confidens*, <sup>2</sup>*Desideratus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Confidens* tumidusque adeo sermonis amari; *Hor. Sat.* 1, 7, 7

<sup>2</sup>*Desiderato*que acquiescimus lector. *Catull.* 31, 10

It is also long in *arridens*, *circumcidaneus*, *circumcidendus*, *concidendus*, *confidens*, *considerandus*, *cupidineus*, *deridiculus*, *desiderabilis*, *diffidens*, *elidendus*, *elidens*, *excidendus*, *fastidiendus*, *fastidiens*, *fastidiosus*, *illidens*, *incidens*, *incidendus*, *inciduus*, *inconsiderans*, *infidus*, *intercidendus*, *irridendus*, *irridens*, *libidinans*, *libidinans*, *malefidus*, *meridialis*, *meridians*, *meridianus*, *meridionalis*, *paricidalis*, *postmeridianus*, *præcidans*, *præcidendus*, *recidendus*, *renidens*, *submeridianus*, *subridens*.

<sup>a</sup> Phal.

<sup>b</sup> Iamb.

<sup>c</sup> Scaz.

I—BEFORE D IN VERBS.

*īd.* *I* before *D* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Fīdus*, <sup>2</sup>*īdalius*, <sup>3</sup>*Sīdereus*.

<sup>1</sup>Corripuit, *fīdus* quæ tela gerebat Achates. *Virg. Æn.* 1, 188

<sup>2</sup>*īdaliæ* similis sit licet illa dea. *Ov. Ars Am.* 3, 106

<sup>3</sup>*Sīdereus* flagrans clypeo et cœlestibus armis, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 167

*īd.* But *I* before *D* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Fīdelis*, <sup>2</sup>*īdoneus*.

<sup>1</sup>Nec mea dona tibi studio disposita *fīdeli*, *Luor.* 1, 47

<sup>2</sup>Hæc ego procurare et *īdoneus* imperor et non *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 21

It is also short in *īdens*, *fīdecommisus*, *trīdacuus*, *trīduanus*, *trīdentifer*, *trīdentipolens*; and in *īdumæus*.

*īd.* *I* before *D final* is SHORT in pronouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Alīquīd*, <sup>2</sup>*Quīcquīd*.

<sup>1</sup>Jam solus audes *alīquīd* et claro die. *Seneca.*

<sup>2</sup>Personam satis est, non illud *quīdquīd* ubique. *Hor. S.* 1, 2, 60

*īd.* *I* before *D* is LONG in the *first* syllable of pronouns: as <sup>1</sup>*īdem*, <sup>2</sup>*Quīdam*.

<sup>1</sup>Et nobis *īdem* Alcimedon duo pocula fecit, *Virg. Ec.* 3, 44

<sup>2</sup>Nam fuit Argolico generatus Alemone *quīdam* *Ov. M.* 15, 19

*īd.* But *I* before *D* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of pronouns: as <sup>1</sup>*īd*, <sup>2</sup>*Quīd*.

<sup>1</sup>*Quīdquīd* *īd* est, timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes. *Virg. Æn.* 2, 49

<sup>2</sup>At nī *īd* fit, *quīd* habet pulchri constructus acervus? *Hor. S.* 1, 1, 44

*īd.* *I* before *D* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Concīdo*, <sup>2</sup>*Confīdo*, <sup>3</sup>*Derīdeo*.

<sup>1</sup>Excoquere, et magnos scrobibus *concidere* montes; *Virg. G.* 2, 260

<sup>2</sup>Me probat; et socio semper *confīdis* Ulysse, *Ov. M.* 13, 240

<sup>3</sup>Loripedem rectus *derideat*, *Æthiopem* albus. *Juv.* 2, 23

*īd.* But *I* before *D* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Abscīdo*, <sup>2</sup>*Insīdior*.

<sup>1</sup>Hesperium Siculo latus *abscīdit*: arvaque et urbes *Virg. Æn.* 3, 418

<sup>2</sup>Hostibus *insīdior*, fossas munimine cingo: *Ov. M.* 13, 212

It is also short in *accīdo*, *asīdeo*, *attrepīdo*, *circumsīdeo*, *consīdo*, (to fall) *consideo*, *cuspidō*, *decīdo*, *disīdeo*, *elapīdo*, *excīdo*, *gravīdo*, *humīdo*, *incīdo*, *insīdeo*, *lapīdesco*, *lupīdo*, *nīlīdo*, *obsīdeo*, *occīdo*, (to fall, die) *persīdeo*, *gersīdo*, *pervīdeo*, *possīdeo*, *possīdo*, *præsīdeo*, *prævidēdo*, *procīdo*, *provīdeo*, *quotīdīo*, *recīdo*, *resīdeo*, *rigīdor*, *solīdesco*, *solīdo*, *splendīdo*, *subīntīdeo*, *subīdeo*, *supercīdo*, *tepīdo*, *trepīdo*, *verīdīco*.

I—BEFORE D IN CONJUNCTIONS.

*īd.* *I* before *D* is LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs: as

<sup>1</sup>*Dīdo*, <sup>2</sup>*Fīdo*, <sup>3</sup>*Rīdco*.

<sup>1</sup>Albuci senis exemplo, dum munia *dīdit*, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 67

<sup>2</sup>Non aper irasci meminit; non *fidere* cursu Ov. M. 7, 545

<sup>3</sup>Quamquam eadem assidue spectentur praelia, *ridet* Juv. 13, 172

*īd.* But *I* before *D* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Vīdeo*, <sup>2</sup>*Vīduo*.

<sup>1</sup>Ducit te species, *vīdeo*. Quo pertinet ergo Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 35

<sup>2</sup>Funera, tam multis *viduasset* civibus urbem. Virg. Aen. 8, 571

It is also short in *fideicommitto*.

*īd.* *I* before *D* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Assidue*, <sup>2</sup>*Illepide*, <sup>3</sup>*Placide*.

<sup>1</sup>Quamquam eadem assidue spectentur praelia, *ridet* Juv. 13, 172

<sup>2</sup>Compositum, *illepideve* putetur. sed quia nuper; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 77

<sup>3</sup>Amplexus *placide* tumultum, lapsusque per aras: Virg. Aen. 6, 86

*īd.* But *I* before *D* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Impridem*, <sup>2</sup>*Postridie*.

<sup>1</sup>*Impridem* a me illos abducere Thestylis orat: Virg. Ec. 2, 43

<sup>2</sup>Quasi inventuri mortuam *postridie* Phaedr. 3, 2, 8

It is also long in *confidenter*, *considerate*, *diffidenter*, *fastidenter*, *fastidiosæ*, *fastiditæ*, *inconsiderate*, *infide*, *irridicule*, *libidinose*, *quatrīduo*, *subridiculæ*.

*īd.* *I* before *D* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Prīdem*, <sup>2</sup>*Rīdicule*.

<sup>1</sup>Nigrisque est oleis hodie locus. Haud ita *prīdem* Hor. S. 2, 2, 46

<sup>2</sup>*Rīdicule* magis hoc dictum, quam vere, æstimo. Phædr. 3, 4, 5

*īd.* But *I* before *D* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Fideliter*, <sup>2</sup>*Identidem*.

<sup>1</sup>Nec retinent patulæ commissa *fideli*ter aures; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 70

<sup>2</sup>Qui sedens adversus *identidem* te Catull. 51, 3

It is also short in *fide*, *fidèle*, *idonee*, *quidem*, *videlicet*.

*īd.* *I* before *D* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of conjunctions: as <sup>1</sup>*Equidem*, <sup>2</sup>*Siquidem*.

<sup>1</sup>Non *equidem* invideo: miror magis; undique totis Virg. Ec. 1, 11

<sup>2</sup>Grata deum matri. *Siquidem* Cybeleius Attys Ov. M. 10, 104

*īd.* *I* before *D* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of conjunctions: as <sup>1</sup>*Quidem*, <sup>2</sup>*Videlicet*.

<sup>1</sup>Plura *quidem* tollenda relinquendis, age, quæso, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 51

<sup>2</sup>Pol haud paternum istuc dedisti. DE. *videlicet* Ter. Adel. 3, 4, 4

# 1—BEFORE E IN ADJECTIVES:

ie. *I* before *E* final is SHORT in nouns, according to the general rule "a vowel before a vowel is short:" as <sup>1</sup>*Dīe*, <sup>2</sup>*Facīe*.

<sup>1</sup>Quid faciant agitentque *dīe*. Si nocte maritus Juv. 6, 474

<sup>2</sup>Nam *facīe* praeſtant. Venucula convenit ollis: Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 71

ie. *I* before *E* is SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Aries*, <sup>2</sup>*Paries*, <sup>3</sup>*Rabies*.

<sup>1</sup>Creditur: ipsa *aries* etiam nunc vellera siccant. Virg. Ec. 3, 95

<sup>2</sup>Nam tua res agitur, *paries* cum proximus ardet: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 84

<sup>3</sup>Hunc sexum; et *rabies* jecur incendente feruntur Juv. 6, 647

ie. But *I* before *E* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of nouns: as *Agyīeus*.

Levis *Agyīeu*<sup>a</sup>.

Hor. Car. 4, 6, 27

ie. *I* before *E* is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns as <sup>1</sup>*Dīes*, <sup>2</sup>*Hīems*, <sup>3</sup>*Quīes*.

<sup>1</sup>Ipsē *dīes* pulchro distinguitur ordine rerum. Juv. 1, 127

<sup>2</sup>Hic tibi bisque *aestas*, bisque cucurrit *hīems*. Ov. Ep. 6, 86

<sup>3</sup>Arma in me tollit, nec datur ulla *quīes* Auson. Epigr. 137, 6

ie. But *I* before *E* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Pīeros*, <sup>2</sup>*Pīeria*.

*Pīeros* has genuit *Pellaeis* dives in arvis: Ov. M. 5, 302

<sup>a</sup>Nec vix *Pīeriā* pellico saucius<sup>b</sup>. Hor. Car. 3, 10, 15

It is also long in *Pīeres*, *Pīeris*, *Pīerus*.

ie. *I* before *E* is SHORT in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Alienus*, <sup>2</sup>*Impatiens*, <sup>3</sup>*Requīetus*.

<sup>1</sup>Quam satis est: interdum *aliēnā* sumitur arca Juv. 3, 181

<sup>2</sup>*Impatiens* nobis invalidumque fuit; Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 4

<sup>3</sup>Da requiem. *Requīetus* ager bene credita reddit: Ov. Ars Am. 2, 351

ie. *I* before *E* is SHORT in the first syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Hīemalis*, <sup>2</sup>*Quīetus*, <sup>3</sup>*Vīetus*.

<sup>1</sup>Uberius solito nimbis *hīemalibus* auctus, Ov. M. 9, 105

<sup>2</sup>Et post *Punica* bella *quīetus* quærere corpit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 162

<sup>3</sup>Nec supra caput ejusdem cecidisse *vīetum* Lucr. 3, 386

ie. But *I* before *E* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of adjectives: as *Pīerius*.

*Pīerius* tentata modis; ludusque repertus, Hor. de Arte Poet. 405

<sup>a</sup> Adon.

<sup>b</sup> Asclepiad.

# 1--BEFORE F IN ADJECTIVES.

ie. *I* before *E* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Audieris*, fut. pot. of *audio*, <sup>2</sup>*Requiesco*, <sup>3</sup>*Transierant*, preterpl. of *transeo*.

<sup>1</sup>Foritan audieris aliquam certamine cursus *Ov. M.* 10, 560

<sup>2</sup>Sic quoque mutatis requiescunt fœtibus arva : *Virg. G.* 1, 82

<sup>3</sup>Transierant Idus, medius suprema December *Auson. Epist.* 19, 7

ie. But *I* before *E* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as *Interfiebam*<sup>2</sup>, from *interfio*.

ie. *I* before *E* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Creo*, <sup>2</sup>*ierant*, preterpl. of *eo*, <sup>3</sup>*Quiesco*.

<sup>1</sup>Vipereasque ciet Stygis de valle sorores : *Ov. M.* 6, 662

<sup>2</sup>Sex mihi natales ierant ; cum lecta parentis *Ov. Ep.* 15, 61

<sup>3</sup>Quid faciam prœscribe. *Quiescas.* Ne faciam, inquis *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 5

ie. But *I* before *E* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Fient*, <sup>2</sup>*Fies*, from *fio*.

<sup>1</sup>Fient ista palam ; cupient et in acta referri. *Juv.* 2, 136

<sup>2</sup>Eque deo corpus fies exsangue ; deusque *Ov. M.* 2, 647

It is also long in the imperfect and future tenses indic. of *fio*, but short in the imperfect potential.

ie. *I* before *E final* is SHORT in adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Hodie*, <sup>2</sup>*Postridie*.

<sup>1</sup>Nunquam hodie effugies : veniam quocunque vocaris. *Virg. Ec.* 3, 49

<sup>2</sup>Quasi inventuri mortuam postridie *Phœd.* 3, 2, 8

if. *I* before *F* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Artifex*, <sup>2</sup>*Caprificus*, <sup>3</sup>*Lucifer*.

<sup>1</sup>Et nocet artifici ventus, et unda nihil. *Mart. Ep.* 9, 39, 8

<sup>2</sup>Marmora Messalæ findit caprificus et audax. *Mart.*

<sup>3</sup>Stella prius superis fulgebas Lucifer : at nunc *Auson. Ep.* 144, 1

if. And *I* before *F* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of nouns : as *Navifragus*, *Saxifraga*, *Saxifragum*.

if. *I* before *F* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Frugifer*, <sup>2</sup>*Horrificus*, <sup>3</sup>*Mortifer*.

<sup>1</sup>Primus frugiferos fœtus mortalibus ægris *Lucr.* 6, 1

<sup>2</sup>At nos horrifico cinctum te prope busto *Lucr.* 3, 919

<sup>3</sup>Gaudia, mortiferumque adverso in limine bellum *Virg. Æn.* 6, 279

<sup>a</sup> This is invariably the case in *fio* and its compounds, unless the *E* is followed by *R*, where it is always short.

I—BEFORE G IN NOUNS.

*if. I before F is SHORT in the first syllable of adjectives :*  
as <sup>1</sup>*Bifidus*, <sup>2</sup>*Biformis*.

<sup>1</sup>*Erigimur : setæque cadunt, bifidoque relinquit* *Ov. M. 14, 303*

<sup>2</sup>*Pasiphaë, mixtumque genus, proliæque biformis* *Virg. Æ. 6, 25*

*if. I before F is SHORT in the middle syllables of verbs :*  
as <sup>1</sup>*Lætifico*, <sup>2</sup>*Sacrifico*.

<sup>1</sup>*Lætificat magni, queritur, quod tuta, per æquor,* *Lucan. 3, 49*

<sup>2</sup>*Admonet et forti sacrificare deæ.* *Ovid.*

*if. I before F is SHORT in adverbs : as* *Artificiose*, *Bifariam*.

*Obsonium hoc bifariam* *Plant.*

*ig. I before G is SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns :*  
as <sup>1</sup>*Aurigena*, <sup>2</sup>*Caliga*, <sup>3</sup>*Exiguum*.

<sup>1</sup>*Hactenus aurigenæ comitem Tritonia fratri,* *Ov. M. 5, 250*

<sup>2</sup>*Caius cognomen caligæ cui castra dederunt.* *Anson. 257, 4*

<sup>3</sup>*Temporis exiguum rubor evanescere capit :* *Ov. M. 13, 888*

*ig. But I before G is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of nouns : as* <sup>1</sup>*Fustigium*, <sup>2</sup>*Origo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Quales ex humili magna ad fustigia rerum* *Juv. 3, 39*

<sup>2</sup>*Ut merito celer his rebus dicatur origo.* *Lucr. 4, 161*

It is also long in *aborigines*, *auriga*, *aurigarius*, *aurigatio*, *caligatio*, *caligo*, *castigatio*, *castigator*, *defatigatio*, *fustigatio*, *fustigatrix*, *fustigatio*, *fuligo*, *impetigo*, *indigestio*, *infrigidatio*, *insigatio*, *instigator*, *loigo*, *meligo*, *originatio*, *petigo*, *porrigo*, *præstigia*, *præstigator*, *præstigatrix*, *profigator*, *prurigo*, *pulligo*, *quadriga*, *quadrigarius*, *refrigeratio*, *refrigerator*, *refrigerium*, *robigio*, *rubigo*, *scaturigo*, *siligo*, *stridigo*, *verigo*, *vestigatio*, *vestigium*, *vitigo*, *uligo*, *urigo* ; and in *Arabriga*, *Robigalia*, *Robigus*, *Rubigalia*.

*ig. And I before G is occasionally COMMON in the middle syllables of nouns : as* <sup>1</sup>*Præstigia*, <sup>2</sup>*Vestigium*.

<sup>1</sup>*Opertæ, quæ fuerant, patent, præstigiæ.* *Plant.*

<sup>2</sup>*Præstigiæque diu nebulosa in fraude peractæ.* *Alcim.*

<sup>3</sup>*At mecum rancis, tuæ dum vestigia lustræ,* *Virg. Ec. 2, 12*

<sup>4</sup>*Vestigis calcare suis venerantem adorant.* *Sedul.*

It is also common in *calligraphia*, *demigratio*, *epigrammatista*, *epigramma*, *epigraphæ*.

*ig. I before G is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns : as* <sup>1</sup>*Digitus*, <sup>2</sup>*Figura*, <sup>3</sup>*Vigor*.

<sup>1</sup>*Sed picis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo.* *Virg. G. 2, 250*

<sup>2</sup>*Non reddit : et, versa pariter cum voce figura,* *Ov. M. 2, 698*

<sup>3</sup>*Atque habilis membris venit vigor. Est specus ingens*

*Virg. G. 4, 418*



I—BEFORE G IN ADJECTIVES.

**ig.** But *I* before *G* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Biga*, <sup>2</sup>*Frīgus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Raptatus bigis, ut quondam, aterque cruento* Virg. *Æn.* 2, 272  
<sup>2</sup>*Ne madidos intret penetrabile frigus in artus,* Mart. 4, 19, 9

It is also long in *digerus, digentio, digestus, frigedo, frigefactio, frigefactor, frigeratio, trigarius, trigarium, triga, vigintiviri*; and in *Sigalon, Sigeum*.

**ig.** And *I* before *G* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of nouns : as *Nigreta*.

*Porrigit et patulis Nigretæ finibus errant.* Avien.  
*Getulique super sunt vicinique Nigretes.* Priar.

It is also common in *nigritia, nigrities, nigredo, nigritudo*.

**ig.** *I* before *G* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Ambiguus*, <sup>2</sup>*Corniger*, <sup>3</sup>*Prodīgus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Servet in ambiguo, qui consulit et tibi et urbi,* Hor. *Ep.* 1, 16, 28  
<sup>2</sup>*Corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum :* Virg. *Æn.* 8, 77  
<sup>3</sup>*Prodīga non sentit pereuntem fœmina censem :* Juv. 6, 361

**ig.** But *I* before *G* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Caliginosus*, <sup>2</sup>*Indigestus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Caliginosa nocte premit deus.* Hor. *Carm.* 3, 29, 30  
<sup>2</sup>*Quem dixere chaos, rudis indigestaque moles* Ov. *M.* 1, 3

It is also long in *aurigans, aurigatus, caligans, caligineus, castigabilis, castigatus, defatigatus, defigendus, defigens, duodeviginti, fustigans, fustigatus, fustigandus, fustigans, fustigaturus, fatigatus, indefatigabilis, indigendus, inligandus, instigans, instigatus, perfrigidus, porrigitæus, præstigiosus, profigandus, profigatus, pruriginosus, quadrigarius, quadrigatus, refrigerandus, refrigeratorius, rubiginosus, scaturiginosus, siligineus, vertigulis, vertiginosus, vestigius, uliginosus*.

**ig.** *I* before *G* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Niger*, <sup>2</sup>*Rigidus*, <sup>3</sup>*Vigilax*.

<sup>1</sup>*Ore niger Stygio vitiatas inficit auras.* Ov. *M.* 3, 76  
<sup>2</sup>*Cappadocas rigida pingues plausisse catastæ.* Pers. 6, 77  
<sup>3</sup>*Nec fruitur somno, vigilacibus excita curis :* Ov. *M.* 2, 779

**ig.** But *I* before *G* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Frigidus*, <sup>2</sup>*Viginti*.

<sup>1</sup>*Occupat obsessos sudor mihi frigidus artus.* Ov. *M.* 5, 632  
<sup>2</sup>*De modo viginti (tot enim ratis illa ferebat)* Ov. *M.* 3, 687

It is also long in *digamus, digerendus, digestorius, digestus, figens, frigefactus, figens, frigerans, frigiscens, trigesimus, triginti, vigenti*.

I—BEFORE G IN ADVERBS.

*ig.* And *I* before *G* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as *Strigilis*.

*Strigilibus* pleno componit lineæ gutto Juv. 3, 263  
*I*, puer, et *strigiles* Crispini ad balnea defer, Pers. 5, 126

It is also common in *nigrans*, *nigricans*, *nigrescens*.

*ig.* *I* before *G* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Alligo*, <sup>2</sup>*Erigo*, <sup>3</sup>*Porrigo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Materiæ non cedit opus: sic alligat urbem.* Mart. 8, 51, 7

<sup>2</sup>*Ille quoque expersfactum caput erigere instit.* Lucr. 5, 1207

<sup>3</sup>*Sed nil patrono porrigit: hæc chiragra est.* Mart. 1, 99, 2

*ig.* But *I* before *G* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Castigo*, <sup>2</sup>*Configo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Hic gravis Entellum dictis castigat Acestes.* Virg. Æn. 5, 387

<sup>2</sup>*Nil pueri facient; ipsam configile matrem* Juv. 6, 172

It is also long in *affigo*, *affigo*, *aurigo*, *caligo*, *castigo*, *colligo*, (to bind together) *configo*, *configero*, *crucifigo*, *defutigo*, *defigo*, *defrigesco*, *effigo*, *fastigio*, *fatigo*, *futigo*, *infigo*, *infrigido*, *instigo*, *investigo*, *perfrigeo*, *perfrigero*, *perfrigesco*, *prefigo*, *refigo*, *refrigero*, *refrigesco*, *tenfigo*, *transfigo*, *vestigo*.

*ig.* And *I* before *G* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as *Demigro*.

———— patris qui demigraverit oris. Statius.  
*Demigrat* hinc alio; cogit nam prætor abire. Anon.

*ig.* *I* before *G* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Ligo*, <sup>2</sup>*Rigeo*, <sup>3</sup>*Vigeo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Porrigitur, digitosque ligat junctura rubentes* Ov. M. 2, 375

<sup>2</sup>*At feritas inmotâ riget, non esset arena* Mart. 5, 32, 5

<sup>3</sup>*Ut rigeant sensus animi, ducenda tamen sunt* Juv. 10, 240

*ig.* But *I* before *G* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Digero*, <sup>2</sup>*Figo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Bellus homo est flexo qui digereit ordine crines:* Mart. 3, 63, 3

<sup>2</sup>*Figit: et ignotos montes agrosque salutat.* Ov. M. 3, 25

It is also long in *frigefacto*, *frigeo*, *frigero*, *frigescit*, *sigo*.

*ig.* And *I* before *G* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of verbs: as *Migro*.

*Diceret: hæc mea sunt; veteres migrate coloni.* Virg. Ec. 9, 4

*Nascentum acciperet proprias signaque migrarent.* Manil.

It is also common in *nigresco*, *nigresco*.

*ig.* *I* before *G* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Ambigue*, <sup>2</sup>*Diligenter*, <sup>3</sup>*Prodigialiter*.

# I—BEFORE I IN PRONOUNS.

<sup>1</sup>Arguet *ambigue* dictum : mutanda notabit *Hor. de Arte Poet.* 448

<sup>2</sup>Quidam me modo, Rufe, *diligenter*. *Mart.* 6, 82, 1

<sup>3</sup>Qui variare cupit rem *prodigialiter* unam. *Hor. de Art. P.* 29

*ig.* *I* before *G* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adverbs :  
as *Igitur*.

*Alternis igitur contendere versibus ambo* *Virg. Ec.* 7, 18

*ih.* *I* before *H* is SHORT in nouns : as *Nihilum*.

*Haud igitur possunt nihilum res ulla reverti.* *Lucret.* 1, 249

*ih.* But *I* before *H* is sometimes QUIESCENT in nouns :  
as *Semihomo*.

*Semihominis Caci facies quam dira tenebat,* *Virg. Æ.* 8, 194

It is also quiescent in *semihora*.

*ih.* *I* before *H* is SHORT in verbs : as *Nihilifacio*.

*ih.* *I* before *H* is SHORT in adverbs : as *Nihilominus*.

*Esse hominis partem nihilominus, ac manus, et pes* *Lucret.* 3, 96

*ii.* *I* before *I* final is SHORT in nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Auxilii*,  
*Metii*.

<sup>1</sup>*Auxilii* ? quem dicta suo de nomine tellus *Ov. M.* 13, 648

<sup>2</sup>Scripseris, in *Metiis* descendat iudicis aures, *Hor. de Arte P.* 387

*ii.* *I* before *I* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns :  
as *Furiis*.

*Mox erat hoc ipsum exitio : furiisque relecti* *Virg. G.* 3, 511

*ii.* *I* before *I* is LONG<sup>b</sup> in the *first* syllable of nouns : as  
*Diiis*.

*Diiis inimice senex, custodis ne tibi desit ?* *Hor. S.* 2, 3, 123

*ii.* *I* before *I* is SHORT in adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Mediis*, from  
*medius*, <sup>2</sup>*Phrygiis*, from *Phrygius*.

<sup>1</sup>*Naviget, ac mediis hiemet mercator in undis ;* *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 71

<sup>2</sup>*Alma Venus Phrygiis genuit Simoëntis ad undam ?* *Virg. Æ.* 1, 618

*ii.* *I* before *I* is SHORT in verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Abiis*, <sup>2</sup>*Rediis*.

<sup>1</sup>*Illuc, unde abiis, redeo. Nemone ut avarus* *Hor. S.* 1, 1, 108

<sup>2</sup>*Ille tamen qualis rediit Salamine relecta,* *Juv.* 10, 179

*ii.* *I* before *I* is LONG<sup>b</sup> in pronouns : as *Idem*.

*Idem venturos tollemus in astra nepotes,* *Virg. Æ.* 3, 158

<sup>a</sup> Phal.

<sup>b</sup> When the first *i* is pronounced separate, it is short, but when the second is silent, the first is long.

# I—BEFORE L IN NOUNS.

ij. *I* before *J* is LONG in nouns: as *Elijah*.

ij. *I* before *J* is SHORT in adjectives: as *Bijugus*.

Non tam præcípites *bijugo* certamine campum *Virg. Æ. 5, 144*

It is also short in *quadríjugus*.

*Quadríjugi* spatium; nec, quo prius, ordine currunt. *Ov. M. 2, 168*

il. *I* before *L final* is SHORT in nouns: as *Pugil*.

Ut lethargicus hic cum fit *pugil*, et medicum urget *Hor. S. 2, 3, 30*

il. *I* before *L* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Consilium*, <sup>2</sup>*Exilium*, <sup>3</sup>*Pestilentia*.

<sup>1</sup>*Consilium* dedimus Syllæ privatus ut altum. *Juv. 1, 16*

<sup>2</sup>*Exilium*que pati. Vos O quibus integer ævi. *Virg. Æn. 2, 638*

<sup>3</sup>Regelare nec te *pestilentia* possit: *Mart. 3, 93, 17*

il. But *I* before *L* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Cubile*, <sup>2</sup>*Orile*.

<sup>1</sup>Terra cibum pueris, vestem vapor, herba *cubile* *Lucr. 5, 814*

<sup>2</sup>Ac veluti pleno lupus insidiatus *orile* *Virg. Æn. 9, 59*

It is also long in *ædilitas*, *ancile*, *ancilium*, *anilitas*, *asilus*, *bovile*, *bubile*, *compilatio*, *compilator*, *crocodilius*, *crocodilus*, *ervilia*, *exilias*, *expilatio*, *expilator*, *funile*, *hædile*, *hastile*, *impilia*, *incile*, *mobile*, *oppilatio*, *petilius*, *primipilarius*, *primipilus*, *puerilitas*, *sedile*, *servilicola*, *sterquilinium*, *subtilitas*, *taurilia*, *vespertila*, *virilitas*; and in *Abila*, *Acilius*, *Aprilis*, *Apsile*, *Heestilia*, *Horfilius*, *Manilia*, *Oileus*, *Oitides*, *Parilia*, *Petiño*, *Rutilius*, *Servilia*, *Servilus*, *Venilla*.

il. And *I* before *L* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as *Servilius*.

Hos quoque sub nostris domuit *Servilius* utque. *Sidon.*

Si memini, Varius cum *Servilio* balatrone. *Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 21*

il. *I* before *L* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Filix*, <sup>2</sup>*Milio*, <sup>3</sup>*Silentium*.

<sup>1</sup>Neglectis urendo *filix* innascitur agris *Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 37*

<sup>2</sup>Accipiunt sulci: et *milio* venit annua cura. *Virg. G. 1, 216*

<sup>3</sup>Murmura compressit: tenere *silentia* cuncti *Ov. M. 1, 206*

il. But *I* before *L* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Diluvium*, <sup>2</sup>*Filius*.

<sup>1</sup>*Diluvio* ex illo tot vasta per æquora vecti *Virg. Æn. 7, 228*

<sup>2</sup>Sponsus levis adhuc, non *filius* ante pudicus. *Juv. 3, 111*

It is also long in *bilis*, *dilapidatio*, *dilatatio*, *dilatator*, *dilatatio*, *dilator*, *dilectio*, *dilectio*, *dilemma*, *diligentia*, *dilucidatio*, *diluculum*, *diludum*, *dilatator*, *dilatatio*, and in all nouns which have the preposition *de* initial, and in

# I—BEFORE L IN ADJECTIVES.

*filamenta, filia, filaster, filiola, filiohus. filum, hilum, ileos, ilix, illa, ilicetum, ilicetum, ilium, miles, pila, pilanus, pilentum, pileolum, pilcum, pileus, pilum, pitus, silanus, silena, silurus, silus, vilitas; and in illa, ilas, ilione, ilion, ilionens, ileos, iliasus, illythia, ilus, Milanion, Miletis, Miletopolis, Miletus, Nilis, Nilicola, Nilotis, Nilus.*

il. And *I* before *L* is occasionally common in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Hilarus*, <sup>2</sup>*Philocteta*.

<sup>1</sup>Hinc simul *Hilarium*, Martinum Gallia mittit. *Fortun.*

<sup>1</sup>Hos *Hilarus* colles, et juga læta tenet, *Mart. 6, 73, 4*

<sup>2</sup>*Philocteta* tibi dedit pharetram\*. *Sidon.*

<sup>2</sup>*Parva Philoctetæ* subnixæ Petilia muro. *Virg. Æn. 3, 403*

il. *I* before *L final* is short in adjectives: as *Vigil*.

Non *vigil* ales ibi cristati cantibus oris. *Ov. M. 11, 597*

il. *I* before *L* is short in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Agilis*, <sup>2</sup>*Auxiliaris*, <sup>3</sup>*Debilis*.

<sup>1</sup>Nunc *agilis* fio, et mensor civilibus undis *Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16*

<sup>1</sup>Tollere quicquid erit. Dea sum *auxiliaris*, opemque *Ov. M. 9, 686*

<sup>2</sup>Amicis remis, atque ordine *debilis* uno *Virg. Æn. 5, 271*

il. But *I* before *L* is sometimes long in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Anilis*, <sup>2</sup>*Fabrilis*.

<sup>1</sup>Exiit: in vultus sese transformat *aniles*, *Virg. Æn. 7, 416*

<sup>2</sup>Et mens, et quod opus *fabrilis* dextra tenebat, *Ov. M. 4, 175*

It is also long in *œdilis*, *œdilitius*, *ancilis*, *aprilis*, *bisextilis*, *civilis*, *compilatus*, *crocodilinus*, *edilis*, *exilis*, *expilatus*, *fabrilis*, *febrilis*, *herilis*, *incilis*, *incivilis*, *percivilis*, *perdilgens*, *perexilis*, *persenilis*, *persubtilis*, *pervillus*, *prepilatus*, *primipilaris*, *puerilis*, *senilis*, *servilis*, *ævilis*, *subtilis*; and in *Pctilianus*.

il. *I* before *L* is short in the first syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Bilinguis*, <sup>2</sup>*Hilaris*, <sup>3</sup>*Pilosus*.

<sup>1</sup>Quippe domum timeat ambiguum, Tyriosque *bilingues*: *Virg. Æn. 1, 661*

<sup>2</sup>Scire volam, quantum simplex, *hilaris*que nepoti *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 193*

<sup>3</sup>Sed caput intactum buxo, naresque *pilosas* *Juv. 14, 194*

il. But *I* before *L* is sometimes long in the first syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Dilapsus*, <sup>2</sup>*Pilatus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Dilapsim* tenues: ceu lata plumbea funda. *Ov. M. 14, 825*

<sup>2</sup>Procedit legio Ausonidum *pilata*que plenis. *Virg. Æn. 12, 121*

It is also long in *bilisus*, *dilabidus*, and in all adjectives which have the preposition *di* initial; also in *filius*, *iliceus*, *iligneus*, *ilionus*, *illicaeus*, *ilignus*, *militans*, *militaris*, *militarius*, *pilatus*, *pileatus*, *silaceus*, *villus*; and in *iliacus*, *Milesius*, *Niloticus*, *Niligenus*.

I—BEFORE L IN ADVERBS

i. *I* before *L* is LONG in the pronoun *Quilibet*.

Tu quod es, e populo *quilibet* esse potest Mart. 5, 13, 10

ii. *I* before *L* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs :  
as <sup>1</sup>*Assilio*, <sup>2</sup>*Concilio*, <sup>3</sup>*Insilio*.

<sup>1</sup>Cum sæpe *assiluit* defensæ mœnibus urbis Ov. M. 11, 526

<sup>2</sup>Illum, cui possint incommoda *conciliari* Lucr. 3, 877

<sup>3</sup>Per freta longa trahar. Vix dixerat : *insiliit* undas ; Ov. M. 8, 142

ii. But *I* before *L* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Compilo*, <sup>2</sup>*Oppilo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Compilasse* putes, verbum non amplius addam. Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 121

<sup>2</sup>Fluctibus adversis *oppilare* ostia contra, Lucr. 6, 725

It is also long in *concipilo*, *expilo*, *focilo*, *incilo*, *revilesco*.

ii. *I* before *L* is LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Dilacero*, <sup>2</sup>*Diligo*, <sup>3</sup>*Vilesco*.

<sup>1</sup>*Dilacerant* falsi dominum sub imagine cervi. Ov. M. 3, 250

<sup>2</sup>*Diligo* præstantem : non odi, Cinna, negantem. Mart. 7, 42, 3

<sup>3</sup>*Thesaurus* nigrante oculis *vilescit* honore. Prud.

i. But *I* before *L* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Pileo*, (to peel or pull off the hair,) <sup>2</sup>*Sileo*

<sup>1</sup>Teque *pilare* tuas testificare nates, Mart. 6, 56, 4

<sup>2</sup>*Bis* quinos *silet* ille dies, tectusque recusat Virg. Æn. 2, 126

It is also short in *hilaresco*, *silescō*, *siliquo*.

i. *I* before *L* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs :  
as <sup>1</sup>*Basilice*, <sup>2</sup>*Facile*, <sup>3</sup>*Flebiliter*.

<sup>1</sup>*Ep.* Dii immortales ut ego interii *basilice* ! Th. Quid jam ? aut quid est ? Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 54

<sup>2</sup>Quæ *facile* potu antidotos imitatur honestas. Seren.

<sup>3</sup>*Nidum* ponit Ityn *flebiliter* genuens. Hor. Carm. 4, 12, 5

ii. But *I* before *L* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Civiliter*, <sup>2</sup>*Hostiliter*.

<sup>1</sup>Poscimus, ut cœnes *civiliter*. Hoc face et esto, Juv. 5, 112

<sup>2</sup>*Vulnerat* armentum, sternitque *hostiliter* omne. Or. M. 11, 372

It is also long in *aniliter*, *exiliter*, *inciviliter*, *perdiligenter*, *perhilum*, *neriliter*, *scurriliter*, *scniliter*, *viriliter*.

ii. *I* before *L* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs :  
as <sup>1</sup>*Diligenter*, <sup>2</sup>*ilicet*.

I—BEFORE M IN NOUNS.

<sup>1</sup>Quidam me modo, Rufe, *diligenter*<sup>a</sup>

*Mart.* 6, 82, 1

<sup>2</sup>*Illicet* ignis edax summa ad fastigia vento

*Virg. Æ.* 2, 758

*il.* But *I* before *L* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as *Hilare*.

Oderunt *hilarē* tristes, tristēque jocoī; *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 89

*il.* *I* before *L* is LONG in the conjunction *Scilicet*.

*Scilicet* hæc populo, pexusque togaque recenti *Pers.* 1, 15

*im.* *I* before *M* *final* in nouns HAS NO QUANTITY, if followed by a vowel, being elided by the figure ecthipsis. But where the following word begins with a consonant, it is LONG by the rule "A vowel before two consonants is long."

*im.* *I* before *M* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Alimentum*, <sup>2</sup>*Arĭmus*, <sup>3</sup>*Patrĭmonium*.

<sup>1</sup>Vipereas carnes, vitiorum *alĭmenta* suorum, *Ov. M.* 2, 769

<sup>2</sup>Et quocunque volent, *anĭmum* auditoris agunto.

*Hor. de Arte Poet.* 100

<sup>3</sup>Hic simul accepit *patrĭmoni* mille talenta.

*Horac.*

*im.* But *I* before *M* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Lenĭmen*, <sup>2</sup>*Motĭmen*.

<sup>1</sup>Hoc quoque *lenimen* quo solo flexit amantem: *Ov. M.* 11, 451

<sup>2</sup>Magna tenent illud rerum *motĭmina* numen. *Ov. Pont.* 1, 151

It is also long in *archimĭmus*, *blandĭmentum*, *castĭmoniu*, *collĭmĭtĭum*, *condĭmentarius*, *condĭmentum*, *deceprĭmi*, *delĭmatĭo*, *discrĭmen*, *farcĭmen*, *farĭcĭmentum*, *impedĭmentum*, *impedĭmenta*, *investĭmentum*, *lenĭmentum*, *motĭmentum*, *nutrĭmen*, *nutrĭmentum*, *operĭmentum*, *opĭnitĭas*, *phantomĭna*, *patĭomĭnus*, *pavĭmentum*, *petĭmen*, *postĭmĭnĭum*, *præpedĭmentum*, *retrĭmentum*, *sacrĭmen*, *sedĭmentum*, *sepĭmen*, *sublĭmen*, *sublĭmitĭas*, *suffĭmen*, *suffĭmentum*, *tiĭnĭmentum*; and in *Arĭmĭnum*, *Hermotĭmus*, *Polytĭmetos*.

*im.* *I* before *M* is LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Dimĭdĭum*, <sup>2</sup>*Lĭman*, <sup>3</sup>*Prĭmordĭum*.

<sup>1</sup>*Dimĭdĭum* facti, qui capit, habet. Sapere aude: *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 40

<sup>2</sup>Candidus insuetum miratur *lĭmen* Olympi, *Virg. Ec.* 5, 56

<sup>3</sup>Semina quæ rerum, *prĭmordĭu*que esse docemus: *Lucr.* 1, 502

*im.* But *I* before *M* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Sĭmulacrum*, <sup>2</sup>*Sĭmulus*.

<sup>1</sup>Vix positum castris *sĭmulacrum*; arserē coruscæ *Virg. Æn.* 2, 173

<sup>2</sup>Præmetuens, adhibet *sĭmulos*, torretque flagellis: *Lucr.* 3, 1032

# I—BEFORE M IN VERBS.

It is also short in *bimensis, dimachæ, fimarium, finctum, fimum, finus, nimictas, simila, simiolus, simulamen, simulatio, simulator, simulas, stimulatio, stimulator, timiditas, timor, trimatus, trimetrium, trimotis, trimodium*; and in *Chimæra, Cimolus, Simonides*.

*im.* And *I* before *M* is occasionally common in the *first* syllable of nouns: as *Sîmon*.

*Simon* paret ovans, et aquosis gentibus instat. *Sedul.*  
Pythias, emuncto lucrata Simone talentum, *Hor. de Arte P.* 238

*im.* *I* before *M* is short in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Anîmosus*, <sup>2</sup>*Assîmilis*, <sup>3</sup>*Decîmus*.

<sup>1</sup>Hectora Priamiden anîmosum atque inter Achillem *Hor. S.* 1, 7, 12

<sup>2</sup>Imminet assîmilis. Lucent genalibus altis *Virg. Æn.* 6, 603

<sup>3</sup>Septima post decimam felix, et ponere vitem, *Virg. G.* 1, 284

*im.* But *I* before *M* is sometimes long in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Apprîmus*, <sup>2</sup>*Opîmus*.

<sup>1</sup>Flos apprîma tenax; animas et olentis Medi *Virg. G.* 2, 134

<sup>2</sup>Palma negata macrum, donata reducit opîmum. *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 181

It is also long in *condimentarius, delimatus, discriminatus, elimatus, farciminosus, oblimatus, pantomimicus, pavimentandus, pavimentatus, quadrimetris, quadrimulus, quadrimus, recimus, sublimatus, sublimis, subrimus*; and in *Ariminensis*.

*im.* *I* before *M* is long in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Bîmus*, <sup>2</sup>*Dîmidius*, <sup>3</sup>*Prîmus*.

<sup>1</sup>Tum vitulus, bîma curvans jam cornua fronte *Virg. G.* 4, 209

<sup>2</sup>Dîmidia ex parte candenti lumine tinctus: *Lucr.* 5, 720

<sup>3</sup>Commemorare, quod in primo quoque carmine claret, *Lucret.* 6, 937

*im.* But *I* before *M* is sometimes short in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Nîmius*, <sup>2</sup>*Sîmilis*.

<sup>1</sup>Hoc faciunt, nîmio ne luxu obtusior usus *Virg. G.* 3, 135

<sup>2</sup>Quadrîngenta tibi si quis deus, aut sîmilis dis *Juv.* 6, 132

It is also short in *bimaris, bimater, bîmembris, bîmetris, chimæriſter, chimerinus, fîmorus, imaginarius, îmilaceus, îmilagîneus, îmfactus, îmendus, îmidulus, îmidus, îmetris*.

*im.* *I* before *M* final in verbs has no quantity, being elided by the figure ecthipsis. But where the following word begins with a consonant it is long by the rule "A vowel before two consonants is long."

*im.* *I* before *M* is short in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Adîmo*, <sup>2</sup>*Æstîmo*, <sup>3</sup>*Imprîmo*.



# I—BEFORE M IN ADVERBS.

<sup>1</sup>Multa recedentes *adimunt*. Ne forte seniles *Hor. de Arte P.* 176

<sup>2</sup>*Æstimat*, et nisi quæ terris semota, suisque *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 21

<sup>3</sup>*Imprimat* his cura Mæcenas signa tabellis. *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 38

*im.* But *I* before *M* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Elūino*, <sup>2</sup>*Elīmo*.

<sup>1</sup>Sit, qui dicta foras *elīminet*; ut coæt par, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 25

<sup>2</sup>*Elīmat*. Non illud opus tenuissima vincant *Ov. M.* 4, 178

It is also long in *concrīmino*, *deīmo*, *discrimīno*, *oblīmo*, *opīmo*, *pacimento*, *perīmo*, *recriminor*.

*im.* *I* before *M* is LONG in the first syllable of verbs: as

<sup>1</sup>*Dīmico*, <sup>2</sup>*Līmo*, <sup>3</sup>*Rīmor*.

<sup>1</sup>Ut vincam, toties *dimicuisse* piget. *Ov. Am.* 2, 7, 2

<sup>2</sup>Quæ tibi tam tenui cura *limantur*, ut omnes *Ov. Pont.* 4, 6, 37

<sup>3</sup>Dulcibus in stagnis *rimantur* prata Cæstri *Virg. G.* 1, 384

*im.* But *I* before *M* is sometimes SHORT in the first syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Simulo*, <sup>2</sup>*Tīmo*.

<sup>1</sup>Pallas anum *simulat* falsosque in tempora canos *Ov. M.* 6, 26

<sup>2</sup>Nec miser impendens magnum *tīmet* aëre saxum *Lucr.* 3, 993

It is also short in *stimulo*.

*im.* *I* before *M final* is ELIDED in adverbs, by the figure ecthipsis.

*im.* *I* before *M* is SHORT in the middle syllables of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Minime*, <sup>2</sup>*Plurimum*.

<sup>1</sup>Quod *minime* reris, Graia pandetur ab urbe. *Virg. Æn.* 6, 97

<sup>2</sup>Adibo: salvese Hegionem *plurimum*. *Tcr. Adel.* 3, 4, 14

*im.* But *I* before *M* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Imprimis*, <sup>2</sup>*Sublīmius*.

<sup>1</sup>*Imprimis* una discat amare domo. *Ped.*

<sup>2</sup>Nonne vides victor quanto *sublīmius* altum *Ovid.*

It is also long in *discriminatim*, *climate*, *opime*, *sublime*.

*im.* *I* before *M* is LONG in the first syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Imo*, <sup>2</sup>*Nimirum*, <sup>3</sup>*Primum*.

<sup>1</sup>Vendere, nil debet, fœnerat *imo* magis. *Mart.*

<sup>2</sup>Uni *nimirum* tibi recte semper erunt res? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 106

<sup>3</sup>Ante omnes debet Scantinia. Respice *primum* *Juv.* 2, 44

*im.* But *I* before *M* is sometimes SHORT in the first syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Nimis*, <sup>2</sup>*Simul*.

<sup>1</sup>Vel *nimis* admovit, vel jam sub luce reliquit; *Ov. M.* 1, 494

<sup>2</sup>In gremium patris fundat, *simul* ipse loquaci *Juv.* 5, 148

It is also short in *nimio*, *nimio pere*, *nimirum*, *nimium*, *timide*.

I--BEFORE N IN NOUNS.

*im.* *I* before *M* final in the conjunction *Enim* and *Etenim*, is ELIDED by the figure *ecthipsis*: except where the following word begins with a consonant, when it is LONG by the rule "A vowel between two consonants is long."

*in.* *I* before *N* final is LONG in nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Caïn*, <sup>2</sup>*Delphīn*.

<sup>1</sup> *Atque Caïn hic nomen habet, cui junctus Abelus.*

*Cyprian.*

<sup>2</sup> *Delphin.* Vid. Grad.

*in.* *I* before *N* is SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Buccīna*, <sup>2</sup>*Facīnus*, <sup>3</sup>*Lamīna*.

<sup>1</sup> *Tum vero ad vocem celeres, qua buccīna signum* *Virg. Æn. 7, 519*

<sup>2</sup> *Damnum est, non facīnus mihi pacto lenius isto.* *Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 56*

<sup>3</sup> *Lamīna dissiluit, dominique in gutture fixa est.* *Ov. M. 5, 173*

*in.* But *I* before *N* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Regīna*, <sup>2</sup>*Vaccīnium*.

<sup>1</sup> *O Venus, regīna Cnidi, Paphique,*

*Hor. Car. 1, 30, 1*

<sup>2</sup> *Alba ligustra cadunt, vaccīnia nigra leguntur.*

*Virg. Ec. 2, 18*

It is also long in *adminiculator*, *adminiculum*, *affinis*, *affinitas*, *angina*, *anguinum*, *argentifodina*, *argentangina*, *arvina*, *aurifodina*, *botinatio*, *caminus*, *canina*, *canusina*, *carina*, *centrines*, *cepina*, *columbina*, *concubina*, *concubinatus*, *concubinatus*, *confinia*, *confine*, *confinis*, *confinitas*, *confinitum*, *consobrina*, *consobrinus*, *cortina*, *cortinale*, *culinarius*, *cuminum*, *cyminum*, *declinatio*, *delineatio*, *delineator*, *delimitio*, *definitio*, *echinus*, *ferina*, *festinatio*, *figlina*, *figlinarius*, *figlinum*, *figulina*, *fodina*, *gullina*, *gallinaceus*, *gallinago*, *gullinari-um*, *gallineus*, *gallinula*, *heroina*, *ferina*, *inclinamentum*, *inclinatio*, *inclina-tus*, *infinitas*, *infinitio*, *intestinum*, *lacinia*, *lapicidina*, *latinitas*, *latrina*, *libertina*, *libitina*, *libitinarius*, *lupinum*, *matulinum*, *medicina*, *milvina*, *mu-ginator*, *officina*, *officinatus*, *oblivina*, *opificina*, *opinatio*, *opinatus*, *opinio*, *parietina*, *peregrinu*, *peregrinatio*, *peregrinator*, *peregrinitas*, *petroselinon*, *piscina*, *piscinarius*, *piscinula*, *pistrina*, *pistrinum*, *polvinar*, *popina*, *popina-ria*, *popinari*, *popinatio*, *popinator*, *popino*, *prædivinatio*, *prædivinator*, *prædivina*, *pulvinar*, *pulvinarium*, *rapina*, *resina*, *sabina*, *sapina*, *scepinus*, *sco-bina*, *sentina*, *supinitas*, *textrina*, *textrinum*, *tontrina*, *trichinarches*, *trichina*, *trichinum*, *vagina*, *vaginaris*, *veruina*, *vicina*, *vicinium*, *vicinitas*, *vitulina*, *uina*, *urinator*; and in *Ægina*, *Æginenses*, *Albinus*, *Altinum*, *Altinates*, *Aquinates*, *Aquinum*, *Aquinus*, *Arpinus*, *Catalina*, *Cenina*, *Clo-bulina*, *Claacina*, *Constantinopolis*, *Corsinium*, *Crispinus*, *Epinades*, *Fon-tinalis*, *Galvinus*, *Hirpinus*, *Iamphorina*, *Lacinium*, *Lavinia*, *Lavinium*, *Lucina*, *Martinopolis*, *Messalina*, *Nerine*, *Palestina*, *Petrinum*, *Pothinus*, *Potina*, *Pucinum*, *Quirinus*, *Rudinus*, *Runcina*, *Salamina*, *Selinus*, *Tibe-rinus*, *Urbium*.

\* *Sapph.*

I—BEFORE N IN ADJECTIVES.

*in.* And *I* before *N* is occasionally common in the middle syllables of nouns: as *Sardinia*.

Tamque Remis populo quernas *Sardinia* glandes. *Prud.*  
Venerit, in medio Tibure *Sardinia* est. *Mart. 4, 60, 6*

It is also common in *Æschines*, *Scarina*.

*in.* *I* before *N* is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Sinistra*, <sup>2</sup>*Sinus*, <sup>3</sup>*Tinea*.

<sup>1</sup>Nunc dextra ingeminans ictus, nunc ille *sinistra*. *Virg.*

<sup>2</sup>Adriæ novi *sinus*, et quid albus<sup>a</sup> *Hor. Car. 3, 27, 19*

<sup>3</sup>Cæperis; aut *tinea* pasces taciturnus inertes, *Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 12*

*in.* But *I* before *N* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Spinus*, <sup>2</sup>*Vinum*.

<sup>1</sup>Jam suus, et *spinis* conserto tegmine nullis, *Ov. M. 14, 166*

<sup>2</sup>*Vina* bibes iterum tauro diffusa palustres. *Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 4*

It is also long in *clinamen*, *clinice*, *clanicus*, *clinopale*, *crinale*, *erinia*, *crinomenum*, *finis*, *finitio*, *finitor*, *finilus*, *glinon*, *finamentum*, *linarium*, *linarius*, *linca*, *lineamentum*, *lineatio*, *linum*, *pinaster*, *pinetum*, *pinus*, *rhinia*, *rhinoceros*, *spina*, *spinacer*, *spinetum*, *spinula*, *tinus*, *vinacea*, *vinarium*, *vinarius*, *vinea*, *vinetum*, *vinipotor*, *vinolentia*; and in *Cinips*, *Criminus*, *Di-nomaches*, *Inachia*, *Inachis*, *Inachus*, *Inatus*, *Minoa*, *Minois*, *Minous*, *Minoi*, *Minotaurus*, *Phineus*, *Pinarius*, *Pinarus*.

*in.* And *I* before *N* is occasionally common in the first syllable of nouns: as *Tinea*.

Non mordax ærugo vorat, non *tinea* sulcat. *Sedul.*  
Cæperis; aut *tinea* pasces taciturnus inertes, *Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 12*

*in.* *I* before *N* is SHORT in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Libidinusus*, <sup>2</sup>*Pertinax*, <sup>3</sup>*Pampineus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Libidinusus* immolabitur caper<sup>b</sup>, *Hor. Epod. 10, 23*

<sup>2</sup>Ludum insolentem ludere *pertinax*<sup>c</sup>, *Hor. Car. 3, 29, 50*

<sup>3</sup>Muneribus tibi *pampineo* gravidus autumnio *Virg. G. 2, 5*

*in.* But *I* before *N* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Supinus*, <sup>2</sup>*Vicinus*.

<sup>1</sup>Nauta piger saxo religat, sterititque *supinus*. *Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 19*

<sup>2</sup>Mantua, vae miseræ ninium vicina Cremonæ! *Virg. Ec. 9, 26*

It is also long in *adminiculatus*, *affinis*, *amygdalinus*, *anguinus*, *arietinus*, *asininus*, *balaninus*, *bisguinus*, *bovinus*, *camelinus*, *caminatus*, *caminus*, *catherinus*, *canusinatus*, *capitolinus*, *carinatus*, *cisterninus*, *collinus*, *collubrinus*, *columbinus*, *confinis*, *corvinus*, *cyminatus*, *declinans*, *declinaturus*, *declinatus*, *definiendus*, *definitivus*, *definitus*, *delinitus*, *echinatus*, *esculinus*, *felinus*, *femininus*, *ferinus*, *festinabundus*, *festinans*, *festinaturus*, *festinatus*, *gallina-*

<sup>a</sup> Sapph.

<sup>b</sup> Iamb. Trim.

<sup>c</sup> Alcaic.

# I—BEFORE N IN VERBS.

*œvus, gallinarius, hædinus, hircinus, hircundinus, farinarius, farinulentus, inclinabile, inclinatus, inclinandus, inclinis, indeclinabilis, indeclinatus, indefinitus, intestinus, lacinosus, laurinus, leoninus, leporinus, libertinus, lupinus, malinus, multhinus, marinus, masculinus, matulinus, medicinalis, melinus, milvinus, muginabundus, nepotinus, opinabilis, opinandus, opiniolesimus, opinus, ovinus, pantherinus, peregrinabundus, peregrinans, peregrinus, permarius, phaselinus, phasianinus, piscinalis, piscinarius, pistrinalis, pistrinensis, plataninus, popinalis, prædivinus, pruinosus, pullinus, pulvinulus, pulvinus, pulvinatus, quadrinus, reclinatus, reclinis, rectilincus, repentinus, resinaceus, resinarius, resinatus, resinosus, resupinus, rhocinus, rhodinus, ruinosus, sapineus, semenlinus, semisupinus, sentinosus, scerpentinus, sibyllinus, sinapinus, sonorus, soricinus, supinatus, rupinus, taurinus, thyminus, verrinus, vespertinus, vicinalis, viperinus, visellinus, vitulinus, ursinus, culpinosus, vulpinus; and in Æcadinus, Ægineticus, Agraganinus, Agrigeninus, Quirinalis, Rutupinus, Salaminius, Selinusius, Transiberinus.*

*in.* *I* before *N* is SHORT in the first syllable of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Cinefactus*, <sup>2</sup>*Minax*, <sup>3</sup>*Sinister*.

<sup>1</sup> At nos horrifico cinefactum te prope busto *Lucr.* 3, 919

<sup>2</sup> Et scelerum penas; et te, Catalina, minaci *Virg. Æn.* 8, 668

<sup>3</sup> Balteus, et manicæ, et cristæ, curisque sinistri *Juv.* 6, 255

*in.* But *I* before *N* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Spineus*, <sup>2</sup>*Vinolentus*.

<sup>1</sup> Indoluit baculumque capit; quod spinea totum *Ov. M.* 2, 780

<sup>2</sup> Vinolentus fere abhinc annos quindecim mulliculam

*Ter. Phor.* 5, 8, 28

It is also long in *binarius, binus, criminalis, criniger, crinitus, finialis, finendus, finiens, finitimus, finiturus, finitus, linealis, liniger, pineus, pinifer, piniger, quinarius, quinus, spinialis, spineus, spinifer, spiniger, spinosus, vincalis, vincalis, vinearius, vineaticus, vinitorius, vinolentus, vinosus, vinulus; and in Inachius, Phineus, Pinarius.*

*in.* *I* before *N* is SHORT in the middle syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Memini*, <sup>2</sup>*Reminiscor*, and in all verbs of the second conjugation, as <sup>3</sup>*Retinco*.

<sup>1</sup> Plura tamen memini, nec quæ magis hæreat illa *Ov. M.* 12, 184

<sup>2</sup> Corpora pervideas, reminiscere totius unum *Lucr.* 2, 89

<sup>3</sup> Quod nequeunt parere, et pariter retinere maritos. *Juv.* 2, 138

*in.* But *I* before *N* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Opinor*, <sup>2</sup>*Reclino*.

<sup>1</sup> Caldior est, acres inter numeretur, opinor, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 53

<sup>2</sup> Desigunt tellure hastas, et scuta reclinom. *Virg. Æn.* 12, 130

It is also long in *adminiculus, caminor, carino, dapino, declino, definis, delineo, desino, diffino, inclino, nugino, natino, prædivino, prægrinor, propino, respino, resupino, supino, urino, vulpinor.*

*in.* *I* before *N* is SHORT in the first syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Linio*, <sup>2</sup>*Ministro*, <sup>3</sup>*Sino*.

I—BEFORE O IN NOUNS.

<sup>1</sup>Verberat, atque obiter faciem *liniit*; audit amicas, *Juv. 6, 480*

<sup>2</sup>Vel quod res omnes timide gelideque *ministrat*; *Hor. de Arte P. 171*

<sup>3</sup>Quondam, nec vitiis contingi parva *sinebat* *Juv. 6, 287*

*īn.* But *I* before *N* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Dinúmero*, <sup>2</sup>*Fīnio*.

<sup>1</sup>*Dinumerat* noctes: et jam quas induat ille, *Ov. M. 11, 574*

<sup>2</sup>Si bellum *finire* manu, si pellere Teucros *Virg. Æ. 11, 116*

It is also long in *cīno*, *crīnio*, *līneo*.

*īn.* *I* before *N* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Nihilominus*, <sup>2</sup>*Proīnus*, <sup>3</sup>*Uīnam*.

<sup>1</sup>Esse hominis partem *nihilominus*, ac manus, et pes, *Lucr. 3, 86*

<sup>2</sup>*Proīnus* Æoliis Aquilonem claudit in antris, *Ov. M. 1, 262*

<sup>3</sup>Atque *uīnam* centum millia sola darem. *Mart. 4, 67, 6*

*īn.* But *I* before *N* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Festīnanter*, <sup>2</sup>*Supīne*.

<sup>1</sup>Semper ad eventum *festinat* et in medias res. *Hor.*

<sup>2</sup>Decidit, et terræ terga *supīna* dedit. *Auson. Epig. 122. 2*

It is also long in *defīnite*, *derepentinē*, *exopināto*, *ferīne*, *festīnatim*, *ferīnato*, *indefīnite*, *infinite*, *laciniatim*, *luciniōse*, *latīne*, *opināto*, *repentinō*.

*īn.* *I* before *N* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Mīnaciter*, <sup>2</sup>*Mīnanter*, <sup>3</sup>*Sīnistre*.

<sup>1</sup>Culmine consedit; pressoque *mīnaciter* ore. *Mart.*

<sup>2</sup>Multaque submitisse, multa *mīnanter* agant. *Ovid.*

<sup>3</sup>In mala derisum semel exceptumque *sīnistre*. *Hor. de Arte P. 453*

*īn.* But *I* before *N* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Quīnimo*, <sup>2</sup>*Quīnetiam*.

<sup>1</sup>Haud quaquam tamen esse deum, *quīnimo* gehennæ. *Prud.*

<sup>2</sup>Conditione super commune: *quīnetiam* lex, *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 153*

It is also long in *fīnite*.

*īn.* *I* before *N* is SHORT in prepositions: as <sup>1</sup>*īn*, <sup>2</sup>*Sīne*.

<sup>1</sup>Unus erat toto naturæ vultus *īn* orbe, *Ov. M. 1, 6*

<sup>2</sup>Vivet uter locuples *sīne* natis, improbus, ultro *Hor. S. 2, 5, 28*

*īn.* *I* before *N* is LONG in conjunctions: as *Quīn*.

*Quīn* etiam mansura dabo monumenta per ævum; *Ov. M. 5, 22;*

*īo.* *I* before *O final* is SHORT in nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Curculīo*, <sup>2</sup>*Mulīo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Curculīo*, atque inopi metuens formica senectæ. *Virg. G. 1, 186*

<sup>2</sup>Dimidios Crispi *mulīo* ridet equos. *Mart.*

# I—BEFORE O IN ADJECTIVES.

- io. But *I* before *O final* is sometimes LONG in nouns : as  
*Orīo*, from *Orīus*.

Depressitque duos, Brotean, et Orion. *Orio* *Ov. M. 12, 262*

It is also long in *centipellio*.

- io. *I* before *O* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns :  
as <sup>1</sup>*Fasciōla*, <sup>2</sup>*Hesiōdus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Fasciōlas*, cubital, focalia : potus ut ille *Hor. S. 2, 3, 255*

<sup>2</sup>*Hesiōdus* numerat Divos divumque parentes. *Manil.*

- io. But *I* before *O* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syl-  
lables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Amphion*, <sup>2</sup>*Orion*.

<sup>1</sup>*Amphion* Dircaus in Actæo Aracyntho. *Virg. Ec. 2, 24*

<sup>2</sup>Depressitque duos, Brotean et Orion. *Orio* *Ov. M. 12, 262*

It is also long in *Echion*.

- io. And *I* before *O* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle*  
syllables of nouns : as *Pandion*.

Incubuit tandem populo *Pandionis* : omnes *Lucr. 6, 1141*

Hæc cum *Pandionis* lectum componeret aulæ. *Avien.*

- io. *I* before *O* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns : as  
<sup>1</sup>*Iole*, <sup>2</sup>*Iolas*.

<sup>1</sup>Dumque refert *Iole* fatum miserabile, dumque *Ov. M. 9, 394*

<sup>2</sup>*Pingues*, *Lygde*, sues habeat vicinus *Iolas* : *Mart. 11, 42, 7*

- io. But *I* before *O* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syl-  
lable of nouns : as *ionium*, *Phthiōta*, *Phthiōtis*.

- io. And *I* before *O* is occasionally COMMON in the *first*  
syllable of nouns : as *īo*.

Fletibus auget aquas ; natamque miserrimus *īo*. *Ov. M. 1, 584*

Quæ tibi causa fugæ ? quid, *īo*, freta longa pererras ? *Ovid E. 14, 103*

It is also common in *īones*, *īona*.

- io. *I* before *O final* is SHORT in adjectives : as *Œbaliō*,  
from *Œbalius*.

Solverat *Œbaliō* classem de litore pastor. *Stat.*

- io. *I* before *O* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjec-  
tives : as <sup>1</sup>*Ignominiosus*, <sup>2</sup>*Immanior*.

<sup>1</sup>Aut immunda crepent, *ignominiosæ* dicta. *Hor. de Art. P. 247*

<sup>2</sup>*Pygmalion*, scelere ante alios *immanior* omnes. *Virg. Æ. 1, 347*

- io. But *I* before *O* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syl-  
lables of adjectives : as *Echionius*.

Cuspis *Echionio* primum contorta lacerto *Ov. M. 8, 345*

I—BEFORE P IN NOUNS.

ŷo. *I* before *O* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Yolchicus*, <sup>2</sup>*Ionicus*.

<sup>1</sup>Victor Yolchiaca tetigit cum sonjuge portus,

*On. M.* 7, 158

<sup>2</sup>Motus doceri gaudet Ionicos<sup>a</sup>

*Hor. Carm.* 3, 6, 2

ĩo. But *I* before *O* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as *Ionius*.

Nec potis Ionios fluctus equare sequendo.

*Virg. Æ.* 3, 671

It is also long in *Phthioticus*.

ŷo. *I* before *O final* is SHORT in the pronoun *Alio*.

Ipsa dies alios alio dedit ordine Luna

*Virg. G.* 1, 276

ŷo. *I* before *O final* is SHORT in verbs: as *Audio*.

Audio quid veteres olim monentis amici.

*Juv.* 6, 345

ĩo. But *I* before *O final* is sometimes LONG in verbs: as *Fio*.

Obscurus fio: sectantem levius nervi.

*Hor. Ars P.* 25

ŷo. *I* before *O* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs:  
as *Operior*.

Nec tardum operior, nec præcedentibus insto.

*Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 71

ŷo. *I* before *O* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs: as *Violo*

Nam si vestra manus violasset dona Minervæ

*Virg. Æ.* 2, 189

It is also short in *fio*, *hio*, *pio*.

ŷo. *I* before *O* in the *final* syllable of adverbs is SHORT:  
as *Alio*.

Atque satas alio vidi traducere messes.

*Virg. Ec.* 8, 99

ŷo. *I* before *O* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as *Mediocriter*.

Ne pavor, et rerum mediocriter utilium spes

*Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 99

It is also short in *aliosum*, *regionatim*.

ĩo. *I* before *O* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adverbs:  
as *Violenter*.

Littore Hetrusco violenter undis<sup>b</sup>.

*Hor. Carm.*

ŷp. *I* before *P* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Accipiter*, <sup>2</sup>*Discipulus*, <sup>3</sup>*Principium*.

<sup>a</sup> Alcaic.

<sup>b</sup> Sapph.

# I—BEFORE P IN ADJECTIVES.

<sup>1</sup>Quam facile accipitor saxo saepe saks akh ako. *Flg. A. 11, 791*

<sup>2</sup>Discipularum inter, jubeo plorare cathedras. *Hbr. Sat. 1, 10, 91*

<sup>3</sup>Ab Jove principium, Musæ, Jovis omnia plena, *Virg. Ec. 3, 60*

*ip.* But *I* before *P* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Coliphium*, <sup>2</sup>*Rhasipolis*.

<sup>1</sup>Luctantur paucae, comedunt coliphia paucae. *Juv. 2, 53*

———— et gelidæ dominum Rhasipolin oræ *Lucan. 5, 55*

It is also long in *Aliphe*, *Alispha*, *Aliphæa*, *Enipus*, *Euripus*, *Scriphium*, *Seriphus*.

*ip.* And *I* before *P* is occasionally COMMON in the middle syllables of nouns: as *Euripides*.

Κάλλος δ' μέγ' Εὐριπίδῃ πάντοτε ὤν<sup>a</sup>.

*Aristoph.*

Cessissent Sophocles et Euripides<sup>b</sup>. *Sidon.*

It is also common in *enodiplosis*, *manipulus*, *multiplicatio*, *multiplicator*, *periphrasis*, *reciprocatio*, *reciprocator*, *sequitiplegu*.

*ip.* *I* before *P* is LONG in the first syllable of nouns: as

<sup>1</sup>*Ripa*, <sup>2</sup>*Stipendium*, <sup>3</sup>*Vipera*.

<sup>1</sup>Concelebrant circum ripas, fontesque, lacusque: *Lucr. 2, 345*

<sup>2</sup>Quis finis? aut quod me manet stipendium? *Hor. Epod. 17, 36*

<sup>3</sup>Tunc duos? una savissima vipera cœna? *Juv. 6, 640*

*ip.* But *I* before *P* is sometimes SHORT in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Bipennis*, <sup>2</sup>*Stipula*.

<sup>1</sup>Hoc tantum refert, quod Tyndaris illa bipennem *Juv. 6, 656*

<sup>2</sup>Quod genus interdum segetes stipulamque videmus *Lucr. 5, 607*

It is also short in *bipalium*, *cripa*, *piper*, *piperitis*, *stipulatio*, *stipulatiuncula*, *stipulator*, *tipula*, *xiphias*, *xiphion*; and in *Lipara*, *Liparis*, *Niphatæ*, *Niphe*, *Sipontum*, *Sipyxis*, *Triphallus*.

*ip.* *I* before *P* is SHORT in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Eripes*, <sup>2</sup>*Armipotens*, <sup>3</sup>*Ignipotens*.

<sup>1</sup>Eripedem sylvis cervum, Stymphalidas undia, *Mart. 9, 104, 7*

<sup>2</sup>Armipotens regit, in gremium qui sæpe tuum se *Lucr. 1, 34*

<sup>3</sup>Haud secus ignipotens, nec tempore segnior illo *Virg. En. 8, 414*

*ip.* But *I* before *P* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Constipatus*, <sup>2</sup>*Maniplaris*.

<sup>1</sup>Inter carnifices, et constipata sedebat. *Prud.*

<sup>2</sup>Inde manipularis nomina miles habet. *Ovid.*

*ip.* And *I* before *P* is occasionally COMMON in the middle syllables of adjectives: as *Reciprocans*, *Reciprocus*.

<sup>a</sup> Lamb.

<sup>b</sup> Phal.



# I—BEFORE Q IN ADVERBS.

*iq.* But *I* before *Q* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives : as *Triquetrus*.

*Eme Triquetra aliis, aliis, quadrata necesse est : Lucr. 4, 637*

*iq.* *I* before *Q* is SHORT in pronouns : as *Aliquis*.

*Sic impar sibi. Nunc aliquis dicat mihi : Quid tu ? Hor. S. 1, 3, 19*

*iq.* But *I* before *Q* is sometimes LONG in pronouns : as *Quique*.

*Quique videt propius magni certamine Circi, Mart. 6, 64, 12*

*iq.* *I* before *Q* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Colliquesco*, <sup>2</sup>*Eliquo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Massa cerra colliquescit igne.* *Ann.*

<sup>2</sup>*Eliquat ; et tenero supplantat verba palato : Pers. 1, 36*

*iq.* But *I* before *Q* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as *Reliquit*, pret. indic. of *relinquo*.

*Spem gregis, ah ! silice in nuda connixa reliquit. Virg. Ec. 1, 16*

It is also long in *antiquo*, *obliquo*, and always long in the pret. *tense*.

*iq.* *I* before *Q* is COMMON in the *first* syllable of verbs : as *Elquesco*.

*Primaque de tota tenuissima quaque liquescunt Ov. M. 5, 431*

*Sic mea perpetuis liquescunt pectora curis Ovid.*

It is also common in *liquefacio*, *liqueo*.

*iq.* But *I* before *Q* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Liquor*, <sup>2</sup>*Liquere*, perf. plur. indic. of *linquo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Liquitur, et Zephyro putris se gleba resolvit ; Virg. G. 1, 44*

<sup>2</sup>*Nil intentatum nostri liquere potes, Hor. de Arte P. 285*

*iq.* *I* before *Q* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Aliquò*, <sup>2</sup>*Aliquando*, <sup>3</sup>*Denique*.

<sup>1</sup>*Et, si non aliqua noeuisses, mortuus esses. Virg. Ec. 3, 15*

<sup>2</sup>*Attulit et nobis aliquando optantibus aetas. Virg. Aen. 8, 300*

<sup>3</sup>*Denique quidquid habet dives circumspecte mundus : Ov. M. 2, 95*

*iq.* But *I* before *Q* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Antique*, <sup>2</sup>*Inique*.

<sup>1</sup>*Si quaedam nimis antique si pleraque dure Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 66*

<sup>2</sup>*Stultus uterque locum immeritum causatur inique. Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 12.*

It is also long in *oblique*, *ubique*.

# I—BEFORE R IN ADJECTIVES.

*iq.* *I* before *Q* is SHORT in the conjunction *Siquidem*.

Nomine, quam soceri. *Siquidem* Jovis esse nepoti *On. M.* 11, 219

*ir.* *I* before *R final* is SHORT in nouns: as *Vir*.

Ecce *vir* est, numquid, Paulla, negare potes? *Mart.* 1, 75, 1

*ir.* *I* before *R* is LONG in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Admiratio*, <sup>2</sup>*Aspiramen*, <sup>3</sup>*Dejanira*.

<sup>1</sup>Non propter nummos. Minor *admiratio* summis *Juv.* 6, 645

<sup>2</sup>Da precor artificis blanda *aspiramina* formæ. *Val. Flacc.*

<sup>3</sup>*Dejanira* tuas, quondam pulcherrima virgo, *On. M.* 9, 9

*ir.* But *I* before *R* is sometimes SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Epīrhedum*, <sup>2</sup>*Satira*.

<sup>1</sup>Exiguæ, tritoque trahunt *epīrhedia* collo *Juv.* 8, 66

<sup>2</sup>Sunt quibus in *satira* videar nimis acer, et ultra *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 1

It is also short in *bustirapus*, *centumviri*, *decemviratus*, *decemviri*, *duumviratus*, *legirupa*, *quadrirēmis*; and in *Arviragus*.

*ir.* *I* before *R* is LONG in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Chiron*, <sup>2</sup>*Chirurgus*, <sup>3</sup>*Ira*.

<sup>1</sup>Cantharus, et recubans sub eodem marmore *Chiron*; *Juv.* 3, 205

<sup>2</sup>*Chirurgus* fuerat, nunc est vespillo; *Diaulus*: *Mart.* 1, 31

<sup>3</sup>Stultiane erret, nihilum distabit an *ira*. *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 210

*ir.* But *I* before *R* is sometimes SHORT in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Hirudo*, <sup>2</sup>*Viretum*.

<sup>1</sup>Non missura cutem nisi plena cruoris *hirudo*. *Hor. de Arte P.* 476

<sup>2</sup>Devenere locos lætos, et amœna *vireta*. *Virg. Æn.* 6, 638

It is also short in *divremis*, *divreptio*, *hirundo*, *pīrum*, *pīrus*, *quirinalis*, *quiritalio*, *quiritalus*, *trirēmis*, *virago*, *vireo*, *viriculum*, *viridarium*; and in *Quirinus*, *Quirites*.

*ir.* And *I* before *R* is occasionally COMMON in the first syllable of nouns: as *Chiragra*.

*ir.* *I* before *R* is LONG in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Admirabilis*, <sup>2</sup>*Delirus*, <sup>3</sup>*Inspitans*.

<sup>1</sup>Hujus ut aspicere opus *admirabile* sæpe. *On. M.* 6, 14

<sup>2</sup>Quod mihi cum vanum, tum *delirum* esse videtur. *Lucr.* 1, 699

<sup>3</sup>Vipeream *inspitans* animam; fit tortile collo *Virg. Æn.* 7, 351

*ir.* But *I* before *R* is sometimes SHORT in the middle syllables of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Semirasus*, <sup>2</sup>*Semirutus*.

<sup>1</sup>A *semiraso* tonderetur ustore.

*Catull.*

<sup>2</sup>*Semirutis* pendent quod mœnia tectis.

*Lucan.*

# I—BEFORE R IN ADVERBS.

It is also short in *centumvīralis, duumvīralis, pervīridis, semireductus, semirefactus*.

*īr.* *I* before *R* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Dirus*, <sup>2</sup>*Iracundus*, <sup>3</sup>*Spīrabilis*.

<sup>1</sup>*Ignavus bubo, dīrum mortalibus omen.* *Ov. M.* 5, 550

<sup>2</sup>*Non Iracundis fecit gravis unguibus uxor:* *Mart.* 11, 85, 15

<sup>3</sup>*Per superos atque hoc cœli spirabile numen.* *Virg. Æn.* 3, 600

*īr.* But *I* before *R* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Biremis*, <sup>2</sup>*Quīrinalis*.

<sup>1</sup>*Tunc me biremis præsidio scaphæ.* *Hor. Car.* 3, 29, 62

<sup>2</sup>*Ipe Quīrinali lituo parvaque sedebat* *Virg. Æn.* 7, 187

It is also short in *dirimendus, hīrundinosus, quīritans, virosus*.

*īr.* *I* before *R* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Admīror*, <sup>2</sup>*Inspīro*, <sup>3</sup>*Requīro*.

<sup>1</sup>*Sed tamen admīror, quo pacto judicium illud* *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 99

<sup>2</sup>*Oris, et inspīrant pressantes dentibus ora.* *Lucr.* 4, 1103

<sup>3</sup>*Dic, ubi conveniam: dic, qua te parte requīram.* *Mart.* 7, 72, 5

*īr.* But *I* before *R* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as *Revīresco*.

*Arboribus læsasque jubet revīrescere silvas.* *Ov. M.* 2, 408

*īr.* *I* before *R* is LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs: as

<sup>1</sup>*Dirigo*, <sup>2</sup>*Irascor*, <sup>3</sup>*Mīror*.

<sup>1</sup>*Dorica quam certo venabula dirigit ictu.* *Mart. Spect.* 23, 1

<sup>2</sup>*Non poterat, nec vellet amans; irascitur illi,* *Ov. M.* 14, 41

<sup>3</sup>*Non equidem invideo: mīror magis, undique totis* *Virg. Ec.* 1, 11

*īr.* But *I* before *R* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Dirimo*, <sup>2</sup>*Vīreo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Cedamus campis. Dirimant certamina Nymphæ* *Ov. M.* 5, 314

<sup>2</sup>*Horatiorum qua vīret sacer campus,* *Mart.* 3, 47, 3

It is also short in *quīrito, vīresco*.

*īr.* *I* before *R* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs:  
as *Admīrabiliter*. Vid. Fr. Grad. par Noël.

*īr.* *I* before *R* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Mīre*, <sup>2</sup>*Mīrifice*.

<sup>1</sup>*Quem mīre afficiunt inecripta ergastula, carcer.* *Juv.* 14, 24

<sup>2</sup>*Mīrifice est a te nactus utrumque malum.* *Cat.*

I—BEFORE S IN NOUNS.

*ir.* *I* before *R* is LONG in the conjunction *Nimirum*.

*Nimirum* summi ducis est occidere Galbam, *Juv.* 2, 104

*is.* *I* before *S* final is SHORT in nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Apīs*, <sup>2</sup>*Opīs*,  
<sup>3</sup>*Vītīs*.

<sup>1</sup>Non *apīs* inde tulit collectos sedula flores: *Ov. M.* 13, 928

<sup>2</sup>Non *opīs* est nostræ Dido: nec quicquid ubique est *Virg. Æ.* 1, 601

<sup>3</sup>*Vītīs*, Achæmeniumque costum<sup>b</sup>; *Hor. Car.* 3, 1, 44

*is.* But *I* before *S* final is LONG in the nom. case of nouns that form their gen. in *entos*, *inis*, or *ilis*, as <sup>1</sup>*Samnīs*, *Dīs*; and in the final syllable of the oblique cases plural of nouns: as <sup>2</sup>*Armīs*.

<sup>1</sup>*Samnis* in ludo ac rudibus cuivis satis asper. *Lucilius.*

<sup>2</sup>*Troia* classis adest, *armis* instructa virisque. *Ov. Ep.* 16, 329

*is.* *I* before *S* is LONG in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Conquisitor*, <sup>2</sup>*Derisum*, <sup>3</sup>*Provisor*.

<sup>1</sup>Ut *conquisitores* singuli in subselli *Plaut. Amph. Pro.* 65

<sup>2</sup>*Capillum*, monstrum! etiam ultro *derisum* advenit. *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 21

<sup>3</sup>*Utilium* tardus *provisor*, prodigus æris, *Hor. de Arte P.* 164

*is.* But *I* before *S* is sometimes SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Acrisius*, <sup>2</sup>*Fæniseca*.

<sup>1</sup>An satis *Acrisio* est animi, contemnere vanum *Ov. M.* 3, 559

<sup>2</sup>*Fænisecæ* crasso vitiantur unguine pultes. *Pers.* 6, 40

It is also short in *artemisia* (a herb) *cerevisia*, *crumeniseca*, *fænisecium*, *fænisector*, *fæniseicia*, *fænisex*, *immisericordia*, *sanguisuga*, *verisimilitudo*; and in *Acrisione*, *Artemisia*, *Artemisium*, *Artemisius*, *Coliso*, *Erisicthon*, *Salisubsulul*, *Themison*, *Tibiscenus*, *Tibisis*.

*is.* *I* before *S* is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Bison*, <sup>2</sup>*Misericordia*, <sup>3</sup>*Ptisana*.

<sup>1</sup>Illi cessit atrox bubalus atque *bison*: *Mart. Spect.* 23

<sup>2</sup>Bona comparat præsidia *misericordiæ*. *P. Mim.*

<sup>3</sup>Frumentum, milium, *ptisanam*que, *sabam*que solebas. *Mart.*

*is.* But *I* before *S* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Briseis*, <sup>2</sup>*Nisus*.

<sup>1</sup>Respice sollicitam *Briseida*, fortis Achille; *Ov. Ep.* 3, 137

<sup>2</sup>Insequitur *Nisus* qua se fert *Nisus* ad æras. *Virg.*

It is also long in *brisa*, *pisillum*, *risio*, *risor*, *risus*, *tristiphium*, *visio*, *visula*, *visus*, *visum*, and in *Isidorus*, *Isocrates*, *Isis*, *Miscenum*, *Miscenates*, *Miscenus*, *Pisa*, *Pisæ*, *Pisander*, *Piso*, *Pisistratus*, *Sisenna*, *Styphus*, *Triphone*.

<sup>a</sup> Gen. sing. of *ops*.

<sup>b</sup> Dact. Alc. acat.

<sup>c</sup> Iamb.

# I—BEFORE S IN PRONOUNS.

**is.** *I* before *S* *final* is **SHORT** in adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Infamis*, <sup>2</sup>*Tristis*, <sup>3</sup>*Turpis*.

<sup>1</sup> Et satis amissa locus hic *infamis* ab Helle est; *Ov. Ep.* 18, 141

<sup>2</sup> *Tristis* es, et felix: sciat hoc fortuna caveto: *Mart.* 6, 79

<sup>3</sup> *Turpis* equus, nisi colla jubæ flaventia velent. *Or. M.* 13, 848

**is.** *I* before *S* is **LONG** in the *final* syllable of plur. adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Continuis*; and also in all acc. adjectives contracted into *is* from *es*: as <sup>2</sup>*Omnis* for *omnes*.

<sup>1</sup> Sed quam *continuis*, et quantis longa senectus *Juv.* 10, 190

<sup>2</sup> Non *omnis* arbusta juvant; humilesque myricæ *Virg. Ec.* 4, 2

**is.** *I* before *S* is **LONG** in the *middle* syllables of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Confisus*, <sup>2</sup>*Occisus*, <sup>3</sup>*Recisus*.

<sup>1</sup> *Confisus* perit, admirandique lacertis. *Juv.* 10, 11

<sup>2</sup> An tu reris eum occisæ insanisæ parente, *Her. Sat.* 2, 3, 134

<sup>3</sup> Cum semel in sylvis imo de stirpe *recisum* *Virg. Æn.* 12, 208

**is.** But *I* before *S* is sometimes **SHORT** in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Altisonus*, <sup>2</sup>*Immisabilis*.

<sup>1</sup> *Altisonumque* iterum fas est didicisse Maronem. *Auson. Ed.* 4, 51

<sup>2</sup> Si non periret *immisabilis* *Hor. Carm.* 3, 5, 17

It is also short in *acrisonus*, *clarisonus*, *horrisonus*, *indisertus*, *lucisonus*, *multisonorus*, *multisonus*, *raucisonus*, *semisepultus*, *semisiccus*, *semisomnis*, *semisepitus*, *semisupinus*, *terrisonus*, *verisimilis*; and in *Acrisoneus*.

**is.** *I* before *S* is **SHORT** in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Disertus*, <sup>2</sup>*Miserabilis*, <sup>3</sup>*Trisulcus*.

<sup>1</sup> Nox ex seminibus sapientibus, atque *disertis*: *Lucr.* 2, 987

<sup>2</sup> Cum, complexa sui corpus *miserabile* nati, *Virg. Ec.* 5, 23

<sup>3</sup> Ille pater, rectorque Deum; cui dextra *trisulcis* *Ov. M.* 2, 848

**is.** But *I* before *S* is sometimes **LONG** in the *first* syllable of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Risus*, <sup>2</sup>*Visurus*.

<sup>1</sup> Hic etiam Latio *risus* prænomine, cultor *Auson. Ed.* 10, 120

<sup>2</sup> Tempora maturæ *visurus* longa senectæ, *Ov. M.* 3, 347

It is also long in *fisus*, *pioens*, *risibilis*, *visendus*, *visibilis*; and in *Isiacus*, *Miscenensis*, *Piscæus*.

**is.** *I* before *S* is **SHORT** in the pronoun *is*.

Si modo verus *is* est: quantusque et qualis ab alta *Ov. M.* 3, 284

**is.** But *I* before *S* is **LONG** in the oblique cases plural of pronouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Meis*, <sup>2</sup>*Nostris*.

# I—BEFORE S IN PREPOSITIONS.

<sup>1</sup>Censorine, *meis* vera sodalibus<sup>a</sup>; *Hor. Car.* 4, 8, 2

<sup>2</sup>Implicitum quam te *nostris* interne medullis *Auson. Epist.* 6, 21

*is.* *I* before *S* *final* is **SHORT** in verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Cernis*, <sup>2</sup>*Regis*, <sup>3</sup>*Sinis*.

<sup>1</sup>Cum Lapithis: pugna debile *cernis* opus. *Mart.* 8, 6, 8

<sup>2</sup>O diva gratum quæ *regis* Antium<sup>b</sup>, *Hor. Car.* 1, 35, 1

<sup>3</sup>Nec *sinis* ingentem conticuisse domum: *Mart.* 7, 31, 2

*is.* But *I* before *S* is **LONG** in <sup>1</sup>*Fis* and *Audis*, and likewise in all other verbs of the fourth conjugation. *Ma-*  
*his* and *Velis* with <sup>2</sup>*Sis* and its compounds are likewise long.

<sup>1</sup>Audivere, Lyce. *Fis* anus et tamen<sup>c</sup> *Hor. Car.* 4, 13, 2

<sup>2</sup>Quod *sis*, esse velis; nihilque malis<sup>d</sup>. *Mart.* 10, 47, 12

*is.* *I* before *S* is **LONG** in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Provisio*, <sup>2</sup>*Revisio*.

<sup>1</sup>*Ch. Proviso*, quid agat Pamphilus: atque eecum. *Pa.* aliquis  
forsan me putet *Tcr. And.* 5, 5, 1

<sup>2</sup>Luce deos oro, famulos post arva *reviso*, *Mart.* 4, 90, 1

It is also long in *conviseo*, *exciseo*, *interviseo*, *reviseo*.

*is.* *I* before *S* is **LONG** in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Viso*, <sup>2</sup>*Visi*, from *video*, <sup>3</sup>*Visito*.

<sup>1</sup>*Visum* ne nocte hæc quippiam turbaverint. *Plaut. Cap.* 1, 2, 24

<sup>2</sup>Risus abest, nisi quem *visi* ~~agere~~ dolores. *Ov. M.* 2, 778

<sup>3</sup>Est, quam animus retur meus? *Ph.* di boni! *visitavi* antidhac  
*Plaut. Ep.* 4, 1, 12

*is.* But *I* before *S* is sometimes **SHORT** in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Misereo*, and <sup>2</sup>*Miseresco*.

<sup>1</sup>Pone et avaritiæ; *miserere* inopum sociorum. *Juv.* 8, 89

<sup>2</sup>His lacrymis vitam damus et *miserescimus* ultro. *Virg. Æn.* 2, 145

*is.* *I* before *S* *final* is **SHORT** in adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Bis*, <sup>2</sup>*Foris*.

<sup>1</sup>Tum *bis* ad Occasum, *bis* se convertit ad Ortum: *Ov. M.* 14, 386

<sup>2</sup>Ne biberis diluta: *foris* et promus; et atrum *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 15

*is.* *I* before *S* is **SHORT** in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Disertius*, <sup>2</sup>*Miserabile*.

<sup>1</sup>Causas inquit agam Cicerone *disertius* ipso. *Mart.*

<sup>2</sup>Fumantes sudore quatit, *miserabile* casis *Virg. Æn.* 12, 338

*is.* *I* before *S* is **SHORT** in the preposition *Cis*.

*Cis*, hercle, paucas tempestates Tranio.

*Plaut.*

<sup>a</sup> Asclep.

<sup>b</sup> Alcaic.

<sup>c</sup> Asclepiad.

<sup>d</sup> Phal.

I—BEFORE T IN NOUNS.

is. *I* before *S* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of conjunctions: as *Nisi*.

Quod *nisi* me quacunq[ue] novas incidere lites *Virg. Ec. 9, 14*

it. *I* before *T* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Divitiæ*, <sup>2</sup>*Spiritus*, <sup>3</sup>*Savitia*.

<sup>1</sup>Crescunt *divitiæ*; tamen<sup>a</sup> *Hor. Car. 3, 24, 63*

<sup>2</sup>Oraque non pressit, nisi postquam *spiritus* exit. *Ov. M. 6, 294*

<sup>3</sup>*Savitia* flammæque minus, minus addidit oræ: *Ov. M. 3, 306*

it. But *I* before *T* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Puerities*, <sup>2</sup>*Quasitor*.

<sup>1</sup>Credita *puerities*. *Auson. Prof. 10, 16*

<sup>2</sup>*Quasitor* Minos urnam movet: ille silentum *Virg. Æn. 6, 433*

It is also long in *absinthites*, *accersitor*, *accersitus*, *accitus*, *ætiles*, *amotio*, *appetitus*, *arcessitor*, *arthritis*, *ascites*, *attritio*, *attrilus*, *auditis*, *auditiacula*, *auditor*, *auditorium*, *audutum*, *auditus*, *ceasitor*, *competitio*, *compellor*, *conditio*, *conditura*, *conquisitio*, *contritio*, *corbita*, *cupitor*, *cydonites*, *defasitio*, *delinatio*, *delinitor*, *demolitio*, *diffinitio*, *disquisitio*, *earites*, *ebullitio*, *elafita*, *eruditulus*, *eruditio*, *exinanitio*, *expeditio*, *farcitura*, *fnitio*, *fnitor*, *fnitus*, *galerita*, *galeritus*, *hinnitus*, *hisopites*, *impeditio*, *imperitia*, *infnitio*, *inquisitio*, *inscilia*, *invitatio*, *invitator*, *invitatus*, *irretitor*, *irritamen*, *laceasitio*, *largitor*, *largitudo*, *liguratio*, *liguritor*, *linitus*, *margarita*, *margaritum*, *marita*, *maritus*, *mentitio*, *nephritis*, *molitio*, *molitor*, *munitio*, *munitor*, *maditio*, *nectarites*, *nutritor*, *obtritrus*, *ornithon*, *parasita*, *parasitaster*, *parasitatio*, *parasitus*, *peritita*, *petitio*, *petitor*, *petitum*, *petitus*, *phiditia*, *positio*, *politor*, *politura*, *præmunitio*, *præagitio*, *præscitum*, *pueritia*, *punitio*, *punitor*, *pyrites*, *pyritis*, *quæsitio*, *quæsitum*, *quæsitura*, *quæsitus*, *quirilatio*, *quiritalus*, *quirites*, *redormitio*, *requisitio*, *sarritio*, *sarritor*, *sarritura*, *scannomites*, *scribita*, *siderites*, *sideritis*, *sortes*, *sortitio*, *sortitor*, *trapezita*, *tympantes*, *vestitus*, *vilitigitor*; and in *Acritas*, *Adulita*, *Agnitas*, *Agrasnitæ*, *Arundinanti*, *Arcopagita*, *Arsagalita*, *Artemila*, *Ariotyritæ*, *Ascite*, *Asphaltites*, *Chebonitis*, *Encratitæ*, *Heraclitus*, *Hermopolites*, *Mephitis*, *Metropolitæ*, *Narcissites*, *Nicolaitæ*, *Fascelitæ*, *Quirites*, *Stagirita*, *Sybaritis*.

it. And *I* before *T* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Architectus*, <sup>2</sup>*Tonitru*.

<sup>1</sup>Qui fundamentis manet *architectus* in illis. *Arator.*

<sup>2</sup>Præconem facias, vel *architectum*<sup>b</sup>. *Mart. 5, 57, 11*

<sup>3</sup>Tunc erit, et facient optata *tonitrua* cenas *Juv. 5, 117*

<sup>2</sup>Præterea grandi *tonitru* concussa repente *Lucr. 5, 561*

It is also common in *aphronitrum*, *arbitru*, *arbitrarius*, *arbitratio*, *arbitratus*, *arbitrium*, *calcitro*, *conditrix*, *ferritribax*, *flagitribia*, *janitrix*, *meditralina*, *vestitrix*, *tonitrus*, *tonitruum*.

it. *I* before *T* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Cithura*, <sup>2</sup>*Litura*, <sup>3</sup>*Vitula*.

<sup>a</sup> Chor.

<sup>b</sup> Phal.

# I—BEFORE T IN ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES.

<sup>1</sup> Imbelli cithara carmina divides<sup>a</sup>; Hor. Carm. 1, 15, 15

<sup>2</sup> Emendare jocos : una litura potest. Mart. 4, 10, 8

<sup>3</sup> Tum cum pro vitula statuis dulcem Aulide natam. Hor. S. 2, 3, 199

ii. But *I* before *T* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Titan*, <sup>2</sup>*Vita*

<sup>1</sup> Extulerit *Titan*, radiisque retexerit orbem Virg. Æn. 4, 119

<sup>2</sup> Desidia ; aut quicquid vita meliore parâsti, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 15

It is also long in *clitellæ*, *crithe*, *dithyrambus*, *littera*, *litterator*, *litteratura*, *litigatio*, *litigator*, *litigium*, *liturgia*, *rites*, *ritus*, *scitamentum*, *scitatio*, *scitum*, *titillatio*, *titillatus*, *tityrus*, *vitalia*, *vitalitas*, *vitatio*, *viticula*, *viticulum*, *vitilia*, *vitiligator*, *vilis*, *vitator*, *vituprator* ; and in *Cliterna*, *Clitipho*, *Clitomachus*, *Clitor*, *Clitorium*, *Clitumnus*, *Dithyrambus*, *Pitho*, *Pithodemus*, *Pitholeon*, *Sithonia*, *Titanes*, *Titania*, *Tithonus*, *Tityrus*, *Triton*, *Tritonia*.

iii. And *I* before *T* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Citrum*, <sup>2</sup>*Mitra*.

<sup>1</sup> Nobilius villosa tegant tibi lintea citrum : Mart. 14, 138, 1

<sup>2</sup> Inspicit aut pueros, nobiliusve citrum. Mart. 10, 80, 2

<sup>3</sup> Ille etiam picta redimitus tempora mitra, Ov. M. 14, 654

<sup>4</sup> Ut mitra cæsariem cohíbens aurata virilem. Prud.

It is also common in *citra*, *citreum*, *citrus* ; and in *Italia*, *Italica*, *Italica*.

iv. *I* before *T* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives and participles : as <sup>1</sup>*Quasitus*, <sup>2</sup>*Vestitus*, <sup>3</sup>*Sopitus*.

Nunc age dicta meo dulci quasita labore Lucr. 2, 729

<sup>2</sup> Hæc memorans, cinerem et sopitos suscitât ignes : Virg. Æ. 5, 743

<sup>3</sup> Veste dicam, obsecro, tam mœstiter vestitus ? Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 7

v. But *I* before *T* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives and participles : as <sup>1</sup>*Taciturnus*, <sup>2</sup>*Territus*.

<sup>1</sup> Pectora somnus habet. Thalamos taciturna paternos Ov. M. 8, 84

<sup>2</sup> Venatrixque metu venantum territa fugit ! Ov. M. 2, 492

It is also short in *abditus*, *abditurus*, *ambiturus*, *absterritus*, *accubitorius*, *adhibitus*, *adhibitus*, *adventus*, *adventitius*, *afficiendus*, *allotonans*, *amphitheatralis*, *amussitatus*, *anguitæneus*, *apparitus*, *architectonicus*, *ascriptitius*, *axionus*, *bicubitalis*, *cæmentitius*, *calamitosus*, *canalitus*, *cantitatus*, *capitulis*, *capitatus*, *capitolinus*, *capitosus*, *capitulatus*, *circuitus*, *circumpositus*, *circumvolitans*, *coërcitus*, *cogitabilis*, *collatitius*, *commentitius*, *compitalis*, *compitalitius*, *complacitus*, *conciatus*, *exceptitus*, *excitandus*, *excitaturus*, *excitatus*, *excogitandus*, *excogitans*, *exercitorius*, *exilabilis*, *exilialis*, *exiliosus*, *exiturus*, *exterritus*, *factitatus*, *felicetatus*, *fictitius*, *fructurnus*, *fugitans*, *fugitivarius*, *fugitivus*, *gratitatus*, *habitabilis*, *imperditus*, *inacitus*, *incogitabilis*, *in-*

<sup>a</sup> Asclepiad.



# I—BEFORE T IN VERBS.

*cognitus, inconditus, increditus, indebitus, inditus, indomitus, ineqnabilis, inhospitalis, inimitabilis, insilius, institorius, lascriptatus, lascriptifer, latitans, lectitatus, multitorius, maritimus, meditativus, mellitulus, meritorius, placitus, politicus, pramonitus, progenitus, propitiabilis, propitiatus, propitiatorius, propitius, recitandus, recitans, semitarius, semitatus, semitectus, sempiternus, sensitivus, sodalitus, transitorius, transiturus, veltaris, venetius; and in Aquitanicus, Compitalicius, Compitalis, Melitæus, Melitensis, Melitæus, Neritius, Praxitalius.*

*it.* And *I* before *T* is occasionally common in the middle syllables of adjectives: as *Tonitralis*.

Increpuit nubes, extrema tonitrua reddunt. *Ov. M.* 12, 52  
Neve ruant cæli tonitralia templa superne. *Lucr.*

It is also common in *arbitrans, arbitrarius, arbitratus, calcitratus, calcitronus, semitritus, tonitrualis*.

*it.* *I* before *T* is LONG in the first syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Scītus*, <sup>2</sup>*Triticeus*, <sup>3</sup>*Vītalis*.

<sup>1</sup>Quod jus pontificum, veterum quas scita Quiritum, *Auson. Prof.* 229  
<sup>2</sup>Triticeas menses, et inexpugnabile gramen. *Ov. M.* 5, 486  
<sup>3</sup>Vitales carpis, Tyriam qui advenis urbem. *Virg. Æn.* 1, 388

*it.* But *I* before *T* is sometimes SHORT in the first syllable of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Tītubans*, <sup>2</sup>*Vītiosus*.

<sup>1</sup>Quique senex ferula titubantes ebrius artus *Ov. M.* 4, 26  
<sup>2</sup>Corticibusque cavis, vitiosæque ilicis alveo. *Virg. G.* 2, 453

It is also short in *bituminatus, bitumincus, bituminosus, citaturus, citatus, citior, citihædicus, citimus, citus, spithamæus, vitellinus*; and in *Bituricus, Ithacensis, Mitylenæus, Titareus*.

*it.* And *I* before *T* is occasionally common in the first syllable of adjectives: as *Citreus*.

Citrea mensa, greges servorum, ostrumque renidens. *Per. Ar.*  
Scribitur in citreis Calidum scis ponere sumen. *Pers.* 1, 53

It is also common in *clitrus, nitriarius, nitratu, nitreus*; and in *Itæcus, Italius*.

*it.* *I* before *T* final is SHORT in verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Attulit*, <sup>2</sup>*Effugit*.

<sup>1</sup>Corpora, si tantum notas odor attulit auras! *Virg. G.* 3, 251  
<sup>2</sup>Ter frustra comprehensa manus effugit imago. *Virg. Æn.* 6, 701

*it.* *I* before *T* is SHORT in the middle syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Excūto*, <sup>2</sup>*Fugito*, <sup>3</sup>*Palpito*.

<sup>1</sup>Ad delubra venit, monstratus excūat aras, *Virg. G.* 4, 549  
<sup>2</sup>Et fugitant in rebus inane relinquere purum, et, *Lucr.* 1, 689  
<sup>3</sup>Ut semel atque iterum super illam palpitet: at tu *Juv.* 3, 134

I—BEFORE T IN ADVERBS.

*It.* But *I* before *T* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Invito*, <sup>2</sup>*Marito*.

<sup>1</sup>*Invitat* somnos crepitantibus unda lapillis.

*Ov. M.* 11, 604

<sup>2</sup>*Atlas maritat* populos<sup>a</sup>,

*Hor. Epod.* 2, 10

It is also long in *abito*, *abitur*, (impers.) *connitor*, *convitiator*, *corbite*, *delitigo*, *demitigo*, *enitor*, *excito* (to provoke,) *munito*, *parasito*, *petituario*, *quirito*, *regito*, *renitor*.

*It.* And *I* before *T* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as *Arbitro*.

Testes factorum stare *arbitrabere* divos.

*Silius.*

Tuus *arbitratus* sit ; comburas si velis.

*Plant.*

It is also common in *calestro*.

*It.* *I* before *T* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Lito*, <sup>2</sup>*Niteo*, <sup>3</sup>*Sitio*.

<sup>1</sup>Et quid tam parvum est ? sed nullo thure *litabis* ; *Pers.* 5, 120

<sup>2</sup>Res ubi magna *nitet* domino sene. Dulcia poma *Hor. S.* 2, 5, 12

<sup>3</sup>Aret ager, vitio moriens *sitit* aeris herba ; *Virg. Ec.* 7, 87

*It.* But *I* before *T* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Mitigo*, <sup>2</sup>*Scitor*.

<sup>1</sup>Quam nec longa dies, pietas nec *mitigat* ulla ; *Virg. Aen.* 5, 783

<sup>2</sup>Quid faciat, dubitare facit, *scitatur* ab ipsa, *Ov. M.* 10, 357

It is also long in *ditesco*, *dito*, *litigo*, *mitesco*, *mitifico*, *scito*, *titillo*, *vito*, *vitupero*.

*It.* *I* before *T* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Celitus*, <sup>2</sup>*Funditus*, <sup>3</sup>*Graviter*.

<sup>1</sup>Ducem salutis *celitus*.

*Prud. Cath.* 12, 80

<sup>2</sup>Non tamen omne malum miseria, nec *funditus* omnes

*Virg. Aen.* 6, 736

<sup>3</sup>Ipsae gravis *graviterque* ad terram pondere vasto *Virg. Aen.* 5, 447

*It.* But *I* before *T* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Perite*, <sup>2</sup>*Sortito*.

<sup>1</sup>Montibus hæc vestris soli cantare *periti*.

*Virg. Ec.* 10, 32

<sup>2</sup>Nostris negotiis sua loca *sortito* data :

*Auson. Sup. Prob.* 8

It is also long in *blanditum*, *custodite*, *definite*, *diffinitum*, *ementite*, *crudite*, *expedite*, *finite*, *infinitum*, *indefinite*, *munitum*, *polite*, *pollitum*.

*It.* And *I* before *T* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of adverbs : as *Arbitrario*.

---

<sup>a</sup> Iam. dim.

# I—BEFORE U IN VERBS.

It. *I* before *T* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adverbs:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Iterum*, <sup>2</sup>*Ita*.

<sup>1</sup>Jupiter hoc *iterum* sermone silentia rumpit, *Ov. M.* 1, 208  
<sup>2</sup>Nil, ut opinor, *ita* hæc species miranda fuisset; *Lucr.* 2, 1038

It. But *I* before *T* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Rite*, <sup>2</sup>*Scite*.

<sup>1</sup>Quando utrumque, manu retinentes pocula *rite*, *Lucr.* 1, 496  
<sup>2</sup>Sepulchrales *scite* incantare favillas. *Prud.*

iu. *I* before *U* is SHORT in nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Nubium*, <sup>2</sup>*Simius*.

<sup>1</sup>*Nubium* tractus. Ego apis Matinae *Hor. Car.* 4, 27  
<sup>2</sup>Callidus emissas eludere *simius* hastas *Mart.* 14, 202

iu. But *I* before *U* in nouns is sometimes LONG: as *Dium*.

Sub *dium* rapiam. Saeva tene cum Berecynthio. *Hor. Car.* 1, 18, 13

iu. *I* before *U* is SHORT in adjectives: as *Tristium*.

Amator ille *tristium* lacernarum, *Mart.* 1, 97, 4

iu. But *I* before *U* is sometimes LONG in adjectives: as *Alius*.<sup>a</sup> Gen. sing. of *Alius*.

Hæc arma sunt *alius* omnia generis.

It is also long in *Dius*.

Iu. And *I* before *U* is occasionally COMMON in adjectives:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Alterius*, <sup>2</sup>*Totius*.

Junxeris, *alterius* fiet uterque timor. *Mart.* 7, 37  
<sup>1</sup>Mox dum *alterius*<sup>b</sup> obligurrias bona, *Ennius. Sat.* 6  
<sup>2</sup>Mutat enim mundi naturam *totius* aetas, *Lucr.* 5, 626  
<sup>3</sup>Magnanimosque duces *totiusque* ordine gentes. *Virg. G.* 4, 4

It is also common in *nullus*, *sollus*, *unlus*, *utlus*.

Iu. *I* before *U* is COMMON in pronouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Illius*, <sup>2</sup>*Ipsius*.

<sup>1</sup>*Illius* immensae ruperunt horrea messes *Virg. G.* 1, 49  
<sup>2</sup>Quam nostro *illius* labatur pectore vultus. *Virg. Ec.* 1, 64  
<sup>3</sup>*Ipsius* in vultu varios errare colores, *Virg. G.* 1, 452  
Nunc ultro ad cineres *ipius* et ossa parentis, *Virg. Æ.* 5, 55

iu. *I* before *U* in verbs is SHORT: as <sup>1</sup>*Rapiunt*, <sup>2</sup>*Veniunt*.

<sup>a</sup> *I* before *U* in the nominative case of this word is *short*, but *long* in the genitive, because contracted from *Aliius*.

<sup>b</sup> The Port Royal Latin Grammar marks *i* before *u* in this word always *long*. The above passage had been overlooked by Lancelot, its learned author. Vol. 2, 293.

# I—BEFORE V IN ADJECTIVES.

<sup>1</sup>Tectaque,cumque suis rapiunt penetralia sacris *Ov. M. 1, 287*

<sup>2</sup>Atria turba tenent; veniunt leve vulgus, euntque *Ov. M. 12, 53*

u. But *I* before *U* in verbs is sometimes LONG : as *Fiunt*.

Ossa lapis fiunt. Tum partes auctus in omnes. *Ov. M. 4, 600*

It is also long in *fiunto*.

iu. *I* before *U* is SHORT in the adverb *Diu* : as

Depastum, que diu vivaria Caesaris, inde *Juv. 4, 51*

iv. *I* before *V* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns :  
as <sup>1</sup>*Captivus*, <sup>2</sup>*Oliva*.

<sup>1</sup>Corpora, captivosque dabit, suaque omnibus arma : *Virg. Æn. 9, 273*

<sup>2</sup>Accipient, flavique caput nectentur oliva *Virg. Æn. 5, 309*

iv. But *I* before *V* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns : as *Ninivita*.

In Ninivitas se coactus percito<sup>a</sup>. *Prud.*

It is also short in *scimibivium*, *tergiversatio*, *tergiversator*, *universitas*.

iv. *I* before *V* is LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns : as

<sup>1</sup>*Civica*, <sup>2</sup>*Dives*.

<sup>1</sup>Fiat et ex edera civica nostra tibi. *Mart. 8, 82, 8*

<sup>2</sup>Denique quidquid habet dives circumspice mundus *Ov. M. 2, 95*

iv. But *I* before *V* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Bivium*, <sup>2</sup>*Nivis*, gen. of *nix*.

<sup>1</sup>Qui patet in bivio portæ, quæ proxima ponto. *Virg. Æn. 9, 238*

<sup>2</sup>Jam satis terris nivis atque diræ<sup>b</sup> *Hor. Carm. 1, 2, 1*

iv. *I* before *V* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Festivus*, <sup>2</sup>*Furtivus*, <sup>3</sup>*Nativus*.

<sup>1</sup>Sy. Quid est ? Ct. quid sit ? illius opera, Syre, nunc vivo : festivum caput ! *Ter. Adel. 2, 3, 8*

<sup>2</sup>Nec jam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem. *Virg. Æn. 4, 171*

<sup>3</sup>Nativæ mala nequitie cum pectere barbam. *Juv. 14, 216*

iv. But *I* before *V* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Carnivorus*, <sup>2</sup>*Velivulus*.

<sup>1</sup>Carnivoris præberi pabula mandat. *Mant.*

<sup>2</sup>Despiciens mare velivolum, terrasque jacentes. *Virg. Æn. 1, 224*

It is also short in *altivolans*, *altivolus*, *aredivagus*, *irredivitus*, *montivagus*, *quadrivialis*, *sonivius*, *tergiversans*, *velivolans*, *universalis*, *volgivagus*.

<sup>a</sup> Iamb

<sup>b</sup> Sapph.

O—FINAL IN NOUNS.

iv. *I* before *V* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Dīves*, <sup>2</sup>*Dīvinus*, <sup>3</sup>*Līvidus*.

<sup>1</sup>Ante larem gustet venerabilior Lare *dīves*. *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 14  
<sup>2</sup>Ex quo reliquias *dīvinis*que ossa parentis *Virg. Æn.* 5, 47  
<sup>3</sup>*Livida* materno fervent adipata veneno. *Juv.* 6, 630

v. But *I* before *V* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Nīvalis*, <sup>2</sup>*Trīvialis*.

<sup>1</sup>Ergo omni studio glaciem ventosque *nīvales*, *Virg. G.* 3, 318  
<sup>2</sup>Communi feriat carmen *trīviale* moneta; *Juv.* 7, 55

It is also short in *divertex*, *nīvus*, *nīvorus*.

vi. *I* before *V* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs:  
as *Vetivolans*.

Despiciens mare *vetivolum*<sup>a</sup>, terrasque jacentes, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 224

vii. *I* before *V* is LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs: as  
<sup>1</sup>*Dīvello*, <sup>2</sup>*Dīverbero*.

<sup>1</sup>Ille simul manibus tendit *direllere* nodos, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 220  
<sup>2</sup>Hyrtacidae juvenis volucres *dīverberat* auras, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 503

viii. But *I* before *V* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs: as *Nīveo*, *Nīvesco*.

Sed jacet aggeribus *nīveis* informis, et alto *Virg. G.* 3, 354

ix. *I* before *V* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as *Tempestive*.

Felices ambo *tempestive*que sepulti. *Ovid.*

x. But *I* before *V* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllable of adverbs: as *Ubivis*.

Non *ubivis*, coramque quibus libet in medio qui *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 75

xi. *I* before *V* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs:  
as *Privatim*.

ō. *O final* is COMMON in nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Dracō*, <sup>2</sup>*Nemō*,  
<sup>3</sup>*Virgō*.

<sup>1</sup>Pervigil ecce *dracō* squamis crepitantibus horrens *Ov. Ep.* 12, 101

<sup>2</sup>Hic *dracō* perfidus indocila, *Prod.*

<sup>3</sup>Ut *nemō* Varius ducit; molle atque facetum. *Hor. S.* 1, 10, 44

<sup>4</sup>Omnibus invidas, *Livide*, *nemō* tibi. *Mart.* 1, 41, 2

<sup>5</sup>O *virgō* miserere mei; miserere meorum! *Ov. Ep.* 12, 6

<sup>6</sup>*Virgō* juvat, Marsasque *nīves*, et frigora ducens *Stat. Syl.* 1, 5, 6

<sup>a</sup> Derivatives retain the quantity of their primitives.

O—FINAL IN PREPOSITIONS.

But *O final* is sometimes LONG in nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Argō*,  
<sup>1</sup>*Aprō*, abl. sing. of *aper*<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>*Argō* saxa pavens postquam Scylleia legit. *Pcd.*  
<sup>2</sup>*Non comat sine aprō* noster, Tite, Cæciliannus, *Mart.* 7, 58, 1

*O final* is LONG in adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Magnō*, from *magnus*, <sup>2</sup>*Sanctō*, from *sanctus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Hæc animo magnō* credis te, Quincte, parare? *Mart.* 3, 62, 7  
<sup>2</sup>*Di bene quod sanctō* peperit fecunda marito, *Mart.* 11, 54, 5

*O final* is COMMON in the pronoun *Egō*.

• Sicut *egō* solus, me quoque pauperior? *Auson. Epig.* 54, 6  
Armiferis alui quos *egō* Pannoniis. *Auson. Epig.* 3, 4

*O final* is COMMON in verbs<sup>b</sup> : as <sup>1</sup>*Amō*, <sup>2</sup>*Captō*.

<sup>1</sup>*Nempe tenens quod amō*, gremioque in Iasonis hærens *Ov. M.* 7, 66  
<sup>2</sup>*Non amō* te, Sabidi, nec possum dicere quare : *Mart.* 1, 33, 1  
<sup>2</sup>*Captō* tuam, pudet heu, sed *captō*, Maxime, cœnam : *Mart.* 2, 18, 1

*O final* is COMMON in adverbs and conjunctions : as  
*Quandō*, <sup>2</sup>*Porrō*.

<sup>1</sup>*Quandō* pauperiem, missis ambagibus, horres, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 9  
<sup>2</sup>*Quandō* quidem non sunt ex ullis principiorum *Lucr.* 2, 968  
<sup>2</sup>*Et sibi proporrō* quæ sint primordia quærent. *Lucr.* 2, 978  
<sup>2</sup>*Multos porrō* vides, quos sæpe elusus ad ipsum *Juv.* 11, 9

But *O final* is sometimes LONG in adverbs and conjunctions : as <sup>1</sup>*Meritō*, <sup>2</sup>*Rarō*.

<sup>1</sup>*Cui meritō* dici, mortue Galle, potest, *Mart.* 8, 75, 16  
<sup>2</sup>*Adde quod iste tuus, tam rarō* prælia passus, *Ov. M.* 13, 117

And *O final* is sometimes SHORT in adverbs and conjunctions : as <sup>1</sup>*Citō*, <sup>2</sup>*Quomodō*.

<sup>1</sup>*Et citō* rapturus de nobilitate comesa *Juv.* 1, 34  
<sup>2</sup>*Cum sit tam pauper, quomodō*? cæcus amat. *Mart.* 3, 15, 2  
*is also short in dummodō, illicō, immō, postmodō, postfectō.*

*O final* is LONG in the preposition *Prō*.

*Prō* molli viola, *prō* purpureo narcisso. *Virg. Ec.* 5, 36

It is also long in nouns derived from the Greek, that end in *omega*, (long in *Athō*, *Citō*, &c. : and in the oblique cases of nouns : as *sonnō* from *sonō*.)

Some Prosodians have been of opinion that final *o* in *cedo*, *nescio*, *scio*, is always to be short, but in gerunds always long. Vide Carradus, Vicinus, and Vossius. *De* and *sto* are never found short; but as this is from causality, the *o* in these verbs is not excluded from the controul rule—*o final* is common in verbs.

O--BEFORE B IN NOUNS

ō. *O* final is LONG in interjections: as <sup>1</sup>*Iō*, <sup>2</sup>*Prō*.

<sup>1</sup>Clamat, iō matres, audite, ubi quæque Latine *Virg. Æ. 7, 400*

<sup>2</sup>Flaventesque abecissa comas, prō Jupiter! ibit. *Virg. Æ. 4, 600*

ōa. *O* before *A* is SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns: as *Zorōastres*.

Qui *Zorōastres* turbâsset forte susurros. *Prod.*

ōa. *O* before *A* is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Chōaspes*, <sup>2</sup>*Ōaxes*.

<sup>1</sup>Nec qua vel Nilus, vel regia lymphæ *Chōaspes*. *Th.*

<sup>2</sup>Pars Scythiam, et rapidum Cretæ veniemus *Oaxem* *V. Ec. 1, 66*

ōa. But *O* before *A* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of nouns: as *Trōas*.

*Trōada* telorum lapidumque incessere jactu *Ov. M. 13, 566*

ōa. *O* before *A* is SHORT in the middle syllables of adjectives: as *Zorōastreus*.

Qui *Zorōastres* turbâsset forte susurros. *Prod.*

ōb. *O* before *B* is SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Cænōbium*, <sup>2</sup>*Ichñōbates*, <sup>3</sup>*Schænōbates*.

<sup>1</sup>*Cænōbium* dicunt, quod sint communia cunctis. *Met.*

<sup>2</sup>Gnosui *Ichñōbates*, Spartana gente *Melampus*. *Ov. M. 3, 208*

<sup>3</sup>Augur *Schænōbates*, medicus, magus: omnia novit, *Juv. 3, 77*

ōb. But *O* before *B* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Ignōbilitas*, <sup>2</sup>*Octōber*.

<sup>1</sup>Res obscura quidem est *ignōbilitate* virorum; *Ov. M. 6, 319*

<sup>2</sup>Triticeo *Octōber* fenore dīpat agros. *Auson. Ec. de men. 10*

It is also long in *consōbrinus*, *immōbilitas*, *malōbathrum*; and in *Allōbricus*, *Onōba*.

ōb. And *O* before *B* is occasionally COMMON in the middle syllables of nouns: as *Opprōbrium*.

Ille ferox tacui. Pudet hæc *opprōbria* nobis *Ov. M. 1, 758*

Creverat *opprōbrium* generis: fœdumque patebat *Ov. M. 8, 158*

It is also common in *consōbrina*, *consōbrinus*, *exprōbratio*, *exprōbrator*, *myrōbrechari*, *opprōbramentum*, *opprōbratio*.

ōb. *O* before *B* is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Ōber*, <sup>2</sup>*Prōbitas*, <sup>3</sup>*Sōboles*.

\* *O* final is long in all monosyllables.

O—BEFORE B IN ADJECTIVES.

<sup>1</sup>Et fidos certant *ŏdices* accersere sylvæ.

*Silius*

<sup>2</sup>Si vis esse aliquis: *prŏbitas* laudatur, et alget.

*Juv. 1, 74*

<sup>3</sup>Rex superum trepidare vetat; *ŏdŏlŏmque* priori

*Ov. M. 1, 251*

*ŏb.* But *O* before *B* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Gŏbio*, <sup>2</sup>*Rŏbur*.

<sup>1</sup>Ne nullum cupias, cum sit tibi *gŏbio* tantum

*Juv. 11, 37*

<sup>2</sup>*Rŏbur*: et ut jussos cunctari vidit, ab uno

*Ov. M. 8, 753*

It is also long in *gŏbius*, *mŏbilitas*, *nŏbilitas*, *rŏbigo*, *rŏborarium*; and in *Rŏbigalia*, *Rŏbigus*, *Rŏboretum*, *Vŏbiaca*.

*ŏb.* And *O* before *B* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Bŏbus*, from *bos*, <sup>2</sup>*Prŏbrum*.

<sup>1</sup>Nescia nec quicquam junctis debentia *bŏbus*,

*Ov. M. 14, 3*

<sup>2</sup>*Æs* veluti spirans cum *bŏbus* exagitat.

*Auson.*

<sup>3</sup>Hinc init; et vetito temerat sacraria *prŏbre*.

*Ov. M. 10, 695*

<sup>4</sup>Aut posse à turpi mentem inhibere *prŏbre*.

*Catull.*

It is also common in *prŏblema*, *ŏbrietas*, *ŏbrina*.

*ŏb.* *O* before *B* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Diŏbolaris*, <sup>2</sup>*Imprŏbus*, <sup>3</sup>*Imprŏbulus*.

<sup>1</sup>Servulorum sordidulorum scorta *diŏbolaria*ª.

*Plaut.*

<sup>2</sup>Atque ita, vive quidem, pende tamen, *imprŏba*, dixit: *Ov. M. 6, 136*

<sup>3</sup>*Imprŏbulum* superest illic, qui ponere cogat.

*Juv. 5, 73*

*ŏb.* But *O* before *B* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Ignŏbilis*, <sup>2</sup>*Immŏbilis*.

<sup>1</sup>Parthenope, studiis florentem *ignŏbilis* otii:

*Virg. G. 4, 564*

<sup>2</sup>His *immŏbilit* scopulis; violentior ætne;

*Ov. M. 13, 801*

It is also long in *corrŏboratus*, *pernŏbilis*.

*ŏb.* And *O* before *B* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as *Alŏbrogicus*.

Cur *Alŏbrogicis* et magna gaudeat ara

*Juv. 8, 13*

Vocibus *Alŏbrogum* patribus populoque parebant.

*Cicero.*

It is also common in *exprŏbralis*, *exprŏbrandus*.

*ŏb.* *O* before *B* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Glŏbosus*, <sup>2</sup>*ŏbesus*, <sup>3</sup>*Prŏbabilis*.

<sup>1</sup>Scilicet esse *glŏbosa*, tamen cum squalida constant,

*Lucr. 2, 468*

<sup>2</sup>Hic *Scarus*, æquoreis qui venit *ŏbesus* ab undis,

*Mart. 13, 84, 1*

<sup>3</sup>Capi ut valeret his *prŏbabilis* fideª,

*Avien.*

*ŏb.* But *O* before *B* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Mŏbilis*, <sup>2</sup>*Nŏbilis*.



O—BEFORE B IN ADVERBS.

<sup>1</sup> *Mobilis* Æsonides, vernaque incertior aura, *Ov. Ep. 6, 108*

<sup>2</sup> *Quinti* progenies *Arri*, par *nobile* fratrum, *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 243*

It is also long in *nōbilitatus*, *rōboratus*, *rōboratus*, *rōboratus*, *rōbustus*, *rōbustus*.

*ōb.* And *O* before *B* is occasionally common in the first syllable of adjectives: as *Prōbrosus*.

*Pertractat* *secura* manus: *prōbros* recedit *Auson. Eph. loc. ord. 15*

*Interitus* dignos *vita* properante *prōbros*. *Auson. Cæs. 13, 9*

It is also common in *prōblematicus*.

*ōb.* *O* before *B* is short in the middle syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Apprōbo*, <sup>2</sup>*Comprōbo*, <sup>3</sup>*Imprōbo*.

<sup>1</sup> *An* vereor ne non *apprōbet* ille *Getes*? *Ovid.*

<sup>2</sup> *Comprōbat*, *O!* quantum distant *humana* supernis! *Arat.*

<sup>3</sup> *Imprōbat* *has* pastor: *sæntique* imitatus *agresti*, *Ov. M. 14, 521*

*ōb.* But *O* before *B* is sometimes long in the middle syllables of verbs: as *Corrōboro*.

*Longior* *insuetum* rebus *corrōborat* usus. *Anon.*

It is also long in *irrōboro*.

*ōb.* And *O* before *B* is occasionally common in the middle syllables of verbs: as *Exprōbro*.

*Est* aliqua *ingrato* meritum *exprōbrare* voluptas. *Ovid.*

*Quasi* *exprōbratio* est *immemoris* benefici *Ter. And. 1, 1, 17*

It is also common in *opprōbro*.

*ōb.* *O* before *B* is short in the first syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*ōbambulo*, <sup>2</sup>*ōbeo*, <sup>3</sup>*Prōbo*.

<sup>1</sup> *Mugit*, et in teneris *formosus* *ōbambulat* herbis. *Ov. M. 2, 881*

<sup>2</sup> *Cum* *pellis* toties *ōbeat* *circumdatus* tauri, *Virg. Æn. 10, 483*

<sup>3</sup> *Lector* et *auditor* *nostros* *prōbat*, *Aule*, *libellos*: *Mart. 9, 83, 1*

*ōb.* But *O* before *B* is sometimes long in the first syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Mōbilito*, <sup>2</sup>*Rōboro*.

<sup>1</sup> *Accipit*: inde *æer*: inde omnia *mōbilitantur*. *Lucr. 3, 249*

<sup>2</sup> *Semeh*: *adultæ* *ætatis* cum *primum* *rōborat* artus. *Lucr. 4, 1032*

It is also long in *nōbilito*.

*ōb.* *O* before *B* is long in the middle syllables of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Ignōbiliter*, <sup>2</sup>*Immōbiliter*.

<sup>1</sup> *Parthenope*, *studiis* *florentem* *ignōbilis* odi: *Virg. G. 4, 564*

<sup>2</sup> *His* *immōbiliter* *scopulis*: *violentior* *amne*; *Ov. M. 13, 801*

\* Verbs generally retain the quantities of the words from which they are derived.

O—BEFORE C IN NOUNS.

ōb. But *O* before *B* is sometimes SHORT in the middle syllables of adverbs: as *Conglobatim*.

*Conglobat*<sup>a</sup> in cuneum Latios simul ac peregrinos.

*Prud*

ōb. *O* before *B* is LONG in the first syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Mōbiliter*, <sup>2</sup>*Nōbiliter*.

<sup>1</sup>Quæ cum mōbiliter summa levitate feruntur.

*Lucr.* 4, 749

<sup>2</sup>Non ea nōbilitas<sup>a</sup> animo est, ea gratis formæ;

*Ov. M.* 7, 44

ōb. But *O* before *B* is sometimes SHORT in the first syllable of adverbs: as *Prōbe*.

*Prōbe*, et pudice, parce, frugi, abstemie,

*Auson. Prof.* 15, 9

It is also short in *ōbedienter*.

ōb. *O* before *B* is SHORT in the preposition *ōb*.

*Cunctus, ōb Italiam, terrarum clauditur orbis.*

*Virg. Æn.* 1, 233

ōc. *O* before *C* is SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Bardōcucullus*, <sup>2</sup>*Colōcasia*, <sup>3</sup>*Revōcamen*.

<sup>1</sup>Gallia Santonico vestit te bardōcucullo.

*Mart.* 14, 128, 1

<sup>2</sup>Mixtaque ridenti colōcasia fundet acantho.

*Virg. Ec.* 4, 20

<sup>3</sup>Talia dicenti, tibi, ait, revōcamina, cœvus,

*Ov. M.* 2, 596

ōc. But *O* before *C* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Latrōciniūm*, <sup>2</sup>*Patrōciniūm*.

<sup>1</sup>Furta latrōciniis, et magnis parva mineris

*Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 22

<sup>2</sup>Causa patrōcinio, non bona, major erit.

*Ovid.*

It is also long in *latrōcinator*, *lenōciniūm*, *præfocatio*, *ratiōcinatio*, *ratiōcinator*, *ratiōciniūm*, *retiōcessus*, *semōcinatio*, *suffocatio*, *utōcitas*; and in *Leōchares*, *Triōcala*.

ōc. And *O* before *C* is occasionally COMMON in the middle syllables of nouns: as *Apōcryphus*, *Demōcratia*, *Demōcrites*, *Demōcritus*, *Hypōcrisis*, *Hypōcrita*<sup>b</sup>.

ōc. *O* before *C* is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns: as

<sup>1</sup>*Ōculus*, <sup>2</sup>*Prōcus*, <sup>3</sup>*Prōcella*.

<sup>1</sup>Multum ōculi, sed plus aures debere fatentur.

*Mart.* 9, 85, 3

<sup>2</sup>Quam nequiere prōci recto depellere cursu?

*Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 78

<sup>3</sup>Nec non ex aliqua vestram sensisse prōcellam

*Ov. M.* 13, 656

<sup>a</sup> Adverbs retain the quantities of the words from which they are derived.

<sup>b</sup> A vowel before a mute and liquid is usually common. Vide note, a before b in verbs.

O—BEFORE C IN VERBS.

ōc. But *O* before *C* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*ōceanus*, <sup>2</sup>*Sōcordia*.

<sup>1</sup>*Et quas, ōceani refugium mare lavit, arenas.*

*Ov. M. 6, 267*

<sup>2</sup>*Vive igitur, nec te faciat ōcordia lentum.*

*Mart.*

It is also long in *brōchitas*, *glōcittatio*, *pōcillator*, *pōcillum*, *pōculum*, *prōceritas*, *prōcessus*, *prōcestrium*, *prōcidentia*, *prōcinctus*, *prōconsul*, *prōculatio*, *prōcuratio*, *prōcuratrix*, *prōcuratio*, *prōcuratores*, *vōcalitas*, *vōciferatio*, *vōcemia*; and in *Cōcalus*, *Lōcusta*, *Ochus*, *Ocyrhoe*, *Phōcæa*, *Phōcæus*, *Phōcion*, *Phōcis*, *Phōcus*, *Phōcylides*.

ōc. And *O* before *C* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of nouns: as *Trōchlea*.

*Multaque per trōchleas<sup>a</sup>, et tympana pondere magno* *Lucr. 4, 903*

ōc. *O* before *C* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Innōcuis*, <sup>2</sup>*Irrevōcabilis*, <sup>3</sup>*Revōcabilis*.

<sup>1</sup>*Ludimus innōcuis verbis, hoc juro potentis* *Mart. 7, 11, 9*

<sup>2</sup>*Et semel emissum volat irrevōcabile verbum.* *Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 71*

<sup>3</sup>*Parcite. Motus erat, cum jam revōcabile telum* *Ov. M. 6, 264*

ōc. But *O* before *C* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Ferōcior*, <sup>2</sup>*Retrōcitus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Sis licet immitis, matrisque ferōcior undis;* *Ov. Ep. 3, 133*

<sup>2</sup>*Aut reboant raucum retrōcita cornua bombum:* *Lucr. 4, 550*

It is also long in *ferōciens*, *ferōculus*, *imprōcerus*, *latrōcinālis*, *patrōcinus*, *ratiōcinativus*.

ōc. *O* before *C* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Dōcilis*, <sup>2</sup>*Lōcuples*, <sup>3</sup>*Nōcentius*.

<sup>1</sup>*Ut respondendas dōcili quoque murmure voces* *Auson. Ed. 5, 4*

<sup>2</sup>*O frustra lōcuples, O dissimulato amice.* *Mart. 5, 26, 11*

<sup>3</sup>*Fdat cicutis allium nōcentius<sup>b</sup>.* *Hor. Epod. 3, 3*

ōc. But *O* before *C* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Prōcerus*, <sup>2</sup>*Vōcalis*.

<sup>1</sup>*Serpentis caudam prōcero corpore, utrinque* *Lucr. 3, 658*

<sup>2</sup>*Quanto Fessidium laudat vōcalis gentem* *Juv. 13, 33*

It is also long in *brōchus*, *ōcior*, *pōculentus*, *prōcerulus*, *prōcidans*, *prōconsularis*, *prōcurvus*, *ōccors*, *vōciferans*; and in *Cōcylus*, *Phōcaicus*, *Phōcensis*.

ōc. *O* before *C* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Edōceo*, <sup>2</sup>*Evōco*, <sup>3</sup>*Revōco*.

<sup>a</sup> This vowel, being short before two consonants, proves the *O* common. Vide the note on mute and liquid, page 7, 8.

<sup>b</sup> Iamb. Trim.

○—BEFORE C IN ADVERBS.

<sup>1</sup>*Edöceat* ; multasque viro se adjungere gentes *Virg. Æn. 8, 13*

<sup>2</sup>*Evöcet* Auroræ ; currus Aurora diurnos. *Ov. M. 4, 630*

<sup>3</sup>*Paucā. Abeo* : et *revöcas* nono post mense, jubesque,  
*Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 61*

öc. But *O* before *C* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Præföco*, <sup>2</sup>*Sufföco*.

<sup>1</sup>*Præföcent* animæ Gnossia mella viam. *Ovid.*

<sup>2</sup>*Sufföcent* animam dira venena tuam. *Ovid.*

It is also long in *efföco*, *seröcio*, *latröcinor*, *lenöcinor*, *offöco*, *patröcinor*, *ratioöcinor*, *retröcedo*, *sermöctior*.

öc. *O* before *C* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs ; as <sup>1</sup>*Döceo*, <sup>2</sup>*Löco*, <sup>3</sup>*Nöceo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Jactemur, döceas* ; ignari hominumque locorumque *Virg. Æ. 1, 332*

<sup>2</sup>*Löcas* sub ipsum funus, et sepulchri. *Hor. Car. 2, 18, 18*

<sup>3</sup>*Nec quisquam nöceat* cupido mihi pacis!—at ille. *Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 44*

öc. But *O* before *C* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Pröcedo*, <sup>2</sup>*Pröcuro*.

<sup>1</sup>*Pröcedit*, supplexque manus ad littora tendit. *Virg. Æn. 3, 592*

<sup>2</sup>*Hæc ego präcurare* et idoneus imperor, et non *Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 21*

It is also long in *glöcio*, *glöcito*, *präcido*, *präcingo*, *präcube*, *präcudo*, *präculco*, *präcurso*, *präcurro*, *präcurvo*.

öc. *O* before *C* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Depräöcul*, <sup>2</sup>*Innöcenter*, <sup>3</sup>*Innöcuc*.

<sup>1</sup>*Consistitque präöcul* : neque enim propiora ferebat *Ov. M. 2, 22*

<sup>2</sup>*Hic innöcentis*<sup>b</sup> pocula Lesbii. *Hor. Carm. 1, 17, 21*

<sup>3</sup>*Innöcucum*<sup>b</sup>, et cunctis undamque auramque patentem. *Virg. Æ. 7, 230*

öc. But *O* before *C* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Feröciter*, <sup>2</sup>*Velöciter*.

<sup>1</sup>*Arguit et vitio datur, esse feröciter ausum.* *Mart.*

<sup>2</sup>*Cumve renascentem tereret velöciter hydranti.* *Ped.*

öc. *O* before *C* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Jöculariter*, <sup>2</sup>*Nöcentius*, <sup>3</sup>*Pröcul*.

<sup>1</sup>*Præterea ne sic ut qui jöcularia ridens.* *Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 23*

<sup>2</sup>*Edat cicutis allium nöcentius*<sup>d</sup>. *Hor. Epod. 3, 3*

<sup>3</sup>*Consistitque präöcul* : neque enim propiora ferebat *Ov. M. 2, 22*

<sup>a</sup> Iamb. Archil. Dim.

<sup>b</sup> Adverbs have the same quantity with the adjectives from which they are derived.

<sup>c</sup> Alcaic.

<sup>d</sup> Iamb. Trim.

O—BEFORE D IN ADJECTIVES.

**ōc.** But *O* before *C* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*ōcius*, <sup>2</sup>*Quōcumque*.

<sup>1</sup>In facinus jurāsse putes. Dent *ōcius* omnes, *Ov. M.* 1, 242

<sup>2</sup>Nam tecum fere totus ero, *quōcumque* recedam, *Auson. Epig.* 105, 5

**ōd.** *O* before *D* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Crocōdilus*, <sup>2</sup>*Exōdium*, <sup>3</sup>*Methōdos*.

<sup>1</sup>Niliacus habeat *crocōdilus* angusta<sup>a</sup>, *Mart.* 3, 93, 7

<sup>2</sup>Urbicus *exōdio* risum movet Atellanæ *Juv.* 6, 71

<sup>3</sup>Cui logos, et *methōdos*, cuique experientia nomen, *Auson. Idyl.* 11, 68

**ōd.** But *O* before *D* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Custōde*, abl. sing. of *custos*, <sup>2</sup>*Thermōdon*.

<sup>1</sup>Sæpe ego decepto volui *custōde* reverti; *Ov. Ep.* 3, 17

<sup>2</sup>*Thermōdon*que citus, Gangcsque, et Phasis, et Ister. *Ov. M.* 2, 249

It is also long in *anōdyna*, *centinōlia*, *custōdia*, *diacōdion*, *prosōdia*, *psalmōdia*, *retinōdictio*; and in *Herōdes*, *Herōdianus*, *Herōdium*.

**ōd.** And *O* before *D* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as *Hippōdromus*<sup>b</sup>.

**ōd.** *O* before *D* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Mōdus*, <sup>2</sup>*ōdor*, <sup>3</sup>*ōdium*.

<sup>1</sup>Is *mōdus* est, operique sua facit arbore finem. *Ov. M.* 6, 102

<sup>2</sup>Atque duplex animæ longius exit *ōdor* <sup>c</sup> *Mart.* 1, 88, 6

<sup>3</sup>In generis socios *ōdium*. Subit ecce priori. *Ov. M.* 3, 259

**ōd.** But *O* before *D* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Nōdus*, <sup>2</sup>*Prōdigium*.

<sup>1</sup>Fulva colore foret: si cornus, *nōdus* inesset *Ov. M.* 7, 676

<sup>2</sup>*Prōdigium*que triplex, armenti dives Iberi, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 91

It is also long in *cnōdax*, *cōdex*, *dūdrans*, *lōdicula*, *lōdix*, *nōdatio*, *nōdia*, *nōdulus*, *ōd*, *ōdcum*, *pōdex*, *prōdictator*, *prōdigalitus*, *prōdigitas*, *prōditio*, *prōditor*, *prōdictio*, *zōdētacus*; and in *Clōdus*, *Clōdianæ*, *Dōdona*, *Dōdonis*.

**ōd.** *O* before *D* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Commōdus*, <sup>2</sup>*Inimōdicus*, <sup>3</sup>*Immōdulatus*.

<sup>1</sup>Donarem pateras, grātaque, *commōdus*<sup>c</sup>. *Hor. Car.* 4, 8, 1

<sup>2</sup>Orbis et *immōdico* prodibant tubera talo. *Ov. M.* 8, 806

<sup>3</sup>Non quisvis videt *immōdulata* pœmata iudex: *Hor. de Art. P.* 265

**ōd.** But *O* before *D* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Incustōditus*, <sup>2</sup>*Trinōdis*.

<sup>a</sup> Scazon.

<sup>b</sup> Vide note, *a* before *b* in verbs. <sup>c</sup> Chor. Dim.

O—BEFORE D IN ADVERBS AND CONJUNCTIONS.

<sup>1</sup>*Incustōditum* captat ovile lupus.

*Ovid.*

<sup>2</sup>*Ossa* mei fratris clavo perfracta *trinōdi*

*Ovid.*

It is also long in *abnōdatus*, *custōdiens*, *custōdiendus*, *enōdatus*, *enōdis*, *erōdens*, *inenōdabilis*, *metōdus*, *multinōdis*, *octōdecim*; and in *Therimōdonteus*.

ød. O before D is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Mōdestus*, <sup>2</sup>*ōdorus*, <sup>3</sup>*Sōdalis*.

<sup>1</sup>Appellare virum virgo: manibusque *mōdestus*

*Ov. M.* 4, 688

<sup>2</sup>Tantus veris honos, et *ōdora* gratia *Flora*,

*Mart.* 6; 80, 5

<sup>3</sup>Unum deficiente pari perferre *sōdalem*

*Auson. Epist.* 24, 24

ōd. But O before D is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Nōdosus*, <sup>2</sup>*Prōdigus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Nōdosus* vestes animantium *Nerinorum*,

*Auson. Epist.* 4, 55

<sup>2</sup>Deterior qui visus; eum, ne *prōdigus* obsit,

*Virg. G.* 4, 89

It is also long in *Clōdius*, *Dōdonæus*, *Dōdonus*.

ød. And O before D is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as *Dōdrantal*is.

ød. O before D is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Commōdo*, <sup>2</sup>*Effōdio*.

<sup>1</sup>Si modo culturæ patientem *commōdet* aurem.

*Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 40

<sup>2</sup>*Effōdit*: et, domini quales aspexerit aures,

*Ov. M.* 11, 186

ōd. But O before D is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Arrōdo*, <sup>2</sup>*Cāstōdio*.

<sup>1</sup>Morsos *arrōderet* ungues.

*Manil.*

<sup>2</sup>Tum via tuta maris: ventos *custōdit* et arceat.

*Ov. M.* 11, 747

It is also long in *abnōdo*, *abrōdo*, *circumfōdio*, *circumrōdo*, *comptōdo*, *corrōdo*, *denōdo*, *enōdo*, *erōdo*, *explōdo*, *obrōdo*, *perrōdo*, *prærōdo*, *retrōduco*, *supptōdo*.

ød. O before D is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Mōdulator*, <sup>2</sup>*Mōderor*, <sup>3</sup>*ōdoro*.

<sup>1</sup>Et leve cerata *mōdulatur* arundine carmen.

*Ov. M.* 11, 154

<sup>2</sup>Auditam *mōderere* arboribus fidem<sup>a</sup>.

*Hor. Car.* 1, 2, 4

<sup>3</sup>Projectum *ōdorar*is cibum<sup>b</sup>.

*Hor. Epod.* 6, 10

ød. O before D is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs and conjunctions: as <sup>1</sup>*Commōde*, <sup>2</sup>*Immōdice*, <sup>3</sup>*Quomōdocunque*.

<sup>a</sup> Asclep. Dim.

<sup>b</sup> Iam. Dim.

# O—BEFORE E IN NOUNS.

<sup>1</sup>*Commōde*, late, benigne, absternie, tam bone dandis *Aus. Prof.* 24, 9

<sup>2</sup>*Atriaque immōdici*<sup>3</sup> arctat imaginibus. *Mart.* 2, 90, 6

<sup>3</sup>*Sed tamen quomōdocunque* quanquam sumus pauperulli. *Plaut.*

*ōd.* But *O* before *D* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs : as *Eōdem*.

*Nec quicquam nisi pondus iners, congestaque eōdem* *Ov. M.* 1, 4

*ōd.* *O* before *D* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Hōdie*, <sup>2</sup>*Mōdo*, <sup>3</sup>*Mōdeste*.

<sup>1</sup>*Sera nimis vita est crastina : vive hōdie* *Mart.* 1, 16, 12

<sup>2</sup>*Et, mōdo* qua graciles gramen carpere capellæ, *Ov. M.* 1, 299

<sup>3</sup>*Qua res, qua ratio suaderet, quaque mōdeste.* *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 50

*ōd.* *O* before *D* is LONG in interjections : as *Sōdes*.

*Faucibus exsultat gravis halitus, inspice, sōdes.* *Mart.*

*ōe.* *O* before *E final* in nouns is pronounced separately and SHORT : as <sup>1</sup>*Phōlē*, <sup>2</sup>*Calirrhōe*.

<sup>1</sup>*Cressa genus. Phōlē*, geminique sub ubere nati *Virg. Æ.* 5, 285

<sup>2</sup>*Et quos Calirrhōe novies errantibus undis.* *Stat. Theb.* 12, 629

It is also short in *Arsinōe*, *Berōe*, *Cymothōe*, *Merōe*, *Ocyrhōe*, *Phemonōe*.

*ōe.* But *O* before *E final* is sometimes pronounced separately and LONG : as *Minōe*.

*Cum Minōe meo ; qui propter amara senectas* *Ov. M.* 9, 436

It is also long in *Herōe*, *Achelōe*.

*ā.* *O* before *E* in the *middle* syllables of nouns forms a DIPHTHONG : as <sup>1</sup>*Camāna*, <sup>2</sup>*Thymātes*.

<sup>1</sup>*Alternā dicetis ; amant alterna Camōēna* *Virg. Ec.* 3, 59

<sup>2</sup>*Asius Imbracides, Hicetaoniusque Thymoētes* *Virg. Æ.* 10, 123

It also forms a diphthong in *amoēnitas*, *comoēdia*.

*ōe.* But *O* before *E* in the *middle* syllables of nouns is sometimes pronounced separately and SHORT : as <sup>1</sup>*Ca-cōethes*, <sup>2</sup>*Simōentis*.

<sup>1</sup>*Scribendi cacōethes et agro in corde senescit* *Juv.* 7, 52

<sup>2</sup>*Alma Venus Phrygii genuit Simōentis ad undam* *Virg. Æ.* 1, 618

It is also short in *Ampelōessa*, *Genōessa*.

*ōe.* And *O* before *E* in the *middle* syllables of nouns is occasionally pronounced separately and LONG : as *Alōeus*.

\* Adverbs have the same quantity as the adjectives from which they are derived.

O—BEFORE E IN VERBS.

*Impius hinc prolem superis immisit Aëus.* *Euseb. 6, 440*

*ā.* O before E in the *first* syllable of nouns forms a DIPHTHONG : as <sup>1</sup>*Fātus*, <sup>2</sup>*Mānia*.

<sup>1</sup>Et croceo fōtu teretes circumdare trunco. *Virg. Æ. 6, 207*

<sup>2</sup>Ad Pharon, et Nilum, famosaque moënia Lagi. *Juv. 6, 83*

*œ.* But O before E in the *first* syllable of nouns is sometimes pronounced separately and SHORT : as <sup>1</sup>*Pœta*, <sup>2</sup>*Nœmon*.

<sup>1</sup>Os tenerum pueri balbumque pœta figurat, *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 126*

<sup>2</sup>Alcandumque Haliumque Nœmonaque Prytanumque. *V. Æ. 9, 767*

It is also short in *cœmptor*.

*œ.* And O before E in the *first* syllable of nouns is occasionally pronounced separately and LONG : as *Trœs*.

Egressi optata potiuntur Trœs arena. *Virg. Æ. 1, 172*

*œ.* And O before E in the *first* syllable of nouns is likewise occasionally COMMON : as *Nœ*.

Hic justis proavus Nœ, sub tempora cujus. *Vict.*

Temporibus constructa Nœ, quæ justa recepit. *Arator.*

*ā.* O before E in the *middle* syllables of adjectives forms a DIPHTHONG : as *Amānus*.

Et properantis aquæ per amœnos ambitus agros, *Hor. de Art. P. 17*

*œ.* But O before E in the *middle* syllables of adjectives is sometimes pronounced separately and LONG : as *Typhœus*.

Nate patris summi qui tela Typhœa temnis *Virg. Æ. 1, 665*

*ā.* O before E forms a DIPHTHONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Cœruleus*, <sup>2</sup>*Mœstus*.

<sup>1</sup>Cœruleum in gremium latebrosa que flumina victos. *Virg. Æ. 8, 713*

<sup>2</sup>Flentibus hic Varius discedit mœstus amicis. *Hor. S. 1, 5, 93*

*œ.* But O before E is sometimes read separately and SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Cœrcitus*, <sup>2</sup>*Pœticus*.

<sup>1</sup>Clausâ domo teneor, gravibusque cœrcita vinclis. *Ov. Ep. 14, 3*

<sup>2</sup>Servas. Fidis enim manare pœtica mella *Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44*

It is also short in *cœmptus*, *cœmens*.

*ā.* O before E forms a DIPHTHONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as *Admānio*. *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 8, 150.*



O—BEFORE F IN ADJECTIVES.

œ. But *O* before *E* is sometimes read separately and SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as *Rebœent*, from *reboo*.

Icta pedum. Tentis rebœant<sup>1</sup> cava tympana tergis *Aus. Ep.* 25, 21

ā. *O* before *E* forms a DIPHTHONG in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Cāno*, <sup>2</sup>*Cāpi*.

<sup>1</sup>Nos, inquam, cānamus aves, conchylia, pisces. *Hor. S.* 2, 8, 27

<sup>2</sup>Quandoquidem cāpi, superentur flumina, dixit. *Ov. M.* 9, 115

œ. But *O* before *E* in the *first* syllable of verbs is sometimes pronounced separately and SHORT: as <sup>1</sup>*Cœgi*, <sup>2</sup>*Cœrceo*.

<sup>1</sup>Arma cœgerunt, tam detestabile monstrum *Juv.* 15, 121

<sup>2</sup>Alligat et novies Styx interfusa cœrceat. *Virg. G.* 4, 480

It is also short in *cœo*, *cœmo*.

ā. *O* before *E* forms a DIPHTHONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as *Comādice*.

ā. *O* before *E* forms a DIPHTHONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as *Fāde*.

Humana ante oculos fāde cum vita jaceret. *Lucr.* 1, 63

ŏf. *O* before *F* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Ōfellus*, <sup>2</sup>*Prōfanator*, <sup>3</sup>*Prōfatus*.

<sup>1</sup>Non meus hic sermo est, sed quæ præcepit Ōfellus, *Hor. S.* 2, 2, 2

<sup>2</sup>Cede prōfanator. Christi, jam cede Sabelli. *Prud.*

<sup>3</sup>Spargere, et effræno nimbo æquare prōfatu *Stat. Syl.* 5, 3, 103

ōf. But *O* before *F* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Prōfectus*, <sup>2</sup>*Prōfluvium*.

<sup>1</sup>Ter sine prōfectu voluit nitentia contra *Ov. M.* 9, 50

<sup>2</sup>Prōfluvium porro qui tetri sanguinis acre *Lucr.* 6, 1203

It is also long in *prōfusio*.

ŏf. *O* before *F* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Prōfanus*, <sup>2</sup>*Prōfectus*, <sup>3</sup>*Prōfugus*.

<sup>1</sup>Quos contra Æneadæ bello fecere prōfanos. *Virg. Æn.* 12, 779

<sup>2</sup>Ille quidem procul est, ita re cogente prōfectus. *Ov. Ep.* 17, 155

<sup>3</sup>Italiam, fato prōfugus, Lavinaque venit *Virg. Æn.* 1, 6

\* This verb is used once by Virgil, Catullus, Valerius Flaccus, Silvanus, and Ausonius, but on no occasion by Horace, Juvenal, Ovid, Terence, Martial, &c.; and I have met with it in no form more suitable than the above; which, by analogy, proves the quantity assigned to *O* in *rebœent*.

O—BEFORE G IN NOUNS.

ōf. But *O* before *F* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Prōferens*, <sup>2</sup>*Proficiens*.

<sup>1</sup>Progeniem vostram ab avo atque atavo *prōferens*. *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 48

<sup>2</sup>*Prōficiente* nihil curarier. Audieras, cui *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 151

ōf. And *O* before *F* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of adjectives and participles: as *Prōfus*.

At Græcus postquam est Italo *prōfus* aceto. *Hor. Sat.* 1, 7, 32

Concidit, abrupta cruor e cervice *prōfus*. *Ov. M.* 8, 764

ōf. *O* before *F* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as *Retrōfero*, *Retrōflecto*<sup>a</sup>.

Amnis et Hadriacas *retrō* fugit Aufidus undas? *Virg. Æ.* 11, 405

ōf. *O* before *F* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Prōfano*, <sup>2</sup>*Prōficiscor*, <sup>3</sup>*Prōfiteor*.

<sup>1</sup>Scilicet omne sacrum mors importuna *prōfanat* *Ovid.*

<sup>2</sup>Magnum iter ad doctas *prōficisci* cogor Athenas. *Prud.*

<sup>3</sup>Si verum *prōfitemur*, amor. Tamen illa secuta est. *Ov. M.* 9, 737

ōf. But *O* before *F* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Prōfero*, <sup>2</sup>*Prōficio*.

<sup>1</sup>*Prōferet* imperium: jaceat extra sidera tellus, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 795

<sup>2</sup>*Prōfeci*, extrema moriens tamen alloquor hora. *Virg. Ec.* 8, 20

ōf. And *O* before *F* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of verbs: as *Prōfundo*.

Æquora *prōfundit* toto nascentia ponto. *Manil.*

Compressitque locum cogens: expressa *prōfundunt* *Lucr.* 6, 211

ōg. *O* before *G* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Apolōgus*, <sup>2</sup>*Elōgium*, <sup>3</sup>*Eulōgum*.

<sup>1</sup>*Apolōgos*, en, misit tibi. *Auson. Epist.* 17, 74

<sup>2</sup>*Elōgium* tacita format quod littora voce. *Virg.*

<sup>3</sup>*Præconi* dedit *eulōgo* puellam<sup>b</sup>. *Mart* 6, 8, 5

ōg. But *O* before *G* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Pædagōgus*, <sup>2</sup>*Synagōgu*.

<sup>1</sup>Crinitæ. Line, *pædagōge* turbæ, *Mart.* 12, 49, 1

<sup>2</sup>Dicebat *synagōgu* sua fuscata colore. *Sedul.*

It is also long in *exagōga*, *excōgitatio*, *excōgiator*, *incōgitantia*, *paragōge*.

<sup>a</sup> The first of these verbs is used by Cicero, and the last by Petronius, but for the quantity of the combination no better authority has been found than the line given. <sup>b</sup> Phal.

O—BEFORE G IN ADJECTIVES.

**ōg.** And *O* before *G* is occasionally COMMON in the middle syllables of nouns : as *Chirōgraphon*<sup>1</sup>.

Vana supervacui dicunt *chirōgrapha* ligni, Jc

It is also common in *apōgraphon*, *autōgraphum*, *antōgraphum*, *phus*, *chirōgraphia*, *chorōgraphia*, *chorōgraphus*, *geōgraphia*, *histōmimōgraphus*, *utōgraphia*, *scenōgraphia*.

**ög.** *O* before *G* is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Tōga*, <sup>2</sup>*Lōgos*, <sup>3</sup>*Rōgus*.

<sup>1</sup>Cum his ter ulnarum *tōga*<sup>2</sup>, Hor.

<sup>2</sup>Cui *lōgos*, et methodos, cuique experientia nomen, Aum. M.

<sup>3</sup>Accipit infelix qualia mille *rōgus*. Mart.

**ōg.** But *O* before *G* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Cōgitatio*, <sup>2</sup>*Prōgenies*.

<sup>1</sup>Morosa sine *cōgitatione*<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>2</sup>Ferrea *prōgenies* duris caput extulit arvis, Virg.

It is also long in *cōgitatum*, *pōgonias*, *prōgentes*, *prōgenies*, *Ogyges*, *Ogygia*, *Ogyris*, *Ogulinia*.

**ög.** *O* before *G* is LONG in the middle syllables of nouns and participles : as <sup>1</sup>*Incōgitans*, <sup>2</sup>*Octōginta*.

<sup>1</sup>Quod ni fuisset *incōgitans*, ita expectarem, ut par fuit Ter. I

<sup>2</sup>Sic multas hyemes, atque *octōgesima* vidit

<sup>3</sup>*Octōginta* annos cujus tranquilla senectus Auson

**ög.** But *O* before *G* is sometimes SHORT in the middle syllables of adjectives and participles : as <sup>1</sup>*Andrōgones*, <sup>2</sup>*Arrōgans*.

<sup>1</sup>*Andrōgones* penas exsolvere cædis,

<sup>2</sup>Tange Chloen semel *arrōgantem*<sup>3</sup>. Hor. C

It is also short in *abrōgatus*, *analōgicus*, *apolōgeticus*, *derōgatorius*, *genalōgicus*, *interrogativus*, *prærogativus*, *theolōgicus*.

**ög.** *O* before *G* is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Rōgatus*, <sup>2</sup>*Tōgatus*.

<sup>1</sup>A puero est, causaque mea permulta *rōgatus* Virg

<sup>2</sup>Romanos rerum dominos, gentemque *tōgatam* Hor.

<sup>1</sup> Vide note on mute and liquid, page 7, 8.

<sup>2</sup> Phal.

<sup>3</sup> Dact. Alc. scut.

O—BEFORE I IN NOUNS.

f. But *O* before *G* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives and participles : as <sup>1</sup>*Cōgens*, <sup>2</sup>*Ogygius*.

<sup>1</sup>*Cōgentes* sursus replent, coguntque manere. *Lucr.* 6, 718

<sup>2</sup>*Qualis ab Ogygio concita Baccha deo*: *Ov. Ep.* 10, 48

It is also long in *cōgendus*, *cōgitabilis*.

g. *O* before *G* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Arrōgo*, <sup>2</sup>*Interrōgo*, <sup>3</sup>*Prorōgo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Nec sibi cœnarum quivis temere arrōget artē*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 35

<sup>2</sup>*Si exierat leno, censetis hominem interrōgem*. *Plant.*

<sup>3</sup>*Augustus post lustra decem sex prorogat annos*. *Auson. Cas.* 3, 2

h. But *O* before *G* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Excōgito*, <sup>2</sup>*Incōgito*.

<sup>1</sup>*Excōgitavit homo, sagax et astutus*, *Mart.* 12, 89

<sup>2</sup>*Non fraudem socio, puerove incōgitat ullam*. *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 122

It is also long in *præcōgito*, *recōgito*.

i. *O* before *G* is LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Cōgito*, <sup>2</sup>*Cōgo*, <sup>3</sup>*Prōgenero*.

<sup>1</sup>*Ventus agat nubes, quid cōgitet humidus Auster*, *Verg. G.* 1, 462

<sup>2</sup>*Cōgor, opemque tuam timidis exposcere votis*. *Ov. M.* 9, 545

<sup>3</sup>*Prōgenerant aquilæ columbamb*. *Hor. Car.* 3, 4, 32

j. But *O* before *G* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Rōgo*, <sup>2</sup>*Rōgito*.

<sup>1</sup>*Ad cœnam, Selium tu, rōgo, Taure, voca*. *Mart.* 2, 14, 18

<sup>2</sup>*Ad Thaidem hanc deducere, et rōgitare ad cœnam ut veniat*.

*Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 35

k. *O* before *G* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Arrōganter*, <sup>2</sup>*Octōgies*.

<sup>1</sup>*Invicem mœchos anus arrōganter*. *Hor. Carm.* 1, 25, 9

<sup>2</sup>*Tunc etiam, quam sextus et octōgesimus annus*. *Juv.* 6, 191

l. *O* before *H* retains the same quantity it possessed without the *H*, because *H* in prosody is not accounted a letter.

m. *O* before *I final* in nouns is SHORT : as *Alcinōi*.

*Pomaque et Alcinōi sylvæ: nec surculus idem*. *Verg. G.* 2, 87

<sup>a</sup> Scaz.

<sup>b</sup> Dact. Aīc. acat.

<sup>c</sup> Adverbs retain the quantity of the words from which they are derived.

O—BEFORE I IN VERBS.

ōi. O before I is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Hæorrhōis*, <sup>2</sup>*Intrōitus*.

<sup>1</sup>Vipera, sepe, jaculus, basiliscus, *hæorrhōis*, aspis. *Fortun.*

<sup>2</sup>Sensibus *intrōituque* suo perrumpere corpus. *Lucr.* 2, 407

ōi. But O before I is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Lagōis*, <sup>2</sup>*Minōis*.

<sup>1</sup>Nec scarus, aut poterit peregrina juvare *lagōis*, *Hor. S.* 2, 2, 22

<sup>2</sup>Uxorem quondam magni *Minōis*, ut aiunt. *Prop.* 2, 32, 57

It is also long in *herōina*, *herōis*; and in *Deōis*, *Latōis*.

ōi. O before I is SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns: as  
<sup>1</sup>*Oilcus*, <sup>2</sup>*Trōia*.

<sup>1</sup>Unius ob noxam et furias Ajacis *Oilci*. *Virg. Æ.* 1, 41

<sup>2</sup>Misit infestis *Trōia* ruinis\* *Seneca.*

ōi. But O before I is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Trōilus*, <sup>2</sup>*Zōilus*.

<sup>1</sup>Parte alia fugiens amissis *Trōilus* armis. *Virg. Æ.* 1, 474

<sup>2</sup>Quisquis es ex illo. *Zōile* nomen habes. *Ovid.*

ōi. O before I is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Eubōicus*, <sup>2</sup>*Panthōides*.

<sup>1</sup>Et tandem *Eubōicis* Cumarum allabitur oris. *Virg. Æ.* 6, 2

<sup>2</sup>*Panthōides* Euphorbus eram; cui pectore quondam *Ov. M.* 15, 161

ōi. But O before I is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as *Minōius*.

*Dædalus*, ut fama est, fugiens *Minōia* regna. *Virg. Æ.* 6, 14

It is also long in *herōicus*; and in *Achelōius*, *Achelōides*, *Homolōides*, *Latōius*.

ōi. O before I is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives:  
as *Cōiturus*.

Nec quia privigno videar *cōitura* noverca. *Prop.*

ōi. But O before I is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as *Stōicus*.

*Stōicus* occidit *Baream*, delator amicum, *Juv.* 3, 116

It is also long in *Trōicus*, *Trōius*.

ōi. O before I is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs: as  
<sup>1</sup>*Cōit*, from *coeo*, <sup>2</sup>*Cōinquinet*, from *cōinquino*.

# O—BEFORE L IN ADJECTIVES.

<sup>1</sup> *Cætera turba cõit, confertque in corpore dentes.* *Ov. M. 3, 236*

<sup>2</sup> *In vitium versæ monumenta cõsanguinet artis.* *Prud.*

õi. O before I in adverbs forms a DIPHTHONG: as *Proinde*.

*Proinde tona eloquio solitum tibi; meque timoris Virg. Æ. 11, 383*

õi. O before I in interjections forms a DIPHTHONG: as *Hoĩ*.

*Ph. I intro nunc jam. Do. hoĩ, hei. Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 48*

õl. O before L final is LONG in nouns: as *Sõl*.

*Dum calet, et medio sõl est altissimus orbe: Ov. M. 1, 592*

õl. O before L is SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Incõla*, <sup>2</sup>*Ruricõla*, <sup>3</sup>*Viõla*.

<sup>1</sup> *Currit Idumæ Syrophœnix incõla portæ.* *Juv. 8, 160*

<sup>2</sup> *Illum ruricõlæ, Sylvarum numina, Fauni,* *Ov. M. 6, 392*

<sup>3</sup> *Est in parte rubor: viõlæque simillimus ora* *Ov. M. 4, 268*

õl. But O before L is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Capitõlium*, <sup>2</sup>*Idõlum*.

<sup>1</sup> *Ille triumphata capitõlia ad alta Corintho* *Virg. Æ. 6, 836*

<sup>2</sup> *Et plures orare deos, idõlaque multa.* *Victor.*

It is also long in *amõlitiõ, consõlatiõ, consõlator, demõlitiõ, demõlitor, desõlatiõ, glareõla, idõlatratria, insõlatiõ, manubiõlitum, mauõleum, myropõla, anopõlium, percõlatiõ, propõla, stephanopõlis, thermopõlitum, variõlæ*; and in *Ætõlia, Ætõlus, Ascõlia, Pacõlus, Timõlus*.

õl. O before L is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Cõlonus*, <sup>2</sup>*Dõlor*, <sup>3</sup>*Fõlium*.

<sup>1</sup> *Urbs antiqua fuit, Tyrii tenuere cõloni,* *Virg. Æ. 1, 12*

<sup>2</sup> *Si certus intrãrit dõlor<sup>a</sup>.* *Hor. Epod. 18, 16*

<sup>3</sup> *Credite me vobis fõlium recitare Sibyllæ.* *Juv. 8, 126*

õl. But O before L is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Dõlium*, <sup>2</sup>*Mõles*.

<sup>1</sup> *Dõlium fundo pereuntis imob,* *Hor. Carm. 3, 11, 27*

<sup>2</sup> *Quem dixere chaos, rudis, indigestaque mões:* *Ov. M. 1, 7*

It is also long in *bõlis, lãletus, bõlus, cõles, cõleus, cõliculus, cõliphium, cõlon, cõlum, dõliolum, mõiimen, mõiimentum, mõiistiõ, mõiitor, mõiynolu, nãlentia, põlitu, prõlupsio, prõlutatiõ, prõles, prõlaxitas, prõloquium, prõlubium, prõluvies, prõluvium, prõlusio, ecõlesia, sõlanien, sõlanum, sõlæium, sõlatiõ, sõlatium, sõlator, sõlemnitas, sõlen, sõlenne, sõlen tiu, sõlicitatiõ, sõlicitudo, sõlitiudo*; and in *Bõla, Nõla, Põlentia, Põlydumus, Tmõlus, Olearon*.

õl. O before L is SHORT in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Insõlens*, <sup>2</sup>*Viõlens*, <sup>3</sup>*Incõlumis*.

<sup>a</sup> *Iam. Dim.*

<sup>b</sup> *Sapph.*

U—BEFORE L IN ADVERBS.

<sup>1</sup>Ludum *insolentem* ludere pertinax<sup>a</sup>, Hor. Car. 3, 29, 50

<sup>2</sup>Consilium? sed quid *violentius* aure tyranni? Juv. 4, 86

<sup>3</sup>Qui fore te ponto incolumem, *inesque* canebat Virg. Æn. 6, 345

ū. But *O* before *L* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Desolatus*, <sup>2</sup>*Insolabilis*.

<sup>1</sup>Disiectique duces, *desolatique* manipuli Virg. Æn. 11, 870

<sup>2</sup>Illis internus stupor *insolabile* pectus. Paulin.

It is also long in *amolitus*, *consolabilis*, *consolandus*, *consolans*, *consolatorius*, *consolatus*, *demolens*, *demolitus*, *desolatorius*, *immolitus*, *inconsolabilis*, *introlatus*, *persolus*.

ō. *O* before *L* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*olens*, <sup>2</sup>*Solidus*, <sup>3</sup>*Volens*.

<sup>1</sup>Perditus, ac vilis sacci mercator *olentis*; Juv. 14, 269

<sup>2</sup>Sanguis, ait, *solidæque* suo stant robore vires; Virg. Æn. 2, 639

<sup>3</sup>Phœbus *volentem* prælia me loqui<sup>a</sup>, Hor. Car. 4, 15, 1

ōl. But *O* before *L* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Solennis*, <sup>2</sup>*Solers*.

<sup>1</sup>Cara daret *solenne* tibi cognatio munus, Mart. 9, 55, 5

<sup>2</sup>Sit tibi musa lyre *solers*, et cantor Apollo. Hor de Art. Poet. 407

It is also long in *colatus*, *doliaris*, *molendus*, *molens*, *prolepticus*, *prædarius*, *prolixus*, *solaris*, *solemnis*, *solvagus*, *solus*.

ōl. *O* before *L* is LONG in pronouns: as *Quolibet*.

De ligno mihi *quolibet* columna est<sup>b</sup>. Mart. 6, 49, 3

ō. *O* before *L* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Condoleo*, <sup>2</sup>*Incōlo*, <sup>3</sup>*Pervolito*.

<sup>1</sup>At ei *condoluit* tentatum frigore corpus, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 80

<sup>2</sup>*Incōlis*, et veteres tu quoque Ficalias Mart. 6, 27, 2

<sup>3</sup>Omnia *pervolital* late loca; jamque sub auras Virg. Æn. 8, 24

ōl. But *O* before *L* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Consolor*, <sup>2</sup>*Desolo*.

<sup>1</sup>Nescia gratentur, *consolenturque* parentem, Ov. M. 1, 578

<sup>2</sup>Vidimus ingentes et *desolavimus* agros. Virg. Æn. 11, 367

It is also long in *amolior*, *commolior*, *demolior*, *emolior*, *immolior*, *insolo*, *obmolior*, *percōlo* (to strain or press through), *præmolior*, *retrōlego*.

ōl. *O* before *L final* is SHORT in adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Edepōl*, <sup>2</sup>*Pōl*.

<sup>a</sup> Alcaic.

<sup>b</sup> Phal.

O—BEFORE M IN NOUNS.

<sup>1</sup>*Phi.* Quin, inquam, intus hic est. *Tyn.* fecisti *edepöl* et recte et bene. *Plaut. Cap.* 5, 4, 20

<sup>2</sup>Velim *pöl* inquis ac *pöl* ecce villinus\*. *Catull.*

**öl.** O before L is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Absölute*, <sup>2</sup>*Benevölē*, <sup>3</sup>*Formidölöse*.

<sup>1</sup>Possum *absölute* dicere\* : *Auson. Epist.* 17, 7

<sup>2</sup>*Benevölens* cum *benevölente*. *Th.* abi in malam rem maximam a me. *Ter. Epid.* 1, 1, 72

<sup>3</sup>*Formidölösis* dum latent silvis feræ<sup>b</sup>, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 56

**öl.** O before L is LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*ölim*, <sup>2</sup>*Sölum*, <sup>3</sup>*Sölertē*.

<sup>1</sup>Mittite forsan et hæc *ölim* meminisse juvabit *Virg. Æn.* 1, 203

<sup>2</sup>Non ego inornata et dominantia nomina *sölum*, *Hor. de Art. P.* 234

<sup>3</sup>Morphea. Non illo jussos *sölertius* alter *Ov. M.* 11, 635

**öl.** But O before L is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Dölentius*, <sup>2</sup>*Dölöse*.

<sup>1</sup>Post Phaëthonteos vidisse *dölentius* ignes. *Ov. M.* 4, 246

<sup>2</sup>Sit fraus huic nomen facto ; dicarque *dölous* : *Ov. Ep.* 20, 31

It is also short in *pölite*, *tölutim*.

**öm.** O before M is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Atömus*, <sup>2</sup>*Hippömanes*, <sup>3</sup>*Philömcia*.

<sup>1</sup>Parvarum serie constant connexa *atömorum* : *Auson. Ec.* 1, 6

<sup>2</sup>*Hippömanes*, carmenque loquar coctumque venenum, *Juv.* 6, 132

<sup>3</sup>Quid faciat, *Philömcia* ? fugam custodia claudit : *Ov. M.* 6, 572

**öm.** But O before M is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Aröma*, <sup>2</sup>*Ignöminia*.

<sup>1</sup>Solus odor sparsæ spiramen *arömatis* efflat. *Prud.*

<sup>2</sup>Multa gemens *ignöminiam* plagasque superbi *Virg. G.* 3, 226

It is also long in *abdömen*, *anömmum*, *anömaſſa*, *arömatites*, *cardamömmum*, *ceröma*, *cognömen*, *cognömentum*, *compromissum*, *denöminatö*, *denöminatrix*, *diplöma*, *encömiastes*, *expromissor*, *geömetria*, *geömetres*, *idiöma*, *intrömissio*, *meßömmum*, *physiognömon*, *physiognömia*, *prænömen*, *pronöminatö*, *reprömissio*, *sacöma*, *stomöma*, *sympöma*, *trigonömetria* ; and in *Aröma*.

**öni.** And O before M is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of nouns : as *Taurömenijum*.

Vel *Taurömenitana* quos Charybdæ. *Sidon.*

*Taurömenitanam* vincunt fervore Charybdim. *Lucan.* 4, 461

**öm.** O before M is SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Cömes*, <sup>2</sup>*Cömetes*, <sup>3</sup>*Döminus*.

\* Iamb.

<sup>b</sup> Iamb. Trim.

<sup>c</sup> Phal.



O—BEFORE M IN ADJECTIVES.

<sup>1</sup>Scit Genius, natale cōmes qui temperat astrum *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 187*

<sup>2</sup>Instantem regi Armenio, Parthoque cōmetem *Juv. 6, 406*

<sup>3</sup>Romanos rerum dōminos, gentemque togatum *Virg. Æn. 1, 282*

ōm. But *O* before *M* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>Cōmitas, <sup>2</sup>Fōmes.

<sup>1</sup>Quiete Nervas, cōmitate Rufones, *Mari. 5, 29, 4*

<sup>2</sup>Nutrimenta dedit, rapuitque in fōmīte flammam. *Virg. Æn. 1, 176*

It is also long in *chrōma*, *cōma* (a lethargy), *cōmessatio*, *cōmissatio*, *cōmissator*, *fōmentatio*, *fōmentum*, *glōmeratio*, *glōmerator*, *gnōma*, *gnōmon*, *gnōmonice*, *gnōmonicus*, *grōmāticus*, *lōmentum*, *mōmentum*, *nōmen*, *nōmenclatio*, *nōmenclatura*, *nōminator*, *nōminatus*, *ōmen*, *ōminator*, *pōmarium*, *pōmarus*, *pōmarum*, *pōmillo*, *pōmārium*, *pōmum*, *pōmus*, *prōmeritum*, *prōnēntis*, *prōmissio*, *prōmissor*, *prōmonitorium*, *prōmulgatio*, *prōmus*, *vōmer*; and in *Brōmus*, *Chrōmis*, *Cōmāgena*, *Cōmum*, *Cōmus*, *Mōmus*, *Nōmentum*, *Pōmetia*, *Pōmonal*, *Pōmona*, *Rōma*, *Rōmulus*.

ōm. And *O* before *M* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of nouns: as *Vōmica*.

*Vōmica* qualis erit, vel eidem proxima quōdam. *Seren.*

Et phthisis, et vōmicæ putres, et dimidium crus *Juv. 13, 95*

ōm. *O* before *M* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>Binōminis, <sup>2</sup>Cerōmaticus, <sup>3</sup>Inōminatus.

<sup>1</sup>Quæque per Illyricum, per stagna binōminis Istri, *Auson. Ed. 10, 106*

<sup>2</sup>Et cerōmatico fert niceteria collo. *Juv. 3, 68*

<sup>3</sup>Inōminata perprimat cubilia<sup>b</sup>. *Hor. Epod. 16, 38*

ōm. But *O* before *M* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>Concōmitatus, <sup>2</sup>Hebdōmādalis.

<sup>1</sup>Occulit: ipse uno graditur cōmitatus Achate, *Virg. Æ. 1, 312*

<sup>2</sup>Hebdōmas<sup>c</sup>, hic clari viguère Menecratis artes. *Auson.*

It is also short in *anōstōmicus*, *astrōnōmicus*, *autōstōmicus*, *cōnglōmeratus*, *flāmmōdōmus*, *ignicōmus*, *necrōmāticus*, *pantōmimicus*; and in *Dōmōdōlus*, *Lāōmedonteus*, *Lāōmedontius*, *Nicōmedontis*.

ōm. And *O* before *M* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as *Taurōmenitanus*.

Vel Taurōmenitana quos Charybdis<sup>d</sup>. *Sidon.*

Taurōmenitanam vincunt fervore Charybdim. *Lucan. 4, 461*

<sup>a</sup> Scaz.

<sup>b</sup> Iamb. Trim.

<sup>c</sup> Adjectives have the same quantity as the nouns from which they are derived.

<sup>d</sup> Phal.

O—BEFORE M IN ADVERBS.

ōm. O before *M* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Cōmis*, <sup>2</sup>*Prōmeritus*, <sup>3</sup>*Prōminens*.

<sup>1</sup>*Cōmis* in uxorem, posset qui ignoscere servis, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 133

<sup>2</sup>*Prōmeritam*: nec me meminisse pigebit Elisæ: *Virg. Æn.* 4, 335

<sup>3</sup>*Hanc tu rubentem prōminentibus venis* *Mart.* 5, 4, 4

ōm. But O before *M* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Cōmans*, <sup>2</sup>*Dōmitus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Arma dabunt ipsi. Sic fatus, deinde cōmantem.* *Virg. Æ.* 2, 391

<sup>2</sup>*Ad sua qui dōmitos deduxit flagra Quirites.* *Juv.* 10, 109

It is also short in *cōmatorius*, *cōmatus*, *cōmitane*, *dōmabili*, *dōmandus*, *dōmesticus*, *dōminicalis*, *dōminicus*, *glōmeralis*, *glōmerarius*, *glōmerosus*, *hōmogeneous*, *hōmotomus*, *stōmachosus*, *vōmax*, *vōmicosus*, *vōmicus*, *vōmitorius*; and in *Tōmitanus*.

ōm. O before *M* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Inglōmero*, <sup>2</sup>*Perdōmo*, <sup>3</sup>*Revōmo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Inglōmerat* noctem, et tenebrosa volumina torquet, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 351

<sup>2</sup>*Bis denas pariter perdōmuisse feras.* *Mart. Spect.* 27, 10

<sup>3</sup>*Infestant. Vorat hæc raptas revōmitque carinas: Ov. M.* 13, 731

ōm. But O before *M* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Abōminor*, <sup>2</sup>*Deprōmo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Et vires natura negat. Quod abōminor, ergo* *Ov. M.* 9, 676

<sup>2</sup>*Hæc cape, et ultricem pharetra deprōme sagittam: Virg. Æ.* 11, 590

It is also long in *apprōmitto*, *cognōmino*, *comprōmitto*, *denōmino*, *exprōmo*, *intrōmitto*, *prænōminor*, *reprōmitto*, *supprōmo*.

ōm. O before *M* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Cōmedo*, <sup>2</sup>*Dōmito*, <sup>3</sup>*Dōmo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Aiebat, si qui cōmedunt bona: cum sit obeso* *Hor. Ep.* 1, 15, 40

<sup>2</sup>*Et prensos dōmitare boves, et licia telæ* *Virg. G.* 1, 285

<sup>3</sup>*Custodes, aut ære dōmat: tunc corpore sano.* *Juv.* 6, 234

ōm. But O before *M* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Nōmino*, <sup>2</sup>*ōminor*.

<sup>1</sup>*Nōminat, exaudi, vultusque attolle jacentes.* *Ov. M.* 4, 144

<sup>2</sup>*Patrum ōminatur inferum sedes, toros.* *Seneca.*

It is also long in *fōmento*, *nōminilo*, *prōmano*, *prōmereo*, *prōmico*, *prōmino*, *prōmiscuo*, *prōmittō*, *prōmo*, *prōmoveo*, *prōmulgo*.

ōm. O before *M* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as *Ignōminiose*.

O—BEFORE N IN NOUNS.

Aut imunda crepent, ignominiosa<sup>a</sup> que dicta. *Hor. de Arte Poet.* 247

It is also long in *quoquēmodo*.

**ōm.** O before *M* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs:  
as *Quōmodo*.

Cum sit tam pauper, *quōmodo*? cæcus amat. *Mart.* 3, 15, 2

**ōm.** But O before *M* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as *Dōmesticatim*.

Torret quarta dies, olimque *dōmestica*<sup>a</sup> febris? *Juv.* 9, 17

**ōn.** O before *N* *final* in nouns is LONG: as <sup>1</sup>*Cimmeriōn*,  
<sup>2</sup>*Orion*, <sup>3</sup>*Platōn*.

<sup>1</sup>*Cimmeriōn* etiam obcuras accessit ad arces. *Tibullus.*

<sup>2</sup>Pronus *Orion*? Ego quid sit ater<sup>b</sup> *Hor. Car.* 3, 27, 18

<sup>3</sup>*Æthereusque Platōn*, et qui fabricaverit illum. *Man.*

**ōn.** But O before *N* *final* in nouns is sometimes SHORT:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Ilīōn*, <sup>2</sup>*Peliōn*.

<sup>1</sup>*Ilīōn*; et, murus quod fuit ante, solum. *Ov. Ep.* 1, 48

<sup>2</sup>Inseruit celsis prope secum *Peliōn* astris *Lucan.* 6, 411

It is also short in all nouns that are derived from the Greek, and are written in the original with a short *o* (omicron): as *Gnidōn*, *Notōn*. And also in all accusatives from the Greek, which end in *on*: as *Menelaōn*.

**ōn.** And O before *N* *final* in nouns is occasionally  
COMMON: as *Damōn*.

This last syllable, in *ev*, which is by nature *long*, is found also *short*: as  
*Multiplicis dum damōn* adest, qui parte sinistra. *Prud.*

**ōn.** O before *N* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Cicōnia*, <sup>2</sup>*Leōnibus*, from *leo*, <sup>3</sup>*Matrōna*.

<sup>1</sup>Moribus instituas. Serpente *cicōnia* pullos. *Juv.* 14, 74

<sup>2</sup>Quid congregare cum *leōnibus* vulpes? *Mart.* 10, 100, 3

<sup>3</sup>*Matrōnæ* puerique: vocat labor ultimus omnes. *Virg. Æn.* 11, 476

**ōn.** But O before *N* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Admōnitus*, <sup>2</sup>*Harmōnia*.

<sup>1</sup>Acrior *admōnitu* est; irritaturque retenta *Ov. M.* 3, 566

<sup>2</sup>*Harmōniam*, Graii quam dicunt; quod faciat nos. *Lucr.* 3, 191

It is also short in *abrotōnum*, *admōnitio*, *admōnitor*, *admōnitum*, *architectōnice*, *astrōnēmia*, *astrōnomus*, *belōne*, *canōnicatus*, *canōnicus*, *cheliōnias*, *cheliōnias*, *commōnitio*, *commōnitorium*, *consōnantia*, *admōnium*, *delōn-*

<sup>a</sup> Adverbs retain the quantity of the words from which they are derived.

<sup>b</sup> Sapph.

<sup>c</sup> Scaz.

# O—BEFORE N IN ADJECTIVES.

*tamentum, diacönatus, diacönus, diatönus, gnomönice, gnomönicus, hemittörnia, hierönice, hippönomus, inhönestus, inhönestamentum, lemönium, leuönetus, melönymia, nebrophönos, oconomia, parönymchia, pleönasmus, prämonitor, prämonitus, resonantia, santönica, scammönia, scammönites; and in Abrolönum (a city of Africa), Acöne, Esöna, Exönes, Alcyöne, Amazönium, Andrönicus, Anönium, Antigöne, Antigönia, Antigönus, Antöha, Aönia, Aphönus, Aristönicus, Aristönus, Arsönium, Bisönia, Blätönia, Chersönesus, Desöne, Diönysia, Diönysodorus, Diönysius, Erichönus, Eurönetus, Euryöne, Geryönes, Hermiöne, Hesöne, Hierönesus, Hylönome, Ilöne, Ilöneus, Leucönö, Macedönia, Mæönis, Mæönia, Matröna, Memnönus, Meriönus, Mimallönus, Mydönia, Myrmidönus, Nebrophönos, Olympiönices, Pannönus, Pannönia, Parätönium, Persephöne, Pityönesus, Pleiöae, Suzönia, Telegönus, Tisiphöne, Vangiönes, Vascönes.*

ön. And *O* before *N* is occasionally common in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Macedönia*, <sup>2</sup>*Turönis*.

- <sup>1</sup>Vescitur esuriens *Macedönika* perque soporis. Arat.
- <sup>1</sup>Qui clypeo, galeaque, *Macedönika*que sarissa Ov. M. 12, 466
- <sup>2</sup>Defendis *Turönem*, aberas post tempore parvo. Sidon.
- <sup>2</sup>Instabile *Turönas* circumscita castra coercent. Lucan. 1, 437

ön. *O* before *N* is short in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Bönitas*, <sup>2</sup>*Hönor*, <sup>3</sup>*Tönitru*.

- <sup>1</sup>Cecropium superas qui *bönitate* senem: Mart. 10, 33, 2
- <sup>2</sup>Sed cum summus *hönor* finito computet anno, Juv. 1, 117
- <sup>3</sup>Desuper infundam, et *tönitru* cælum omne ciebo. Virg. Æn. 4, 122

ön. But *O* before *N* is sometimes long in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Cönamen*, <sup>2</sup>*Dönum*.

- <sup>1</sup>Et deprensa dolet tardæ *cönamina* mortis. Ov. M. 10, 590
- <sup>2</sup>Charus ob id factum *dönis* ornatur honestis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 32

It is also long in *cönamentum, cönatio, cönatum, cönatus, cönus, dönarium, dönatio, dönativum, dönator, nönä, nönæ, nönasis, nönusis, prönuba, prönubus, prönunciatio, prönunciator, prönurus, zöna, zönuba; and in Cöne, Mönychus, Nönacris.*

ön. *O* before *N* is long in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Idöneus*, <sup>2</sup>*Leöninus*, <sup>3</sup>*Matrönalis*.

- <sup>1</sup>Literulis Græcis imbutus, *idöneus* arti Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 7
- <sup>2</sup>Molle *leöninis* viribus ut sit onus. Prop.
- <sup>3</sup>Et *matrönales* erubuere genæ. Ov. Fast. 2, 828

ön. But *O* before *N* is sometimes short in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Gorgöneus*, <sup>2</sup>*Resönus*.

- <sup>1</sup>Exin *Gorgönöis* Alecto infecta venenis, Virg. Æn. 7, 341
- <sup>2</sup>Dixerat, hæc *resönis* iterabat vocibus, eheu, Ov. M. 3, 496

It is also short in *absönus, admönendus, admönens, admönitus, arisönus, alisönus, architectönicus, armisönus, attönitus, canönicus, circumdönus, cläisönus, consönus, consönus, demönitatus, delönestus, inhönestus, inhönora.*

O—BEFORE N IN ADVERBS.

*ius, inhonorus, leucōnicus, luctisōnus, petrisōnus, raucisōnus, re-  
mus*; and in *Esōnius, Amazōnicus, Amythaōnius, Autōnaci-  
nius, Geryōnaceus, Helicaōnius, Leucōnicus, Macedōnicus, Mi-  
nōnius, Pandiōnius, Pannōnicus, Paratōnius, Strymōnius, Sa-*

*ōn*. O before N is SHORT in the *first* syllable  
tives: as <sup>1</sup>*Bōnus*, <sup>2</sup>*Hōnestus*, <sup>3</sup>*Sōnabilis*.

<sup>1</sup>Quos *bōnus* Æneas, haud aspernanda precantes *Virg.*

<sup>2</sup>Scilicet expectas, ut tradat mater *hōnestos*:

<sup>3</sup>Cornua fulserunt, crepuitque *sōnabile* sistrum. *O*

*ōn*. But O before N is sometimes LONG in the  
lable of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Cōnam*

<sup>1</sup>Surgere *cōnanti* partes, quascunque sedendo *O*

<sup>2</sup>Haud tenuit titubata solo: sed *prōnus* in ipso. *Virg.*

It is also long in *cōnatus, cōniger, dōnabilis, dōnandus, nōni-  
nageni, nōnaginta, nōnauus, nōnarius, nōningenti, nōnus, prōn-  
nubus, zōnarius*; and in *Nōnacrius*.

*ōn*. O before N is SHORT in the *middle* syllables  
as <sup>1</sup>*Admōneo*, <sup>2</sup>*Detōno*, <sup>3</sup>*Insōno*.

<sup>1</sup>Vellit, et *admōnuīt*: pastorem, Tityre, pingues *I*

<sup>2</sup>Æneas, nubem belli, dum *detōnet* omnem *Virg.*

<sup>3</sup>*Insōnuīt*: veniensque immenso bellua ponto *O*

*ōn*. But O before N is sometimes LONG in the  
lables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Compōno*, <sup>2</sup>*Opsōno*.

<sup>1</sup>Quos ego,—sed motos præstat *compōnere* fluctus. *Virg.*

<sup>2</sup>Ipsi *opsōnant*, quæ parasitorum ante erat provincia.

*Plant.*

It is also long in *antepōno, appōno, auctiōnor, caupōnor, conc-  
corōno, depōno, dispōno, expōno, impōno*, and in all the compo-  
also in *mangōnizo, redōno, sermōnor*.

*ōn*. O before N is SHORT in the *first* syllable  
as <sup>1</sup>*Hōnoro*, <sup>2</sup>*Mōneo*, <sup>3</sup>*Tōno*.

<sup>1</sup>Sacrificat, tumulumque sui genitoris *hōnorat*. *O*

<sup>2</sup>Interea soror alma *mōnet* succurrere Lauso *Virg.*

<sup>3</sup>Cum *tōnat* exanimis primo quoque murmure cæli;

*ōn*. But O before N is sometimes LONG in the  
lable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Cōnor*, <sup>2</sup>*Pōno*.

<sup>1</sup>*Cōnamur*? nos? an miseros qui Troas Achivis *V*

<sup>2</sup>Democritus? bona pars non ungues *pōnere* curat. *E*

It is also long in *dōno, prōnecto, prōnuncio*.

*ōn*. O before N is SHORT in the *middle* syll-  
verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Absōne*, <sup>2</sup>*Attōnite*, <sup>3</sup>*Consōne*.

O—BEFORE O IN ADJECTIVES.

<sup>1</sup>Si dicentis erunt fortunis *abōōna*<sup>a</sup> dicta, *Hor. de Arte Poet.* 112

<sup>2</sup>Lætus et *attōōnit*us, viso modō præsēdi mundi, *Mart.* 5, 3, 3

<sup>3</sup>Terque rogum lustrant : et *consōōnus* exit in auras *Ov. M.* 13, 610

ōn. But O before N is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs : as *Idōōnee*.

Non adiit apte : non legit *idōōnea*<sup>a</sup>, credo, *Ov. M.* 9, 610

It is also long in *legiōōnatim*, *regiōōnatim*, *regiōōnaliter*.

ōn. O before N is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adverbs : as *Bōōne*.

Commode, læte, benigne, abstēmie, tam *bōōne* dandis  
*Auson. Prof.* 24, 9

ōn. But O before N is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs : as *Dōōnec*.

Sessuri, *dōōnec* cantor, vos plaudente dicat ; *Hor. de Arte P.* 155

It is also long in *nōōnagies*.

ōo. O before O *final* in nouns is SHORT : as *Alcīnōō*, from *Alcinous*.

Cautibus *Alcīnōō* ; saxumque increscere ligno. *Ov. M.* 14, 565

ōo. O before O is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Hermōōdōōn*, <sup>2</sup>*Laōōcōōn*.

<sup>1</sup>Magnus utrumque modi dimittitur *Hermōōdōōntis*. *Avien.*

<sup>2</sup>*Laōōcōōn* ardens summa decurrit ab arce : *Virg. Æ.* 2, 41

ōo. O before O is SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Bōōotes*, <sup>2</sup>*Bōōoz*.

<sup>1</sup>Flexerat obliquo plaustrum temone *Bōōotes*. *Ov. M.* 10, 447

<sup>2</sup>Fulcra *Bōōoz* meruit castoque ascita cubili. *Prud.*

ōo. O before O *final* is LONG in adjectives : as *Minōō*, from *Minous*.

En ego *Minōō* nata Thoante feror. *Ov. Ep.* 6, 114

ōo. O before O is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives : as *Inōōos*, from *Inous*.

*Inōōos*que sinus Athamanteosque pererrant. *Ov. M.* 4, 497

ōo. O before O is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Cōōopertus*, <sup>2</sup>*Cōōortus*.

---

<sup>a</sup> Adverbs retain the same quantity as the adjectives from which they are derived.

O—BEFORE P IN ADJECTIVES.

<sup>1</sup>Sic arcana videt tantis cōperta futura.

<sup>2</sup>Hic quondam morbo cœli miseranda cœorta est. Virg.

ōo. But *O* before *O* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of adjectives: as *Cōo*, from *Cous*.

Et lapathi brevis herba: sed albo non sine Cōo. Hor.

ōo. *O* before *O* final is SHORT in verbs: as *Incho*.

ōo. *O* before *O* is SHORT in the first syllable of *Bōo*, *Cōopro*.

öp. *O* before *P* is SHORT in the middle syllables as <sup>1</sup>*Atrōpos*, <sup>2</sup>*Calliōpe*, <sup>3</sup>*Merōpis*, from *Meropis*.

<sup>1</sup>*Atrōpos* atque omnis scribitur hora tibi. Met.

<sup>2</sup>Regina longum *Calliōpe* melos<sup>a</sup>. Hor. Car.

<sup>3</sup>Jam *Merōpis* dici cupiens; ita fertur, ut acta. Ocl.

ōp. But *O* before *P* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Conōpium*, <sup>2</sup>*Pyrōpus*.

<sup>1</sup>Sol aspicit *conōpium*. Hor. Ep.

<sup>2</sup>Clara micante auro, flammæque imitante *pyrōpo*. Ocl.

It is also long in *anthrōpophagus*, *aposiōpsis*, *cornucōpia*, *clōpedia*, *hysōpus*, *leōpardus*, *metōposcopus*, *scenōpegia*; and in *Alōpece*, *Alōpeconnesus*, *Anthrōpophagi*, *Anthrōpographus*, *Asiōpus*, *Æsōpus*, *Canōpus*, *Cercōpes*, *Criu-melōpon*, *Crotōpus*, *Crotōpida*, *Eurōpa*, *Eurōpe*, *Iōpas*, *Parōpus*, *Sinōpe*, *Sinōpeus*.

öp. *O* before *P* is SHORT in the first syllable of <sup>1</sup>*ōpifex*, <sup>2</sup>*ōpus*, <sup>3</sup>*Pōpina*.

<sup>1</sup>Imposita est; geminas *ōpifex* libavit in alas: Ocl.

<sup>2</sup>Magnæ mentis *ōpus*, nec de lōdice parandæ.

<sup>3</sup>Quæ tu pulchra vocas. Fornix tibi et uncta *pōpina*. Hor. Ep.

ōp. But *O* before *P* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Pōpulus* (a poplar tree), <sup>2</sup>*inōp*.

<sup>1</sup>Dixerat Herculeæ bicolor cum *pōpulus* umbra, Virg.

<sup>2</sup>In pretio *scōpas* testatur palma fuisse. Met.

öp. *O* before *P* is SHORT in the middle syllables of <sup>1</sup>*Adōpertus*, <sup>2</sup>*Inōpem*, from *inops*, <sup>3</sup>*In*.

<sup>1</sup>Tempota Santonico velas *adōperia* cucullo?

<sup>2</sup>Perpetuæque trahens *inōpem* sub nocte senectam.

<sup>3</sup>Vix primos *inōpina* quies laxaverat artus: Virg.

**Ep.** But *O* before *P* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Hydrōpicus*, <sup>2</sup>*Insōpitus*.

<sup>1</sup>Si nolis sanus, cures *hydrōpicus*, et, nī *Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 34*

<sup>2</sup>Terrigenasque feros, *insōpitumque* draconem *Ov. M. 7, 36*

It is also long in *consōpitus*, *percōpitus*, *sinōpicus*; and in *Æsōpismus*, *Eurōpeus*.

**Ep.** *O* before *P* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*ōpacus*, <sup>2</sup>*ōpertus*, <sup>3</sup>*ōpifer*.

<sup>1</sup>Accipe quæ peragenda prius. Latet arbore *ōpaca*. *Virg. Æ. 6, 136*

<sup>2</sup>Nauseat, atque oculis bilem substringit *ōpertis*, *Juv. 6, 432*

<sup>3</sup>Inventum medicina meum est: *ōpiferque* per orbem *Ov. M. 1, 521*

**Ep.** But *O* before *P* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Pōpuleus*, <sup>2</sup>*Prōpeus*.

<sup>1</sup>Tempora *pōpulea* fertur vinxisse corona, *Hor. Carm. 1, 7, 23*

<sup>2</sup>Colla fovet, fusus *prōpeam* in pectore barbam. *Virg. Æn. 10, 838*

It is also long in *cōpionus*, *cōpis*, *cōpulandus*, *cōpulativus*, *pōpulsifer*, *pōpuleus*, *pōpulinus*, *prōpitulatus*, *prōpitabilis*, *prōpitius*, *prōpudiosus*, *tōphaceus*, *tōphicus*, *tōphosus*.

**Ep.** And *O* before *P* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as *Prōpitius*.

Nam me *prōpitius* rerum pater unicus alto. *Juv.*

Etai *prōpitios*, attamen lentos deos<sup>a</sup>. *Seneca.*

It is also common in *prōpitiatius*, *prōpitiatilis*.

**Ep.** *O* before *P* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Adōperio*, <sup>2</sup>*Depōpulo*, <sup>3</sup>*Deprōpero*.

<sup>1</sup>Parpureo velare comas *adōpertus* amicta: *Virg. Æn. 3, 405*

<sup>2</sup>Agmine læsuro *depōpulentur* aves. *Ov. Fast. 1, 684*

<sup>3</sup>*Deprōperare* apio coronas<sup>b</sup>, *Hor. Carm. 2, 7, 24*

**Ep.** But *O* before *P* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Concōpulo*, <sup>2</sup>*Consōpio*.

<sup>1</sup>Denique res auro argentum *concōpulat* una, *Lucr. 6, 1076*

<sup>2</sup>Nidore offendit nares *consōpit* ibidem. *Lucr. 6, 792*

**Ep.** *O* before *P* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*ōportet*, <sup>2</sup>*ōpinor*, <sup>3</sup>*Pōpulo*.

<sup>1</sup>Unde habes quærit nemo, sed *ōportet* habere. *Juv. 14, 207*

<sup>2</sup>Ihrida quo pacto sit Persius ultus, *ōpinor* *Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 2*

<sup>3</sup>Vi *pōpulat*, petet ille fugam penitusque profundo *Virg. Æn. 12, 263*

<sup>a</sup> Lamb.

<sup>b</sup> Dactilis Alcaic Acatalectic, or Pindaric.



O—BEFORE Q IN NOUNS.

**ōp.** But *O* before *P* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Prōpono*, <sup>2</sup>*Prōpugno*.

<sup>1</sup>Pontifici summo. Quis enim *prōponere* talem. *J.*

<sup>2</sup>*Prōpugnat* nugis armatus: scilicet, ut non *Hor. Ep.*

It is also long in *cōpior*, *cōpulo*, *prōpitio*, *prōpulsio*, *scōpo*, *xīpō*.

**ōp.** And *O* before *P* is occasionally COMMON in the first syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Prōpino*, <sup>2</sup>*Prōpello*.

<sup>1</sup>Hoc quoque nonnihil est, quod *prōpinabis* in istis. *Met.*

<sup>1</sup>Nemo *prōpinabit*, Calliodore, tibi. *Met.*

<sup>2</sup>Percussa est, exin corpus *prōpellit*, et icit. *J.*

<sup>2</sup>Est procul a tergo quæ provehat atque *prōpellat*. *Lat.*

It is also common in *prōpago*

**ōp.** *O* before *P* is SHORT in the middle syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Magnōpere*, <sup>2</sup>*Tantōpere*.

<sup>1</sup>*Magnōpere* a vera lapsi ratione videntur. *Lat.*

<sup>2</sup>*Tantōpere* humanis rationibus, ac moderatis.

**ōp.** *O* before *P* is SHORT in the first syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Pōpulariter*, <sup>2</sup>*Prōpe*, <sup>3</sup>*Prōperanter*.

<sup>1</sup>Quemlibet occidunt *pōpulariter*: inde reversi *J.*

<sup>2</sup>Est ingens gelidum lucus *prōpe* Cœritis amnem. *Virg. J.*

<sup>3</sup>Usque adeo *prōperanter* ab omnibus ignibus ejus. *Lat.*

**ōp.** But *O* before *P* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Prōpalam*, <sup>2</sup>*Prōporro*.

<sup>1</sup>Rapio *prōpalam*.

<sup>2</sup>Et sibi *prōporro* quæ sint primordia quærunt. *Lat.*

**ōp.** *O* before *P* is SHORT in the preposition *Prōp*

Planus erat lateque patens *prōpe* mœnia campus. *Or.*

**ōq.** *O* before *Q* is SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns as <sup>1</sup>*Collōquium*, <sup>2</sup>*Elōquium*, <sup>3</sup>*Elōquentia*.

<sup>1</sup>Scimus, quid captes, *collōquium*que voces. *Or.*

<sup>2</sup>Qui, licet *elōquio* fidum quoque Nestora vincat; *Or.*

<sup>3</sup>Dixin' ego in hoc esse vobis Atticam *elōquentiam*.

**ōq.** *O* before *Q* is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns as <sup>1</sup>*Cōquus*, <sup>2</sup>*Lōquela*, <sup>3</sup>*Lōquacitas*.

<sup>1</sup>Atque aliquando meus det tibi verba *cōquus*. *M.*

<sup>2</sup>Quove modo genus humanum variante *lōquela*.

<sup>3</sup>*Lōquacitatis* impudentiam probans.

O—BEFORE R IN NOUNS.

**ōq.** O before Q is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Allōquens*, <sup>2</sup>*Falsilōquus*, <sup>3</sup>*Magnilōquus*.

<sup>1</sup> Cujus ab *allōquii*<sup>a</sup> anima hæc moribunda revixit, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 5, 3

<sup>2</sup> Et, jam *falsilōqua* est divino pagina libri. *Prud.*

<sup>3</sup> Talia *magnilōquo* tumidus memoraverat ore *Ov. M.* 8, 396

**ōq.** O before Q is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Cōquinus*, <sup>2</sup>*Lōquax*, <sup>3</sup>*Lōquens*.

<sup>1</sup> Forum *cōquinum* qui vocant, stulte vocant. *Plant.*

<sup>2</sup> Nec *lōquax* olim, neque grata, nunc et<sup>b</sup> *Hor. Car.* 3, 11, 5

<sup>3</sup> Contra Paganum possis, quam vera *lōquentem* *Juv.* 16, 33

**ōq.** O before Q is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Allōquor*, <sup>2</sup>*Collōquor*, <sup>3</sup>*Concōquo*.

<sup>1</sup> Quem fugis? extremum fato quod te *allōquor* hoc est. *V. Æ.* 6, 466

<sup>2</sup> *Collōquar*, quis homo est? Charine in tempore ipso mi advenis. *Ter. And.* 5, 6, 10

<sup>3</sup> Bene *concōquit* Charinus et tamen pallet<sup>c</sup>. *Mart.* 1, 78, 3

**ōq.** O before Q is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Cōquo*, <sup>2</sup>*Lōquor*, <sup>3</sup>*Lōquacito*.

<sup>1</sup> Aut humana palam *cōquat* exta nefarius Atreus *Hor. Ars P.* 185

<sup>2</sup> Magna nimis *lōquimur*, cochleam cum mittere possis. *Mart.* 8, 33, 25

**ōq.** O before Q is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as *Quandōque*.

*Præbebis quandōque* caput, nec dura timebis *Jur.* 5, 172

**ōq.** But O before Q is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as *Quandōquidem*.

Verum age, *quandōquidem* fatis urgetur acerbis, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 587

**ōq.** O before Q is LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Quōquam*, <sup>2</sup>*Quōquo*.

<sup>1</sup> ————— neque *quōquam* posse resolvi. *Lucr.*

<sup>2</sup> Qui me sequatur, *quōquo* eam, rogitando obtundat, enecet:

*Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 6

**ōq.** O before Q is SHORT in the conjunction *Quōque*.

His *quōque* non passim mundi fabricator habendum *Ov. M.* 1, 57

**ōr.** O before R *final* is SHORT in nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Bellatōr*, <sup>2</sup>*Cantōr*, <sup>3</sup>*Modulatōr*.

<sup>a</sup> Adjectives retain the same quantity as the words from which they are derived.

<sup>b</sup> Sapph.

<sup>c</sup> Scaz.

O—BEFORE R IN ADJECTIVES.

<sup>1</sup>Pygmaeus parvis currit bellatōr in armia.

<sup>2</sup>Sit tibi musa lyræ solers, et cantōr Apollo. Hor.

<sup>3</sup>Optimus est modulatōr : ut Alfenus vaser omni. Hor.

ōr. O before R is LONG in the *middle* syllables  
as <sup>1</sup>Aurōra, <sup>2</sup>Ignōrantia, <sup>3</sup>Victōria.

<sup>1</sup>Purpureas Aurōra fores, et plena rosarum

<sup>2</sup>Quid faciam video, nec me ignōrantia veri

<sup>3</sup>Clamat, Io comites, opus hæc victōria nostrum est.

ōr. But O before R is sometimes SHORT in the  
syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>Anchōra, <sup>2</sup>Littōra.

<sup>1</sup>Figitur in viridi (si fors tulit) anchōra prato.

<sup>2</sup>Nec percussa juvant fluctu tam littōra, nec quæ

It is also short in *abōrigines, agōranomus, allegōria, anchōra, arbōrator, arbōretum, camphōra, castōrea, castōreum, categōria, cichōreum, commōratio, corpōratio, corpōratura, decōram famōrale, femōralia, hellebōrum, histōria, histōricus, histōriogrum, leucophōrium, memōrator, memōratrice, metaphōra, nemōrtōrobon, plethōra, remōra, remōramen, remōrator, rhetōrica, rhēcōratio*; and in *Acrocōrinthus, Actōrides, Agōrucritus, Antevides, Archemōrus, Arcemōrica, Bospōrus, Centōres, Clitōrium, Cōrides, Discōrida, Dorostōrium, Eupatōria, Phosphōrus, Stenodophōrus, Telēphōrus, Terpsichōre*.

ōr. O before R is SHORT in the *first* syllable  
as <sup>1</sup>Cōrona, <sup>2</sup>Fōramen, <sup>3</sup>Sōror.

<sup>1</sup>Tempora populea fertur vinxisse cōrona,

<sup>2</sup>Innumerosque aditus, ac mille fōramina tectis

<sup>3</sup>Clique et Hecce sōror, Oceanitides ambæ.

ōr. But O before R is sometimes LONG in the  
lable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>Lōrum, <sup>2</sup>Glōria.

<sup>1</sup>Sed modo severi sectus Æaci lōris.

<sup>2</sup>Si te digna manet divini glōria ruris.

It is also long in *chōreographia, chōreographus, cōralium, cōcōrytos, fōretum, glōriatio, glōriator, glōriola, gōrytos, hōra, hōlogium, hōroscopium, lōra, lōrale, lōramentum, lōrarius, lōrica, cula, mōralitas, mōrio, mōrius, mōrositas, ōra, ōraculus, ōratiōrator, ōratoria, ōratorium, plōratiō, plōrator, prōra, prōrecta, rex, prōriga, prōrogatio, prōruptio, rōratio, sōrex, sōrites*; and *Chlōria, Cōrycus, Cōryctus, Dōris, Dōrion, Dōres, Dōrotheus, ralla, Flōrentia, Hōra, Hāræ, Nōrica, Nōricum, Orata, Orurus, Pōrus, Prōreus, Sōra, Sōracte*.

ōr. O before R is SHORT in the *final* syllables  
tives : as <sup>1</sup>Acriōr, <sup>2</sup>Minōr, <sup>3</sup>Tristiōr.

O—BEFORE R IN VERBS.

<sup>1</sup>Libertina fretis acridor Adriam Hor. Car. 1, 33, 15

<sup>2</sup>Res hodie minor est here quam fuit, ac eadem cras Juo. 3, 23

<sup>3</sup>Tristior hybernas caelo descendit in undas. Virg. G. 4, 235

ör. O before R is LONG in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>Adoreus, <sup>2</sup>Laboratus, <sup>3</sup>Pastoralis.

<sup>1</sup>Instituuntque dapes, et adorea liba per herbata Virg. Æn. 7, 109

<sup>2</sup>Arte laboratum nulla: simulaverat artem. Ov. M. 3, 187

<sup>3</sup>Pastorale canit signum, cornuque recurvo Virg. Æn. 7, 513

ör. But O before R is sometimes SHORT in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>Arboreus, <sup>2</sup>Litoreus.

<sup>1</sup>Ingens, ardorem, et saxo sic pectore fatur. Virg. Æn. 12, 883

<sup>2</sup>Litoreus agitabat aves, turbamque sonantem. Virg. Æn. 12, 248

It is also short in adoriendus, aquoreus, allegoricus, anchoralis, anchorarius, arborarius, arboreus, carnivorus, eustoreus, categoricus, circumforaneus, condecoratus, corporalis, corpdratus, corporeus, demoratus, ebberarius, ebberatus, eboreus, emoribundus, frigirificus, helleborus, historialis, historicus, immemorabilis, incoronatus, incorporeus, incorporeus, indecoratus, leporeus, memorabilis, memrandus, nemoralis, nemorensis, nemortivagus, nemorosus, omnivorus, pecoratus, remoris, stercorarius, stercoreus, stercorosus; and in Hectoreus, Hyperboreus, Mentoreus.

ör. O before R is SHORT in the first syllable of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>Coronatus, <sup>2</sup>Corscus, <sup>3</sup>Moribundus.

<sup>1</sup>Festa coronatus ludet convicia miles, Mart. 7, 7, 7

<sup>2</sup>Felices, quibus urna dedit spectare corscum Mart. 10, 6, 1

<sup>3</sup>Excussus curru moribundus volvitur arvis. Virg. Æn. 10, 590

ör. But O before R is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>Loreus, <sup>2</sup>Floridior.

<sup>1</sup>Inde catenarum tractus, hinc lorea flagra. Prud.

<sup>2</sup>Floridior pratis; longa procerior alno. Ov. M. 13, 790

It is also long in storalis, storalitius, storus, storkomus, floridulus, storeus, gloriabundus, gloriosus, horarius, loricated, loripes, moralis, moriger, morigerus, morologus, morosus, oracularius, oratorius, prouogativus, roralis, rorarius, roridus, rortifer, rorulentus, soricinus; and in floralis, floralicius, Noricus, Oricus, Soractinus, Soreus.

ör. O before R final is SHORT in verbs: as <sup>1</sup>Gratulor, <sup>2</sup>Moror, <sup>3</sup>Probör.

<sup>1</sup>Gentibus Ismariis, et nostro gratulor onbi: Ov. M. 10, 305

<sup>2</sup>Nec moror ante tuos procubuisse pedes. Ov. Ep. 12, 186

<sup>3</sup>Es patrio pater est metu probör. Aspicte vultus Ov. M. 2, 92

O—BEFORE R IN ADVERBS.

**ör.** *O* before *R* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Adōro*, <sup>2</sup>*Exōro*, <sup>3</sup>*Odōror*.

<sup>1</sup>*Illa tamen laudant omnes, mirantur, adorant.* Mart. 4, 49, 9

<sup>2</sup>*Exorat pacem divum, vitasque resolvit* Virg. Æn. 3, 370

<sup>3</sup>*Projectum odoratis cibum.* Hor. Epod. 6, 10

**ör.** But *O* before *R* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Robōro*, <sup>2</sup>*Perfōro*.

<sup>1</sup>*Rectique cultus pectora roborant.* Hor. Car. 4, 4, 34

<sup>2</sup>*Loricæque moras et pectus perforat ingens.* Virg. Æn. 10, 485

It is also short in *affōre*, (infin.) *abōrior*, *arbōresco*, *circumfōro*, *commōrior*, *concorpōro*, *condecōro*, *corpōro*, *decōro*, *demōrior*, *devōro*, *emōrior*, *excōrio*, *expectōro*, *immōrior*, *immōror*, *incorpōro*, *infōro*, *inōrior*, *intermōrior*, *irrobōro*, *obōrior*, *præmōrior*, *rememōror*, *remōror*, *stercōro*, *tergōro*, *transfōro*.

**ör.** *O* before *R* is LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Flōreo*, <sup>2</sup>*ōro*, <sup>3</sup>*Rōro*.

<sup>1</sup>*Apula Ledaï tibi floruit herba Phalanti,* Mart. 8, 28, 3

<sup>2</sup>*Aspera, qua properas, loca sunt; moderatius oro.* Ov. M. 1, 510

<sup>3</sup>*Per sylvam, et sparsi roborant sanguine vepres,* Virg. Æn. 8, 645

**ör.** *O* before *R* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Canōre*, <sup>2</sup>*Decōre*, <sup>3</sup>*Ignōranter*.

<sup>1</sup>*Dent epulas, et bella truci memorata canore.* Pri. Ar.

<sup>2</sup>*Intrusus turpem, speciosum pelle decore.* Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 45

<sup>3</sup>*Ignorantia causarum conferre deorum.* Lucr.

**ör.** But *O* before *R* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as *Corpōraliter*.

*Quæ corporeali ergastulo.* Prud.

It is also short in *multifōris*.

**ör.** *O* before *R* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Glōriose*, <sup>2</sup>*Mōrose*.

<sup>1</sup>*Gloriosus: hic emet illam de te, et dabit aurum lubens.*

Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 116

<sup>2</sup>*Difficilem et morosum offendes garrulus ultro:* Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 90

**ör.** But *O* before *R* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Fōras*, <sup>2</sup>*Fōris*.

<sup>1</sup>*Missa foras iterum limen transire memento.* Ovid.

<sup>2</sup>*Liber eris, cenare foris si, Maxime, nolis:* Mart. 2, 53, 3

<sup>a</sup> Iamb. Dim.

<sup>b</sup> Alcaic.

<sup>c</sup> Adverbs retain the same quantity as the adjectives or nouns from which they are derived.

<sup>d</sup> Iamb.

O—BEFORE S IN NOUNS.

ōs. O before *S* final is LONG in nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Custōs*, <sup>2</sup>*Honōs*, <sup>3</sup>*Sociōs*<sup>a</sup>, acc. plur. of *socius*.

<sup>1</sup>Si quis erit recti *custōs*, imitator honesti, *Mart.* 1, 40, 5

<sup>2</sup>Hanc operam : me noster *honōs*, infractave cedat *Virg. Æn.* 7, 332

<sup>3</sup>In generis *sociōs* odium. Subit ecce priori *Ov. M.* 3, 259

ōs. But O before *S* final in nouns is sometimes SHORT : as <sup>1</sup>*Argōs*, <sup>2</sup>*Chaōs*.

<sup>1</sup>*Argōs* Amymonen, Ephyre Pirenidas undas *Ov. M.* 2, 240

<sup>2</sup>In *chaōs* antiquum confundimur. Eripe flammis *Ov. M.* 2, 299

It is also short in *compōs*, *cāōs*, *impōs*, *melōs*<sup>b</sup>.

ōs. O before *S* is SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Ambrosia*, <sup>2</sup>*Cynōsura*, <sup>3</sup>*Leucōsia*.

<sup>1</sup>Hæc ait et liquidum *ambrosiæ* diffudit odorem, *Virg. G.* 4, 415

<sup>2</sup>Certior haud ullis duxit *Cynōsura* carinis *Lucan.* 3, 219

<sup>3</sup>*Leucōsiam*que petit, tepidique rosaria Pæsti. *Ov. M.* 15, 708

ōs. But O before *S* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Metamorphōsis*, <sup>2</sup>*Numerōsitas*.

<sup>1</sup>Hæc *metamorphōsi* non declarare poetas. *Mant.*

<sup>2</sup>Inflatus *numerōsitate* Xerxes<sup>c</sup>. *Sidon.*

It is also long in *anadiplōsis*, *animōsitas*, *apothēōsis*, *arrōsor*, *callōsitas*, *corrōsio*, *erōsor*, *explosio*, *fabulōsitas*, *fastuōsitas*, *formōsitas*, *limōsitas*, *mulierōsitas*, *nebulōsitas*, *nervōsitas*, *pretiōsitas*, *vitiōsitas* ; and in *Ærōsa*, *Arachōsia*.

ōs. O before *S* is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*ōsirīs*, <sup>2</sup>*Prōsymna*, <sup>3</sup>*Rōsa*.

<sup>1</sup>Primus aratra manu solerti fecit *Osiris*, *Tib.* 1, 7, 29

<sup>2</sup>Arva gradu, viridisque legit devexa *Prōsymnae* *St. Theb.* 3, 325

<sup>3</sup>Quis multa gracilis te puer in *rōsa*<sup>d</sup>. *Hor. Car.* 1, 5, 1

ōs. But O before *S* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*ōsor*, <sup>2</sup>*Prōsocer*.

<sup>1</sup>Efficitur vitis invictus et *ōsor* iniqui. *Mamert.*

<sup>2</sup>Cuique senex Nereus *prōsocer* esse velit. *Ov. Ep.* 3, 74

It is also long in *prōsa*, *prōsupta*, *prōsectum*, *prōsecutio*, *prōseda*, *prōselytus*, *prōsodia* ; and in *Cōsyra*, *Dōson*, *Gnōsus*, *Gnōsis*, *Mōses*, *Sōsia*, *Sōsigenes*, *Zōsinus*.

<sup>a</sup> O before *S* final is long in the acc. plur. and generally in the nom. sing. of nouns.

<sup>b</sup> O before *S* final is short in all nouns derived from the Greek, if written in the original with an Omicron, —ō.

<sup>c</sup> Phal.

<sup>d</sup> Alcaic.

— BEFORE S IN VERBS.

œ. O before *S final* is LONG in adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Fidēs*,  
<sup>2</sup>*Ferōs*, <sup>3</sup>*Singulōs*, acc. plur. of *fidus*, *ferus*, and *singulus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Ostendat tibi te; ne fidēs inter amicos.* Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 24

<sup>2</sup>*Terrigenasque ferōs, inscōpitumque draconem.* Ov. M. 7, 35

<sup>3</sup>*Singulōs* (cheu) lacerant: ego illis<sup>a</sup> Hor. Car. 3, 11, 43

ös. But O before *S final* is sometimes SHORT in adjectives; as <sup>1</sup>*Compōs*, <sup>2</sup>*Impōs*.

<sup>1</sup>*Insequere et voti postmodo compōs eris.* Ovid.

<sup>2</sup>*Impōs animi.* Plautus.

ōs. O before *S* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Nivōsus*, <sup>2</sup>*Limōsus*, <sup>3</sup>*Latebrōsus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Vel nos Emathias, ad Pæonas usque nivōsus.* Ov. M. 5, 313

<sup>2</sup>*Limōsque palus obducit pascua juncos.* Virg. Ec. 1, 49

<sup>3</sup>*Cui domus, et dulces latebrōsa in pumice nidi.* Virg. Æn. 5, 214

ös. But O before *S* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Compōsitus*, <sup>2</sup>*Propōsitus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Aggere compōsito tumuli, postquam alta quierunt* Virg. Æn. 7, 6

<sup>2</sup>*Sed neque propōsito pelagi dimittam cursus.* Ov. M. 11, 446

It is also short in *ambrōsius*, *ambrōsius*, *anteponitus*, *appositus*, *circumpositus*, *cynosurus*, *deponitus*, *exposititus*, *holosericus*, *imposititus*, *impositus*, *prædispositus*, *præpositus*.

ōs. O before *S* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Gnōstus*, <sup>2</sup>*Ōsus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Gnōsia me vellem detinuisset humus.* Ov. Ep. 4, 68

<sup>2</sup>*Inimicos semper ōsa sum obtuerier.* Plaut.

ös. But O before *S* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Rōseus*, <sup>2</sup>*Rōsarius*.

<sup>1</sup>*Ni rōseus fessos jam gurgite Phœbus Ibero* Virg. Æn. 11, 913

<sup>2</sup>*Ornaret, canerem, bifemque rōsaria Pæsti:* Virg. G. 4, 119

It is also short in *rōsaceus*; and in *Cōsanus*.

ös. O before *S* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Impōsui*, pret. of *impono*, <sup>2</sup>*Propōsui*, pret. of *propono*, <sup>3</sup>*Philōsophor*.

<sup>1</sup>*Hoc emis: impōsui: rus tibi vendo tñum.* Mart. 4, 80, 2

# C—BEFORE T IN NOUNS.

<sup>1</sup>*Siccia cunctis nam dura deus propitius neque* Hor. Car. 1, 18, 3

<sup>2</sup>*Salva res est: philosophatur quoque jam, non mendax modo est.*  
Plaut. Cap. 2, 2, 34

ōs. O before S is LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs: as

<sup>1</sup>*Prōsequor*, <sup>2</sup>*Prōsilio*, <sup>3</sup>*Prōsubigo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Littora. Prōsequitur rex, et dat munus ituris;* Ov. M. 13, 679

<sup>2</sup>*Prōsiliunt: aut, si prohibent consistere vires,* Ov. M. 7, 573

<sup>3</sup>*Et pede prōsubigit terram, fricat arbore costas,* Virg. G. 3, 256.

ōs. O before S is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Clamōse*, <sup>2</sup>*Famōse*.

<sup>1</sup>*Aut intrat sensus clamōsi<sup>b</sup> turba theatri.* Stat. Silv. 3, 5, 16

<sup>2</sup>*Galba senex, Otho lascive, et famōse Vitelli* Auson. Cæs. 3, 8.

ōs. But O before S is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Appōsite*, <sup>2</sup>*Compōsito*.

<sup>1</sup>*Te magis appōsitis<sup>b</sup> delectat: habemus utrumque.* Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 17

<sup>2</sup>*SO. Compōsito est factum, quo modo hanc amans habere posset.*  
Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 30

ōt. O before T is LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns:

as <sup>1</sup>*Boōtes*, <sup>2</sup>*Negōtium*, <sup>3</sup>*Nepōtem*, acc. sing. of *nepos*.

<sup>1</sup>*Flexerat obliquo plastrum temone Boōtes.* Ov. M. 10, 447

<sup>2</sup>*Sed nunc dilatis averte negōtia curis,* Iuv. 11, 181

<sup>3</sup>*Sacra manu, victosque deos, parvumque nepōtem* Virg. Æn. 2, 320

ōt. But O before T is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Apōtheca*, <sup>2</sup>*Bibliōtheca*.

<sup>1</sup>*Aut apōtheca procis intacta est, aut pecus: at qui* Her. Sat. 2, 5, 7

<sup>2</sup>*Quem mea non totum bibliōtheca capit.* Mart. 14, 190, 2

It is also short in *abrōtonum*, *annōtatio*, *annōtatiuncula*, *annōtator*, *annōtatus*, *apōthecosis*, *bibliōthecarius*, *catapōtium*, *cenōtaphium*, *denōtatio*, *hippōpōtamus*, *hippōtoxota*, *hypōtenusa*, *hypōtheca*, *hypōthesis*, *impōtentia*, *leucōnōtus*, *liōhōtomus*, *omnipōtentia*, *philōthecurus*, *pinusōtheca*, *præpōtentia*, *sciōtericon*, *zelōtypia*; and in *abrōtonum*, *Alysiōthoe*, *Aristōtela*, *Aristōtimus*, *Artōtyritæ*, *Cleombrōtus*, *Cymōthoe*, *Deiōtarus*, *Dorōtheus*, *Equōtuticum*, *Hippōtades*, *Leucōthoe*, *Pyrgōteles*, *Timōtheus*.

ōt. And O before T is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as *Enōtria*.

*Hinc Italæ gentes omnisque Enōtria tellus* Virg. Æ. 7, 85

*Enōtrii coluere viri: nunc fama, minores* Virg. Æn. 1, 532

<sup>a</sup> Cher.

<sup>b</sup> Adverbs have the same quantity as the words from which they are derived.



O—BEFORE T IN ADJECTIVES.

It is also common in *helid̄tropium*, *ichthyd̄tropium*, *nessd̄tropium*, the *rid̄tropium*; and in *Samd̄thrace*.

ŏt. O before T is LONG in the first syllable of nouns: as

<sup>1</sup>*Lōtium*, <sup>2</sup>*Mōtus*, <sup>3</sup>*Nōtitia*.

<sup>1</sup>Hoc te <sup>4</sup>amplius bibisse prædicet *lōti*².

*Catull.* 39, 21

<sup>2</sup>*Mōtus* uterque parens nati rata vota biformis

*Ov. M.* 4, 387

<sup>3</sup>*Nōtitiam* primosque gradus vicinia fecit.

*Ov. M.* 3, 59

ŏt. But O before T is sometimes SHORT in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Cōthurnus*, <sup>2</sup>*Cōturnix*.

<sup>1</sup>Tinge novo mecum direptis crura *cōthurnis*.

*Virg. G.* 2, 8

<sup>2</sup>Tam sterili: verum hæc nimia est impensa: *cōturnis*

*Juv.* 12, 97

It is also short in *dōtanismus*, *bōtellus*, *bōtulus*, *cōtinus*, *cōloneum*, *cōtyla*, *crōtalistria*, *crōtalum*, *crōtaphitæ*, *crōton*, *nōta*, *nōtarius*, *nōtatio*, *nōthus*, *nōtus*, *pōtentia*, *pōterium*, *pōtasis*, *pōtervia*, *pōtervitas*, *pōthymia*, *pōthyrum*, *pōtolomus*, *rōta*, *rōtatio*, *rōtator*, *rōtula*, *rōtundatio*; and in *Cōthōn*, *Cōtiso*, *Cōtyttia*, *Cōtytto*, *Crōton*, *Crōtoniatu*, *Crōtopus*, *Otho*, *Pōlamos*, *Pōtentia*, *Pōthinus*, *Pōtidea*, *Scōtusa*.

ŏt. And O before T is occasionally COMMON in the first syllable of nouns: as *Pōthinus*.

Hac sese occultant *Pōthinus* et Arrius arte.

*Prud.*

Sit modo liber amet: sed habet sub jure *Pōthini*

*Lucan.* 10, 95

It is also common in *dōtrus*, *dōtryo*; and in *Othrys*.

ŏt. O before T is LONG in the middle syllables of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Commōtus*, <sup>2</sup>*Exōticus*, <sup>3</sup>*Nilōticus*.

<sup>1</sup>Talibus ira feri postquam *commōta* tyranni.

*Ov. M.* 6, 549

<sup>2</sup>Non omnes possunt olere unguenta *exōtica*.

*Plaut.*

<sup>3</sup>Ut nova dona tibi, Cæsar, *Nilōtica* tellus

*Mart.* 6, 80, 1

ŏt. But O before T is sometimes SHORT in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Armipōtens*, <sup>2</sup>*Omnipōtens*.

<sup>1</sup>*Armipōtens* dudum celebrari Gallia gestit: *Auson.* *Clar. Urb.* 4, 1

<sup>2</sup>Tum pater *omnipōtens* fecundis imbribus æther

*Virg. G.* 2, 324

It is also short in *adespōtus*, *ammōlatus*, *antepōtens*, *denōtandus*, *denōtans*, *hypōtheticus*, *ignipōtens*, *impōtens*, *pennipōtens*, *philōtechnus*, *zelotypus*.

ŏt. And O before T is occasionally COMMON in the middle syllables of adjectives: as *Ænōtrius*.

Hinc Italæ gentes omnisque *Ænōtria* tellus.

*Virg. Æn.* 7, 85

*Ænōtrii* coluere viri: nunc fama, minores

*Virg. Æn.* 1, 532

It is also common in *Ænōtrides*, *Samd̄thracicus*.

O—BEFORE T IN VERBS.

**ōt.** *O* before *T* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Fōtus*, <sup>2</sup>*Mōtus*, <sup>3</sup>*ōtiosus*.

<sup>1</sup>Irrigat; et *fōtum* gremio dea tollit in altos. *Virg. Æn.* 1, 692

<sup>2</sup>Parcite. *Mōtus* erat, cum jam revocabile telum *Ov. M.* 6, 264

<sup>3</sup>An *ōtiosus* in schola poetarum\*. *Mart.* 3, 20, 8

**ōt.** But *O* before *T* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Prōtervus*, <sup>2</sup>*Rōtatus*.

<sup>1</sup>Talia facta potest; sed vindicis ora *prōtervis*. *Ov. M.* 12, 233

<sup>2</sup>Finge datos currus. Quid agas? poterisne *rōtatis*: *Ov. M.* 2, 74

It is also short in *ōtanicus*, *cōthurnatus*, *nōtabilis*, *nōthus*, *pōtentialis*, *pōtior*, *pōtissimus*, *quōtannis*, *quōlent*, *quōtidianus*, *quōtumus*, *quōduplex*, *quōtus*, *quōtuscunque*, *rōtabilis*, *rōtatilis*, *rōtundus*.

**ōt.** And *O* before *T* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as *ōthrysus*.

Nomen ab *Othrysis* quod deus orbe tulit. *Mart.*

Pinus, *Othrys* Pholoe, dextris cecidere gigantum. *Sidon.*

It is also common in *Othryades*.

**ōt.** *O* before *T* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Devōto*, <sup>2</sup>*Negōtior*, <sup>3</sup>*Perpōto*.

<sup>1</sup>Credo, hercle, *devōtabit* sortes, si attigerit. *Plaut.*

<sup>2</sup>Non est sportula, quæ *negōtiatur*<sup>b</sup>. *Mart.* 7, 85, 9

<sup>3</sup>Labrorum tenus, interea *perpōtet* amarum *Lucr.* 1, 939

**ōt.** But *O* before *T* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as *Annōta*.

*Annōtet*, et grandes miretur *Lælius* alas. *Juv.* 14, 195

It is also short in *corrōtundo*, *denōto*, *prænōto*.

**ōt.** *O* before *T* is LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Mōto*, <sup>2</sup>*ōtior*, <sup>3</sup>*Pōto*.

<sup>1</sup>Ludere tum rigidas *mōtare* cacumina quercus. *Virg. Ec.* 6, 26

<sup>2</sup>Ventre diem durare, domesticus *ōtior*. Hæc est *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 128

<sup>3</sup>Post hoc ludus erat cuppa *pōtare* magistra: *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 123

**ōt.** But *O* before *T* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Nōto*, <sup>2</sup>*Rōto*.

<sup>1</sup>Cum risi arides: lacrymas quoque sæpe *nōtavi*, *Ov. M.* 3, 459

<sup>2</sup>Proturbant; instat non segnius ac *rōtat* ensem. *Virg. Æn.* 9, 441

It is also short in *pōtior*, *rōtundo*.

O—BEFORE U IN NOUNS.

ōt. O before *T* final in adverbs is SHORT: as <sup>1</sup>Quōt,  
<sup>2</sup>Quotquōt, <sup>3</sup>Tōt.

<sup>1</sup>Ostendens cumulum, quōt haberet corpora pulvis. Ov. M. 14, 137

<sup>2</sup>Non mi trecentis quotquōt eunt dies<sup>a</sup> Hor. Carm. 2, 14, 5

<sup>3</sup>Quid attinet tōt ora navium gravi<sup>b</sup>. Hor. Epod. 4, 17

ōt. O before *T* is SHORT in the middle syllables of adverbs: as Utpōte.

Utpōte fallaci quae tum primum excita somno.

Catull.

ōt. But O before *T* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of adverbs: as Devōtissime.

Impia perdemus devōti sanguinis aetas:

Hor. Epod. 16, 9

It is also long in *romōte*.

ōt. O before *T* is SHORT in the first syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>Quōties, <sup>2</sup>Quōtannis.

<sup>1</sup>Ah quōties sola non ausa quiescere silva:

Ov. M. 2, 489

<sup>2</sup>Hic illum vidi juvenem, Meliboe, quōtannis.

Virg. Ec. 1, 43

ōt. But O before *T* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>ōtiose, <sup>2</sup>Prōtinus.

<sup>1</sup>Quo tu, quo liber ōtiose tendis<sup>c</sup>.

Mart. 11, 1, 1

<sup>2</sup>Prōtinus Aëoliis Aquilonem claudit in antris.

Ov. M. 1, 262

It is also long in *prōtinam*.

ōu. O before *U* in the middle syllables of nouns is SHORT: as <sup>1</sup>Perithōus, <sup>2</sup>Pyrōus.

<sup>1</sup>Nil aliud loqueris quam Thesea, Perithōumque. Mart. 10, 11, 1

<sup>2</sup>Sic micat, aut ratilus Pyrōus, aut ore corusco.

Columb.

ōu. But O before *U* is sometimes read separately and LONG in the middle syllables of nouns: as Achelōus.

Turbidus objectas Achelōus Echinidas exit,

St. Th. 2, 731

It is also long in *Eōus*, (the morning star.)

ōu. O before *U* is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns: as Bōum, from *bos*.

Nunc sauciis juga pauca bōum, et grex parvus equarum. Juv. 8, 107

<sup>a</sup> Archilochian hypercatalectic Iambic.

<sup>b</sup> Iamb. Trim.

<sup>c</sup> Ptol.

O—BEFORE V IN ADJECTIVES.

ōū. *O* before *U* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Arctōus*, <sup>2</sup>*Gelōus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Arma, vel Arctōum Dacis, Rhenique catervis* *Lucan.* 8, 424  
<sup>2</sup>*Apparat Camarina procul, campique Gelōi,* *Virg. Æ.* 3, 701

ōu. *O* before *U* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as *Cōus*.

*Si Venerem Cōus nunquam pinxisset Apelles.* *Ovid.*

ou. *O* before *U* forms a DIPHTHONG in conjunctions: as *Proūt*.

*Pasco libatis dapibus. Proūt cuique libido est,* *Hor. S.* 2, 6, 67

ōv. *O* before *V* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as *Contrōversia*.

*Declamatio contrōversiarum*<sup>a</sup>. *Sidonius.*

ōv. *O* before *V* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Nōverca*, <sup>2</sup>*Nōvale*, <sup>3</sup>*ōvile*.

<sup>1</sup>*Est mihi namque domi pater, est injusta nōverca* *Virg. Ec.* 3, 33  
<sup>2</sup>*Nec prius inde domum quam tota nōvalia sœvos* *Juv.* 14, 148  
<sup>3</sup>*Sunt fetura minor tepidis in ōvilibus agni.* *Ov. M.* 13, 827

ōv. But *O* before *V* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Prōvincia*, <sup>2</sup>*Prōvisor*.

<sup>1</sup>*Iratia: at tu victrix prōvincia ploras.* *Juv.* 1, 50  
<sup>2</sup>*Utilium tardus prōvisor, prodigus æris.* *Hor. de Arte P.* 164

It is also long in *cōvum*, *prōverbium*, *prōvidentia*, *prōvisio*, *prōvocatio*, *prōvocator*.

ōv. *O* before *V* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Imprōvisus*, <sup>2</sup>*Imprōvidus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Robur: sed imprōvisa lethi*<sup>b</sup> *Hor. Carm.* 2, 13, 19  
<sup>2</sup>*Et subiti casus imprōvidus ad cenam si* *Juv.* 3, 273

ōv. *O* before *V* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Nōvem*, <sup>2</sup>*Nōvus*, <sup>3</sup>*ōvans*.

<sup>1</sup>*Murenæ: tribus aut nōvem*<sup>c</sup> *Hor. Carm.* 3, 19, 11  
<sup>2</sup>*Hic nōvus Arpinas ignobilis, et modo Romæ.* *Juv.* 8, 237  
<sup>3</sup>*Stat sacer edomitis gentibus arcus ōvans.* *Mart.* 8, 65

ōc. But *O* before *V* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*ōviparus*, <sup>2</sup>*Prōridus*.

<sup>a</sup> *Phal*

<sup>b</sup> *Archil. Iamb. hyperm.*

<sup>c</sup> *Chor.*

O—BEFORE X.

<sup>1</sup>Præpinguis, teres, *ovipara* congestior alvo : *Auson. Ed.* 10, 133

<sup>2</sup>Qui domitor Trojæ multorum *prœvidus* urbes, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 19

**ōv.** O before *V* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of pronouns : as *Quōvis*, abl. of *quivis*.

Aut tacitum impellat *quōvis* sermone molestus. *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 65

**ōv.** O before *V* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs :

as <sup>1</sup>*Commōveo*, <sup>2</sup>*Devōveo*, <sup>3</sup>*Remōveo*.

<sup>1</sup>Radit iter liquidum, celeres neque *commōvet* alas. *Virg. Æn.* 5, 217

<sup>2</sup>Ille quidem ad superos, quorum se *devōvet* aris. *Virg. Æn.* 12, 234

<sup>3</sup>Dentis Erythræi ; jam *remōvete* sinus *Mart.* 13, 101, 2

**ōv.** O before *V* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs :

as <sup>1</sup>*Nōvo*, <sup>2</sup>*Ōvo*, <sup>3</sup>*Vōveo*.

<sup>1</sup>Servati facimus, meritosque *nōvamus* honores. *Virg. Æ.* 8, 139

<sup>2</sup>Quo nunc Turnus *ōvat* spolio, gaudetque potitus. *Virg. Æ.* 10, 500

<sup>3</sup>Hos tibi, Phœbe, *vōvet* totos a vertice crines : *Mart.* 1, 32

**ōv.** But O before *V* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Prōvenio*, <sup>2</sup>*Prōvoco*.

<sup>1</sup>*Prōveniunt* ; neque te Ænea mea dextera servat. *Virg. Æ.* 12, 428

<sup>2</sup>Crispinus minimo me *prōvocat*. Accipe, si vis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 14

It is also long in *prōviso*, *prōvivo*, *prōvolo*, *prōvoco*.

**ōv.** O before *V* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs : as *Imprōviso*.

*Imprōvisus*<sup>a</sup> ait : coram quam quæritis adsum. *Virg. Æn.* 1, 595

It is also long in *quoquōversum*.

**ōv.** O before *V* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs :

as <sup>1</sup>*Quōviscunque*, <sup>2</sup>*Prōvide* :

<sup>1</sup>*Quōviscunque* loco potes hunc finire libellum, *Mart.* 14, 1, 13

<sup>2</sup>*Prōvidus*<sup>a</sup> auspex<sup>b</sup>, *Hor. Carm.* 3, 27, 8

**ōv.** But O before *V* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of adverbs : as *Nōvies*.

Alligat, et *nōvies* Styx interfusa coerces. *Virg. Æ.* 6, 439

It is also short in *nōve*, *nōvissime*.

**ōx.** O before *X* is LONG<sup>c</sup> : as *Nōx*.

Teucrorum ex oculis ; ponto *nōx* incubat atra, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 93

<sup>a</sup> Adverbs have the same quantity as the adjectives from which they are derived.

<sup>b</sup> Adonic.

<sup>c</sup> " A vowel before a double consonant is long."

# U—FINAL IN NOUNS.

ū. *U final* is LONG in nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Cornū*, <sup>2</sup>*Manū*, <sup>3</sup>*Victū*.

<sup>1</sup>Perpetuo *cornū* levis ungula: crescit et oris.

*Ov. M.* 2, 671

<sup>2</sup>Constitit hic arcumque *manū* celeresque sagittas,

*Virg. Æn.* 1, 187

<sup>3</sup>Quod sumptum atque epulas *victū* praeponis honesto

*Lucilius.*

ū. But *U final* in nouns is sometimes SHORT: as *Rusticū*.

Deblaterat plenus bonu *rusticū*; concinit una,

*Lucilius.*

ū. *U final* in adjectives is SHORT: as <sup>1</sup>*Bonū*, <sup>2</sup>*Omnibū*.<sup>b</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Deblaterat plenus *bonū* rusticu; concinit una.

*Lucilius.*

<sup>2</sup>Nam, si de nihilo fierent, ex *omnibū* rebus,

*Lucretius.*

ū. *U final* is LONG in the pronoun *Tū*.

*Tū* mihi quodcumque hoc regni, tu sceptrā, Jovemque,

*Virg. Æn.* 1, 82

Munera vestra cano *tū* que o cui prima frementem.

*Virg. G.* 1, 12

ū. *U final* is LONG in verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Dictū*, <sup>2</sup>*Factū*.

<sup>1</sup>Hic vero subitum, ac *dictū* mirabile monstrum.

*Virg. G.* 4, 554

<sup>2</sup>Quod *factū* foedum est idem est et dictu turpe.

ū. But *U final* is sometimes SHORT in verbs: as *Pugnāvimū*.

Vicinus, O socii! et magnam *pugnāvimū* pagnam.

*Ennius.*

ū. *U final* is LONG in adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Diū*, <sup>2</sup>*Quandīū*.

<sup>1</sup>Multa *diū* concreta modis inoleſcere muris,

*Virg. Æn.* 6, 730

<sup>2</sup>Lasso clienti *quandīū* saluator,

*Mart.* 10, 74, 2

ū. But *U final* is sometimes SHORT in adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Indū*, <sup>2</sup>*Nenū*.

<sup>1</sup>*Indū* manu validas potis est moderanter habernas,

*Lucr.* 2, 1095

<sup>2</sup>*Nenū* queunt rapidi contra constare leones,

*Lucr.* 4, 716

ū. *U final* is LONG in conjunctions: as <sup>1</sup>*Neū*, <sup>2</sup>*Seū*.

<sup>1</sup>*Neū* bibat aequoreas naufragus hostis aquas,

*Ov. Ep.* 7, 62

<sup>2</sup>Sive fide, *seū* quis bello est expertus et armis:

*Virg. Æn.* 7, 235

ū. *U final* is LONG in interjections: as *Heū*.

Illuc *heū*, miseri traducimur: arma quidem ultra,

*Juv.* 2, 159

<sup>a</sup> Although *u final* is generally *long*, it was often made *short* by the early poets, by the elision of final *s*, not only with the loss of a syllable before a vowel, but also before a consonant, without the loss of a syllable.

U—BEFORE A IN ADJECTIVES.

*ūa*. *U* before *A* final in nouns is read separately and SHORT. as <sup>1</sup>*Cornūa*, <sup>2</sup>*Tonitrūa*.

<sup>1</sup>*Menstrua* ter decies redeunt dum *cornūa* Lunæ, *Auson. Ed.* 9, 14

<sup>2</sup>*Tunc* erit, et facient optata *tonitrūa* cœnas, *Juv.* 5, 117

*uā*. But *U* before *A* final in nouns sometimes forms a DIPHTHONG, and is LONG: as *Linguā*.

*Lingua* fuit damno: *linguā* faciente loquaci, *Ov. M.* 2, 540

*uā*. And *U* before *A* final in nouns occasionally forms a SHORT DIPHTHONG: as *Linguā*.

*Linguā* fuit damno: *lingua* faciente loquaci, *Ov. M.* 2, 540

*ua*. Also *U* before *A* final in nouns is occasionally QUIESCENT: as *Aq(u)a*<sup>a</sup>.

*Hic aq(u)a*: sed panis longe pulcherrimus; ultra *Hor. S.* 1, 5, 89

*uā*. *U* before *A* forms a DIPHTHONG in the middle syllables of nouns: as *Dissuāsor*.

*Ut dextræ* justī gladius *dissuāsor* adhæsit, *Lucon.* 4, 248

*ūa*. But *U* before *A* is sometimes pronounced separately and SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns: as *Vidūas*, from *vidua*.

*Crustis* et pomis *vidūas* venentur avaras, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 78

*ua*. And *U* before *A* is occasionally QUIESCENT in the middle syllables of nouns: as *Æq(u)ator*.

— *æg(u)ator* solem statione reflectit. *Archit.*

*uā*. *U* before *A* forms a DIPHTHONG in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Suāsor*, <sup>2</sup>*Suāvium*.

<sup>1</sup>*Me suāsore* atque impulsore id factum audacter dicito. *Plaut.*

<sup>2</sup>*Suavia* conjunxit spurca saliva tua. *Catull.*

*ua*. But *U* before *A* is sometimes QUIESCENT in the first syllable of nouns: as *Q(u)alitas*.

*Curando* mercis *q(u)alitas* quænam mihi. *Prud.*

*ūa*. *U* before *A* final is SHORT in adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Menstrūa*, from *menstruus*, <sup>2</sup>*Vacūa*, from *vacuus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Menstrūa* ter decies redeunt dum *cornua* Lunæ, *Aus. Ed.* 9, 14

<sup>2</sup>*Seposuisse* graves, *vacūaque* agitasse remissos *Ov. M.* 3, 319

<sup>a</sup> The power of *Q* after *U* has been the subject of many learned discussions. See *Port Roy. Lat. Gram.* 2, 272. <sup>b</sup> *Iamb.*

U—BEFORE A IN VERBS.

*ua.* But *U* before *A final* in adjectives is sometimes QUIESCENT: as <sup>1</sup>*Æq(u)a*, from *æquus*, <sup>2</sup>*Iniq(u)a*, from *iniquus*.

<sup>1</sup>Eruam; et *æq(u)a* solo fumantia culmina ponam. *Virg. Æ.* 12, 569

<sup>2</sup>Exerceo odium: nec *iniqu(u)a* finis in ira est. *Ov. M.* 5, 245

*ŭa.* *U* before *A* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as *Menstrŭalis*.

Quibus solebam *menstrŭales* epulas ante adipiscier. *Plaut.*

*uā.* But *U* before *A* sometimes forms a DIPHTHONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives and participles: as *Dissuāsus*.\*

Quique suis frustra bellum *dissuāserat* augur *Ov. M.* 12, 307

*ua.* And *U* before *A* is occasionally QUIESCENT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Æq(u)alis*, <sup>2</sup>*Loq(u)a-ci*, from *loquax*.

<sup>1</sup>Implet et *æq(u)ales* certat superare legendo, *Ov. M.* 5, 394

<sup>2</sup>Oppositis humeris; aurem substringe *loq(u)aci*. *Hor. S.* 2, 5, 95

*uā.* *U* before *A* forms a DIPHTHONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Suādus*, <sup>2</sup>*Suāvis*.

<sup>1</sup>Et Metus, et malesuāda Fames, et turpis Egestas, *Virg. Æ.* 6, 275

<sup>2</sup>Sic positæ quoniam *suāves* miscetis odores, *Virg. Ec.* 2, 55

*ua.* But *U* before *A* is sometimes QUIESCENT in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as *Q(u)alis*.

Ipse sui decoris, *q(u)alis*, cum deficit orbem, *Ov. M.* 2, 382

*ŭa.* *U* before *A final* in pronouns is pronounced separately and SHORT: as <sup>1</sup>*Sŭa*, from *suus*, <sup>2</sup>*Tŭa*, from *tuus*.

<sup>1</sup>Respice Laerten, ut jam *sŭa* lumina condas: *Ov. Ep.* 1, 113

<sup>2</sup>Non potuisse, *tŭaque* animam hanc effundere dextra *Virg.*

*ua.* But *U* before *A final* in pronouns is sometimes QUIESCENT: as *Q(u)a*, abl. sing. of *quis*.

Nescio *q(u)a* præter solitum dulcedine læti, *Virg. G.* 1, 412

*ŭa.* *U* before *A final* is SHORT in verbs: as *Vidŭa*, imp. of *viduo*.

Funera, tam multus *vidŭasset* civibus urbem. *Virg. Æ.* 3, 571.

---

\* Derivatives retain the quantities of their primitives.



U—BEFORE B IN NOUNS.

*ua.* But *U* before *A* final in verbs is sometimes CENT: as *Æq(u)a*, imper. of *æquo*.

Eruam: et *æq(u)a*<sup>a</sup> solo fumantia culmina ponant.

*üa.* *U* before *A* is SHORT in the middle syllable as <sup>1</sup>*Ablüam*, from *abluo*, <sup>2</sup>*Vidüantur*, from

<sup>1</sup>*Ablüam* et extremus si quis super halitus errat

<sup>2</sup>Et foliis vidüantur orni.<sup>b</sup>

*ña.* But *U* before *A* in the middle syllable sometimes forms a DIPHTHONG: as *Dissui*

Hinc *disuüdet* amor. Victus pudor esset amore:

*ua.* And *U* before *A* is occasionally QUIESC in middle syllables of verbs: as *Æq(u)aret*, fi

Ales ut *æq(u)aret* totas sine labe columbas:

*üa.* *U* before *A* forms a DIPHTHONG in the of verbs: as *Suüdeo*.

Sæpe levi somnum *suüdebit* inire susurro.

*ua.* *U* before *A* is QUIESC in adverbs: as

*Q(u)aq(u)a* tangit omne amburit, si prope adstes æ

*ua.* *U* before *A* is QUIESC in conjunction *Q(u)anq(u)am*.

Cum sibi quisque timet *q(u)anq(u)am* est intactus

*üb.* *U* before *B* is SHORT in the middle syllable as <sup>1</sup>*Colüber*, <sup>2</sup>*Hecüba*, <sup>3</sup>*Marrübium*.

<sup>1</sup>Qualis ubi in lucem *colüber*, mala gramina pastus.

<sup>2</sup>Au<sup>h</sup> *Hecüba* fuerim dissimulanda nurus.

<sup>3</sup>*Marrübii*, latices super injiciebat amarus.

*üb.* But *U* before *B* is sometimes LONG in syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Anübis*, <sup>2</sup>*Delübrum*

<sup>1</sup>Et regale decus; cum qua latrator *Anübis*.

<sup>2</sup>Imperium fore, et Italiam, et *delübra* deorum;

It is also long in *ambübaia*, *extüberatio*, *insolübilis*, *manü*

*üb.* And *U* before *B* is occasionally COMMON in syllables of nouns: as *Connübium*.

---

\* Derivatives retain the quantities of their primitives.

U--BEFORE B IN ADJECTIVES.

<sup>1</sup>Hectoris, Andromache, Pyrrhin' *connūbia* servas? *Virg. Æ.* 3, 319

<sup>2</sup>Talia *connūbia* et tales celebrent hymenæos. *Virg. Æ.* 7, 535

is also common in *colūbra*, *insalūbritas*; and in *Insūbres*, *Insūbria*, *Utiūbranus*.

*U* before *B* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns:

as <sup>1</sup>*Jūba*, <sup>2</sup>*Rūbus*, <sup>3</sup>*Tūba*.

<sup>1</sup>Cui triplici crinita *jūba* galea alta chimæram. *Virg. Æ.* 7, 785

<sup>2</sup>Mella fluant illi, ferat et *rūbus* asper amomum *Virg. Ec.* 3, 89

<sup>3</sup>Hinc *tūba*, candelæ: tandemque beatulus alto. *Pers.* 3, 103

But *U* before *B* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Būbo*, <sup>2</sup>*Nūbes*.

<sup>1</sup>Solaque culminibus ferali carmine *būbo* *Virg. Æn.* 4, 462

<sup>2</sup>Unde solet latius *nūbes* inducere terras: *Ov. M.* 2, 307

is also long in *būbula*, *jūbilitatio*, *jūbilitus*, *jūbillum*, *nūbecula*, *nūbigena*, *nūbilar*, *nūbilarium*, *nūbillum*, *pūbertas*, *pūbes*, *tūber*, *tūberculum*, *ūbertas*;

and in *Būbastia*, *Būbastis*, *Tūbonum*, *Nūba*, *Rūbigalia*, *Sūbur*.

And *U* before *B* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of nouns: as *Rūbigo*.

Esset *rūbigo*, segnisque horreret in arvis *Virg. G.* 1, 151

Condere vagina gladium ne tecta *rūbigo*. *Prud.*

is also common in *rūbrica*.

*U* before *B* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Indūbitatus*, <sup>2</sup>*Pronūbus*, <sup>3</sup>*Titūbens*.

<sup>1</sup>*Indūbitata* quidem si caveatis ait, *Auson. Epig.* 93, 6

<sup>2</sup>Deveniunt; prima et T'ellus, et *pronūba* Juno *Virg. Æn.* 4, 166

<sup>3</sup>Blæsis, atque mero *titūbantibus*. Inde virorum *Juv.* 15, 48

But *U* before *B* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Solūbilis*, <sup>2</sup>*Volūbilis*.

<sup>1</sup>Cuncta *solūbilibus* fluxoque creamine constant. *Prud.*

<sup>2</sup>Impubesque manus, mirata *volūbile* buxum: *Virg. Æn.* 7, 362

is also long in *connūbilis*, *depūbis*, *dissolūbilis*, *impūber*, *impūbis*, *innū-*, *innūbis*, *insolūbilis*, *manūbialis*, *obnūbilatus*, *obnūbilus*, *prænūbilus*.

And *U* before *B* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as *Salūbris*.

Ille dapes laudet mensæ brevis; ille *salūbrem* *Hor. de Arte P.* 198

Hostica quod *salūbrem* cuspis haberet opem. *Cinna.*

is also common in *colūbrinus*, *connūbialis*, *insalūbris*, *lugūbris*; and in *brencsa*.

U — BEFORE B IN VERBS.

**ŭb.** *U* before *B* is **SHORT** in the *first* syllable of adjectives and participles : as <sup>1</sup>*Dŭbius*, <sup>2</sup>*Rŭbens*, <sup>3</sup>*Rŭbicundus*.

<sup>1</sup>Si *dŭbia* est, septunce trahar : si fallit amantem, *Mart.* 8, 51, 45

<sup>2</sup>Incultisque *rŭbens* pendebit sentibus uva, *Virg. Ec.* 4, 49

<sup>3</sup>Temperiem laudes. Quid, si *rŭbicunda* benigni *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 8

**ŭb.** But *U* before *B* is sometimes **LONG** in the *first* syllable of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Bŭbulus*, <sup>2</sup>*Nŭbilis*.

<sup>1</sup>—tres facile corios contrivisti *bŭbulos.* *Plaut. Pæn.* 1, 1, 11

<sup>2</sup>Jam matura viro, jam plenis *nŭbilis* annis. *Virg. Æn.* 7, 53

It is also long in *nŭbifer*, *nŭbiger*, *nŭbilosus*, *nŭbilus*, *nŭbivagus*, *pŭbens*, *pŭbescent*, *pŭbis*, *tŭberosissimus*, *ŭber*, *ŭberosus*.

**ŭb.** And *U* before *B* is occasionally **COMMON** in the *first* syllable of adjectives : as *Rŭbiginosus*.

*Rŭbiginosis* cuncta dentibus rodit *Mart.* 5, 29, 7

Condere vagina gladium ne tecta *rŭbigo.* *Præd.*

It is also common in the oblique cases of *ruber*.

**ŭb.** *U* before *B* is **SHORT** in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Cucŭbo*, <sup>2</sup>*Prosŭbigo*, <sup>3</sup>*Titŭbo*.

<sup>1</sup>Noctua lucifuga *cucŭdet* in tenebris. *Auct. Phil.*

<sup>2</sup>Et pede *prosŭbigit* terram, fricat arbore costas *Virg. G.* 3, 456

<sup>3</sup>Vade, vale : cave ne *tibŭbes*, mandataque frangas *Hor. Ep.* 1, 13, 19

**ŭb.** But *U* before *B* is sometimes **LONG** in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Innŭbo*, <sup>2</sup>*Obnŭbo*.

<sup>1</sup>Ne thalamis auram patiari *innŭbere* nostris. *Ov. M.* 7, 856

<sup>2</sup>Induit, arsurasque comas *obnŭbit* amictu. *Virg. Æn.* 11, 77

It is also long in *adnŭbilo*, *connŭbilo*, *denŭbo*, *extŭbero*, *impŭbesco*, *innŭbito*, *obnŭbilo*, *protŭbero*, *repŭbesco*.

**ŭb.** *U* before *B* is **SHORT** in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Cŭbo*, <sup>2</sup>*Jŭbeo*, <sup>3</sup>*Rŭbesco*.

<sup>1</sup>*Pelidæ*, *cŭbat* in faciem, mox deinde supinus. *Juv.* 3, 280

<sup>2</sup>Post, hinc digressus, *jŭbeo* frondentia capris *Virg. G.* 3, 300

<sup>3</sup>Videt ; et ille color, quo matutina *rŭbescent* *Ov. M.* 13, 581

**ŭb.** But *U* before *B* is sometimes **LONG** in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Nŭbo*, <sup>2</sup>*Pŭbesco*.

<sup>1</sup>Non, nisi legitime vult *nŭbere*. Quid placeat dic : *Juv.* 10, 338

<sup>2</sup>Hinc omnis largo *pŭbescit* vinea foetu : *Virg. G.* 2, 390

It is also long in *glŭbo*, *jŭbilo*, *nŭbitor*, *tŭbero*, *tŭbercinor*, *ŭbero*.

**ŭb.** And *U* before *B* is occasionally **COMMON** in the *first* syllable of verbs : as *Rŭbrico*.\*

\* See note, a before b in verbs.

U—BEFORE C IN NOUNS.

b. *U* before *B* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Necūbi*, <sup>2</sup>*Sicūbi*.

<sup>1</sup>*Necūbi* suppressus pereat gener.

Lucan.

<sup>2</sup>*Sicūbi* magna Jovis antiquo robore quercus,

Virg. G. 3, 332

b. *U* before *B* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Dūbie*, <sup>2</sup>*ŭbi*, and in the compounds of *ubi*.

<sup>1</sup>*Nec dūbie* vires, quas hæc habet insula, vestras

Ov. M. 7, 508

<sup>2</sup>*Hæc ŭbi* dicta, cavum conversa cuspide montem

Virg. Æn. 1, 81

b. *U* before *B* *final* is SHORT in the præposition *Sūb*.

Cum quæ pressa diu massa latuere sūb illa.

Ov. M. 1, 70

c. *U* before *C* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Carrūca*, <sup>2</sup>*Fidūcia*, <sup>3</sup>*Sambūca*.

<sup>1</sup>*Aurea* quod fundi pretio *carrūca* paratur:

Mart. 3, 62, 5

<sup>2</sup>*Antane* vos generis tenuit *fidūcia* vestri.

Virg. Æn. 1, 132

<sup>3</sup>*Sambūcam* citius caloni aptaveris alto.

Pers. 5, 95

c. But *U* before *C* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as *Excrūciatus*.

Corpusque duris *excrūciatibus*.

Prud.

c. And *U* before *C* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as *Volūcris*.

Et ponar post noctis avem. Mea pœna *volūcris*

Ov. M. 2, 569

Fluminæ *volūcris* medio caluere Cæsistro.

Ov. M. 2, 253

It is also common in *involūcrum*.

c. *U* before *C* is LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns: as

<sup>1</sup>*Fūcus*, <sup>2</sup>*Lūcifer*, <sup>3</sup>*Lūcus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Immunisque* sedens aliena ad pabula *fūcus*.

Virg. G. 4, 244

<sup>2</sup>*Jamque* jugis summæ surgebat *Lūcifer* Idæ,

Virg. Æn. 2, 801

<sup>3</sup>*Mirantur* sub aqua *lūcos*, urbesque, domosque

Ov. M. 1, 301

c. But *U* before *C* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Lūcerna*, and in the oblique cases of *crux*, as <sup>2</sup>*Crūcem*.

<sup>1</sup>*Accessit* fervor capiti, numerusque *lūcernis*.

Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 25

<sup>2</sup>*Pone crūcem* servo: meruit quo crimine servus.

Juv. 6, 213

It is also short in *dūcatūs*, *dūcissa*, *nūcamentum*, *nūcētum*, *nūcīfrangidum*, *nūcīpersica*, *nūcīprunum*, *nūcula*, *trūcidatio*, *trūculentia*; and in *Lūci*, *Lūcumo*.

### U—BEFORE C IN VERBS.

**ūc.** And *U* before *C* is occasionally common in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Lūcrum*, <sup>2</sup>*Lūcretia*.

<sup>1</sup>*Et faciet lūcrum bibliopola Tryphon.* Mart. 13, 3, 4

<sup>1</sup>*Alca nec damnum nec facit ista lūcrum.* Mart. 13, 1, 8

<sup>2</sup>*Et gravis incumbens casto Lūcretia ferro.* Claud.

<sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_celebri spectata Lūcretia fama. Vide Not.

It is also common in *lūcratio*, *nūlcum*, *nūcleus*; and in *Lūcretia*, *Lūcretius*, *Lūcrinus*, *Sācron*.

**ūc.** *U* before *C* is LONG in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Cadūcus*, <sup>2</sup>*Dedūcens*, <sup>3</sup>*Perlūcidus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Legatum omne capis, necnon et dulce cadūcum.* Jun. 9, 88

<sup>2</sup>*Corpora. Sunt fruges: sunt dedūcentia ramos* Ov. M. 15, 76

<sup>3</sup>*Est nitidus, vitroque magis perlūcidus omni.* Ov. Ep. 15, 157

**īc.** But *U* before *C* is sometimes SHORT in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Excrūciabilis*, <sup>2</sup>*Volūcer*.

<sup>1</sup>*Anus excrūciabilis.* Plaut.

<sup>2</sup>*Pro Venus, et tenera volūcer cum matre cupido,* Ov. M. 8, 481

**ūc.** And *U* before *C* is occasionally common in the middle syllables of adjectives: as *Volūcris*.

*Quæ tenuem exhalat nebulam fumosque volūces,* Virg. G. 2, 317

*Harpalyce, volūcremque fuga prævertitur Eurum.* Virg. Æ. 1, 317

It is also common in *involūcris*.

**ūc.** *U* before *C* is LONG in the first syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Lūcidus*, <sup>2</sup>*Lūculentus*, <sup>3</sup>*Mūcidus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Lūcidus orbis erit; frustra terreberē nūmbis,* Virg. G. 1, 459

<sup>2</sup>*Nec dictat mihi lūculentus Atys* Mart. 2, 86, 4

<sup>3</sup>*Garrulus, et verbis mūcida vina facit.* Mart. 8, 6, 4

**ūc.** But *U* before *C* is sometimes SHORT in the first syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Dūcenti*, <sup>2</sup>*Trūculentus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Junonis sacra ferret. Habebat sæpe dūcentos,* Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 11

<sup>2</sup>*Per superos juro. Spectat trūculenta loquentem,* Ov. M. 13, 558

It is also short in *dūcalis*, *dūcenarius*, *dūcenti*, *dūcentesimus*, *nūcū*, *nūcūsus*.

**ūc.** And *U* before *C* is occasionally common in the first syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Lūcrinus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Dum modo Lūcrino, modo se permittit Averno,* Mart. 1, 63, 3

<sup>1</sup>*Flete nefas vestrum, sed toto flete Lūcrino,* Mart. 6, 68, 1

It is also common in *lūcrans*, *lūcrativus*, *lūcrosus*: and in *Lūcrinensis*.

**ūc.** *U* before *C* final is LONG in verbs: as *Dūc*, imperative of *duco*, and in the imperatives of its compounds.

U—BEFORE C IN ADVERBS.

Et lignet esse Deam *dūc*, O *dūc*, inquit : et offer. *Ov. M.* 14, 842

ūc. *U* before *C* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs :

as <sup>1</sup>*Addūco*, <sup>2</sup>*Edūco*, <sup>3</sup>*Prodūco*.

<sup>1</sup>*Addūcitque cutem macies ; et in aëra succus* *Ov. M.* 3, 397

<sup>2</sup>*Eupolin Archilocho ? comites edūcere tantos ?* *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 12

<sup>3</sup>*Abnegat excisa vitam producere Troja,* *Virg. Æn.* 2, 637

ūc. But *U* before *C* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Edūco*, (to foster, or cherish),

<sup>2</sup>*Excrūcio*.

<sup>1</sup>*Hos Amternus ager felicibus edūcat hortis :* *Mart.* 13, 20, 1

<sup>2</sup>*Frigus enim nudos sine pellibus excrūciabat.* *Lucr.* 5, 1425

It is also short in *diserūcio*.

ūc. *U* before *C* is LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs : as

<sup>1</sup>*Cūcubo*, <sup>2</sup>*Dūco*, <sup>3</sup>*Lūceo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Noctua lucifuga cūcubat in tenebris.* *Ovid.*

<sup>2</sup>*Et solum hoc dūcas, quod fuit, esse tuum* *Mart.* 1, 16, 6

<sup>3</sup>*Frēnatis lūcent in equis : quos omnis euntes* *Virg. Æn.* 5, 554

ūc. But *U* before *C* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Crūcio*, <sup>2</sup>*Trūcido*.

<sup>1</sup>*Inducit, nōn se pejus crūclaverit atque hic* *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 22

<sup>2</sup>*Discurrunt alii ad portas, primosque trūcidant ;* *Virg. Æn.* 12, 577

It is also short in *dūco*, to govern.

ūc. And *U* before *C* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of verbs : as *Lūcror*.

———— moram lūcrabere fati.

———— eadem mortesque lūcrentur

*Silius*  
*Manilius*

It is also common in *lūcrifacio*, *lūcrifico*.

ūc. *U* before *C* *final* is LONG in adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Hūc*, <sup>2</sup>*Illūc*.

<sup>1</sup>*Hūc illuc volvens oculos, totumque pererrat* *Virg. Æn.* 4, 363

<sup>2</sup>*Huc caput atque illūc humero ex utroque pependit* *Virg. Æn.* 9, 755

ūc. *U* before *C* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs : as *Fidūcialiter*.

*Tantane vos generis tenuit fidūcia vestri ?* *Virg. Æn.* 1, 132

ūc. *U* before *C* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Jūcunde*, <sup>2</sup>*Lūculenter*.

---

\* Derivatives retain the quantities of their primitives.

U—BEFORE D IN ADJECTIVES.

<sup>1</sup>Prorsus *jucunde* cœnam produximus illam. *Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 70*  
<sup>2</sup>Mea lingua Christus *luculenter* disseret<sup>a</sup>. *Prod.*

*ûc.* But *U* before *C* is sometimes **SHORT** in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as *Dücenties*.

*Dücenties* accepit, et tamen vivit<sup>b</sup>. *Mart. 5, 33, 34*

It is also short in *trüculenter*.

*ûd.* *U* before *D* is **LONG** in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Consuetüdo*, <sup>2</sup>*Hirüdo*, <sup>3</sup>*Testüdo*.

<sup>1</sup>Fac tibi consuescat: nil *consuetüdine* majus *Ov. Ars Am. 2, 345*

<sup>2</sup>Non missura cutem nisi plena cruoris *hirüdo*. *Hor. de Arte Poet. 476*

<sup>3</sup>In manibus: detrsi radiant *testüdi*ne tota. *Jus. 6, 380*

*ûd.* But *U* before *D* is sometimes **SHORT** in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Impüdicitia*, <sup>2</sup>*Repüdium*.

<sup>1</sup>*Impüdicitia* impedivit quem teneo thesaurum stupri. *Plant. Sen.*

<sup>2</sup>Hæc sunt *repüdia*, nec potest fieri nocens<sup>c</sup>.

It is also short in *erüditio*, *erüditrix*, *impüdentia*, *propüdium*, *repüdiatio*, *tripüdiator*; and in *Amüdætes*.

*ûd.* *U* before *D* is **LONG** in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Lüdu*s, <sup>2</sup>*Lüdibrium*, <sup>3</sup>*Südor*.

<sup>1</sup>Et tuba commisso medio canit aggere *lûdos*. *Virg. Æn. 5, 113*

<sup>2</sup>Quid te vana juvant misera *lûdibria* chartæ? *Mart. 10, 4, 7*

<sup>3</sup>Dicere nescio quid puero. Cum *sûdor* ad imos *Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 10*

*ûd.* But *U* before *D* is sometimes **SHORT** in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Rüdens*, <sup>2</sup>*Südis*.

<sup>1</sup>Diripere, excussosque jubet laxare *rüdentes*. *Virg. Æn. 3, 267*

<sup>2</sup>Præfodiunt alii portas, aut saxa *rüdesque*. *Virg. Æn. 11, 473*

It is also short in *püdicitia*, *püdor*, *rüdiarius*, *rüdicula*, *rüdimentum*, *rüdis*, *rüditus*, *rüdities*, *stüdiu*m, *tüdicula*; and in *Rüdiæ*, *Rüdinus*, *Tüder*, *Tüders*.

*ûd.* *U* before *D* is **LONG** in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Imprüdens*, <sup>2</sup>*Palüdatus*, <sup>3</sup>*Paküdosus*.

<sup>1</sup>Præcipue dum frons tenera, *imprüdensque* laborum, *Virg. G. 2, 572*

<sup>2</sup>Cumque *palüdati*s ducibus, præsentem marito, *Juv. 6, 899*

<sup>3</sup>Eque *palüdos*a siccis humus aret arenis: *Ov. M. 15, 267*

*ûd.* But *U* before *D* is sometimes **SHORT** in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Erüdiendus*, <sup>2</sup>*Impüdicus*.

U—BEFORE D IN VERBS.

<sup>1</sup>In patrias artes *erūdiendas* erat.

*Ov. Ep. 1, 112*

<sup>2</sup>Neque *impūdica* Colchis intulit pedem<sup>a</sup>.

*Hor. Epod. 16, 58*

It is also short in *erūdiens, erūdītulus, erūdītus, impūdica, impūdicatus, pērerūdītus, propūdiosus, repūdiosus, tripūdians*.

*ūd.* U before D is LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives :

as <sup>1</sup>*Crūdus*, <sup>2</sup>*Nūdus*, <sup>3</sup>*Sūdans*.

<sup>1</sup>Induat, et *crūdum* per costas exigit ense ;

*Virg. Æn. 10, 682*

<sup>2</sup>Brachiaque, at *nūdus* media plus parte lacertos.

*Ov. M. 1, 501*

<sup>3</sup>*Sudentem* Getica ter nive lavit equum.

*Mart. 9, 104, 18*

*ūd.* But U before D is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Pūdibundus*, <sup>2</sup>*Rūdis*

<sup>1</sup>Inter, erit satyris paulum *pūdibunda* protervis.

*Hor. de Arte P. 233*

<sup>2</sup>Concordem satiat sed *rūdis* agna feram.

*Mart. 9, 73, 6*

It is also short in *pūdēns, pūdicus, stūdiosus* ; and in *Rūdius*.

*ūd.* U before D is SHORT in pronouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Illūd*, <sup>2</sup>*Istūd*.

<sup>1</sup>*Illūd* in his rebus non est mirabile, quare

*Lucr. 2, 308*

<sup>2</sup>Postmodo si facias *istūd*, adulter eris.

*Ov. Ep. 20, 148*

*ūd.* U before D is LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs :

as <sup>1</sup>*Excūdo*, <sup>2</sup>*Illūdo*, <sup>3</sup>*Prolūdo*.

<sup>1</sup>Nescierint primi gladios *excūdere* fabri :

*Juv. 15, 168*

<sup>2</sup>Te deus ? ut semper gaudes *illūdere* rebus

*Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 62*

<sup>3</sup>Itibus, et sparsa ad pugnam *protūdīt* arena

*Virg. Æn. 12, 106*

*ūd.* But U before D is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Erūdio*, <sup>2</sup>*Repūdio*.

<sup>1</sup>Sublatum *erūdiūt* : nec tecum talia gessi,

*Virg. Æn. 9, 203*

<sup>2</sup>Sum hospes, *repūdio* hospitium tuum.

*Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 45*

It is also short in *depūdesco, tripūdio*.

*ūd.* U before D is LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs :

as <sup>1</sup>*Lūdo*, <sup>2</sup>*Nūdo*, <sup>3</sup>*Trūdo*.

<sup>1</sup>Ferre sinu laxo, donare, et *lūdere* vidi :

*Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 172*

<sup>2</sup>Collaque pulvereā *nūdet* equina juba.

*Mart. 11, 85, 8*

<sup>3</sup>Sed *trūdīt* gemmas, et frondes explicat omnes

*Virg. G. 2, 335*

*ūd.* But U before D is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Pūdet*, <sup>2</sup>*Tūdito*.

<sup>1</sup>Nec *pūdet* obsidione iterum valloque teneri,

*Virg. Æn. 9, 598*

<sup>2</sup>Et quam intervallis tantis *tūdiantia* possint

*Lucr. 3, 395*

It is also short in *pūdeco, rūdo, stūdio, tūdiculo*.



U—BEFORE E IN NOUNS.

**ūd.** And *U* before *D* is occasionally common in the first syllable of verbs: as *Rūdo*.

Findor: ut Arcadis pecuaria rūdere credas.

Pers. 3, 9

Ut rūdit ad scabram turpis asella mola.

Ov. An. Am. 3, 209

**ūd.** *U* before *D final* is LONG in adverbs: as *Hūd*.

Hūd obscura cadens, mittet tibi signa Bootes:

Verg. G. 1, 229

**ūd.** *U* before *D* is LONG in the middle syllables of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Jamdūdum*, <sup>2</sup>*Imprūdentē*.

<sup>1</sup>Non mihi commota jamdūdum mulio virga

Juv. 3, 317

<sup>2</sup>Quam dixi, ad flammam accessit imprūdentius

Ter. And. 1, 1, 103

**ūd.** But *U* before *D* is sometimes SHORT in the middle syllables of adverbs: as *Impūdentē*.

Non impūdentē vita, quod reliquum est, petit:

Mart. 1, 50, 41

It is also short in *impūdice*.

**ūd.** *U* before *D* is LONG in the first syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Crūdeliter*, <sup>2</sup>*Dūdum*, <sup>3</sup>*Prūdentē*.

<sup>1</sup>Nos, quibus assuevit fatum crūdeliter uti

Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 17

<sup>2</sup>Præcipitem jubeat dūdum vigilantibus orbis;

Juv. 3, 129

<sup>3</sup>Casta, modesta, prūdentē agens<sup>a</sup>.

Auson. Epig. 78, 8

**ūd.** But *U* before *D* is sometimes SHORT in the first syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Pūdice*, <sup>2</sup>*Pūdentē*.

<sup>1</sup>Pūdice princeps, gratias agunt urbes<sup>b</sup>.

Mart. 9, 7, 3

<sup>2</sup>Plus poscente ferent. Distat, sumasne pūdentē,

Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 44

It is also short in *pūdicitius*, *stūdiose*.

**ūd.** *U* before *D final* is SHORT in prepositions: as *Apūd*.

Aut apūd Isiacæ potius sacraria lenæ:

Juv. 6, 488

**ūe.** *U* before *E final* is SHORT in nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Grūe*, from *grus*, <sup>2</sup>*Sūe*, from *sus*.

<sup>1</sup>Unguibus a sœva fertur grūe. Si videas hoc.

Juv. 13, 170

<sup>2</sup>Me materna gravi de sūe vulva capit.

Mart. 13, 56, 3

**uē.** *U* before *E* in the middle syllables of nouns forms a DIPHTHONG: as <sup>1</sup>*Consuētudo*, <sup>2</sup>*Desuētudo*.

<sup>1</sup>Fac tibi consuescat: nil consuētudine majus.

Ov. Ars. Am. 2, 345

<sup>2</sup>Visaque sunt: resides et desuētudine tardi.

Ov. M. 14, 436

<sup>a</sup> Iamb.

<sup>b</sup> Scæv.

U—BEFORE E IN ADJECTIVES.

*ŭe*. But *U* before *E* is sometimes read separately and SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as *Patrŭelis*.

Molirique suis lethum patrŭclibus ausm.

*Ov.*

*ŭe*. *U* before *E* is read separately and SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Lŭela*, <sup>2</sup>*Lŭes*.

<sup>1</sup>Est insignibus insignis scelerisque lŭela.

*Lucr.*

<sup>2</sup>Abstulit et tenero sedit in ore lŭes:

*Mart.* 11, 92, 6

*uē*. But *U* before *E* sometimes forms a DIPHTHONG in the *first* syllable of nouns: as *Suētonius*.

Quorum per plenam seriem Suētonius<sup>a</sup> olim.

*Sidon.*

*ue*. And *U* before *E* is occasionally QUIESCENT in the *first* syllable of nouns: as *Q(u)erela*.

Si curat cor spectantis tetigisse q(u)erela,

*Hor. de Arte P.* 98

*ŭe*. *U* before *E* *final* in adjectives is SHORT: as *Innocŭe*, voc. sing. of *innocuus*.

Ut grandine tecta innocŭa<sup>b</sup> percussa sonant.

*Mart.*

*uē*. But *U* before *E* *final* in adjectives sometimes forms a DIPHTHONG, and is SHORT; as *Pinguē*, from *pinguis*.

Pinguē sed ingenium mansit; nocituraque, ut ante, *Ov. M.* 11, 148

*ŭe*. *U* before *E* is read separately and SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Inminŭens*, <sup>2</sup>*Patrŭelis*.

<sup>1</sup>Peccati perhibete animis nihil imminŭentem.

*Prosp.*

<sup>2</sup>Quam commune mihi genus, et patrŭclis origo.

*Ov. M.* 1, 352

*uē*. But *U* before *E* sometimes forms a DIPHTHONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Assuētus*, <sup>2</sup>*Insuētus*.

<sup>1</sup>Dindyma, ubi assuētis biforem dat tibia cantum.

*Virg. Æ.* 9, 618

<sup>2</sup>Ducere, et insuētum ferro proscindere campum.

*Ov. M.* 7, 119

*ŭe*. *U* before *E* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Pŭerilis*, <sup>2</sup>*Rŭens*.

<sup>1</sup>Nam duo de tenera pŭerilia corpora turba,

*Mart.* 2, 75, 5

<sup>2</sup>Ingens accedit stomacho futura rŭenti.

*Hor. S.* 2, 3, 154

*uē*. But *U* before *E* in the *first* syllable of adjectives sometimes forms a DIPHTHONG: as *Suētus*.

His magnum Alciden contra stetit: his ego suētus

*Virg. Æ.* 5, 414

<sup>a</sup> *UE* in this word is sometimes pronounced separately and short.

<sup>b</sup> This line, though not direct, is sufficient authority for the quantity assigned to the example.

U—BEFORE K IN PREPOSITIONS.

*ue.* And *U* before *E* in the *first* syllable of adjectives is occasionally QUIESCENT: as *Q(u)erulus*.

*Calliope q(u)erulas præsentat pollice chordas* *Ov. M. 5, 339*

*ûe.* *U* before *E* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Argüerit*, from *arguo*, <sup>2</sup>*Docüere*, from *doceo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Dissimilem argüerit: tantum fortuna secunda,* *Virg. Æ. 9, 282*

<sup>2</sup>*Vel qui prætextas, vel qui docüere togatas.* *Hor. de Arte P. 283*

*uē.* But *U* before *E* in the *middle* syllables of verbs sometimes forms a DIPHTHONG: as <sup>1</sup>*Consuēscō*, <sup>2</sup>*Mansuēscō*.

<sup>1</sup>*Consuēvere jocos vestri quoque ferre triumphi,* *Mart. 1, 5, 3*

<sup>2</sup>*Mansuēvere Getas, seritasque cruenta Celoni.* *Prud.*

*ue.* And *U* before *E* in the *middle* syllables of verbs is occasionally QUIESCENT: as *Liq(u)esco*.

*Primaque de tota tenuissima quæque liq(u)escunt;* *Ov. M. 5, 430*

*ûe.* *U* before *E* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Früetur*, from *fruo*, <sup>2</sup>*Strüere*, from *struo*.

<sup>1</sup>*An felix Cæneus nato victore früetur;* *Ov. M. 8, 486*

<sup>2</sup>*Rem strüere exoptas, cæso bove; Mercuriumque* *Pers. 2, 44*

*uē.* But *U* before *E* sometimes forms a DIPHTHONG in the *first* syllable of verbs: as *Suēmus*, from *sueo*.

*Usurpare oculis, nec voces cernere suēmus;* *Lucr. 1, 302*

*ue.* And *U* before *E* is occasionally QUIESCENT in the *first* syllable of verbs: as *Q(u)æro*.

*Quove sit armento, veri quasi nescia, q(u)ærit.* *Ov. M. 1, 614*

*ûe.* *U* before *E* *final* in adverbs is SHORT: as *Innocüe*.

*Innocüum, simplex natum tolerare labores.* *Ov. M. 15, 121*

*ue.* But *U* before *E* *final* in adverbs is sometimes QUIESCENT: as *Æq(u)e*.

*Creta. Negant alios æq(u)e serpentibus agros* *Virg. G. 2, 215*

*ûe.* *U* before *E* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as *Pæriliter*.

*Quæ modo decerpens tenero pæriliter ungui.* *Prop. 1, 10, 39*

*ue.* *U* before *E* is QUIESCENT in prepositions; as *Uq(u)e*.

\* But *U* before *E* in this verb is sometimes read separately and short: as *Appellare suēmus* et hæc eadem usurpare. *Lucr. 1, 65*

# U—BEFORE G IN NOUNS.

*Uq(u)e* solum lymphæ. Non illic canna palustris, *Ov. M.* 4, 298

*U* before *E* is QUIESCENT in conjunctions: as *Ne-(u)e*.

Si neque avaritiam, *neq(u)e* sordes, ac mala lustra *Hor. S.* 1, 6, 68

*U* before *F* is LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns: as *īfo*, <sup>1</sup>*Rūfilus*, <sup>3</sup>*Rūfus*.

<sup>1</sup>Inventusque cavis *būfo*, et quæ plurima terræ, *Virg. G.* 1, 184

<sup>2</sup>Pastillos *Rūfilus* olet, Gorgonius hircum. *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 27

<sup>3</sup>Sensimus, erigimur, *Rūfus*, posito capite, ut si *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 58

But *U* before *F* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns: as *Rūfæ*.

Quique *Rūfas*, Batulumque tenent atque arva Celennæ :

*Virg. Æn.* 7, 739

And *U* before *F* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of nouns: as *Rūfreni*.<sup>4</sup>

*U* before *F* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as *Manūfactus*.

Mortaline *manūfactæ* immortale carinæ *Virg. Æn.* 9, 95

*U* before *F* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Rūfus*, <sup>2</sup>*Rūfulus*.

<sup>1</sup>Roma magis fuscis vestitur, Gallia *rūfis*: *Mart.* 14, 129, 1

<sup>2</sup>Cicatrix *rūfula*. *Plant.*

*U* before *F* is LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs: as *Rūfo*.

Quidquid agit, *Rūfus*<sup>5</sup>, nihil est nisi Nævïa Rufo. *Mart.* 1, 69, 1

*t* is also long in *rūfesco*.

*U* before *G* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Ærūgo*, <sup>2</sup>*Ferrūgo*, <sup>3</sup>*Lanūgo*.

<sup>1</sup>Si reddat veterem cum tota *ærūgine* follem *Juv.* 13, 61

<sup>2</sup>Pictus acu chlamydem, et *ferrūgine* clarus Ibera. *Virg. Æn.* 9, 582

<sup>3</sup>Signarat dubia teneras *lanūgine* malas. *Ov. M.* 13, 754

But *U* before *G* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Confūgium*, <sup>2</sup>*Conjūgium*.

<sup>1</sup>Fulmine percussæ *confūgium*que rati, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 5, 6

<sup>2</sup>Sanguine *conjūgi*: nullis aconita propinquis *Juv.* 8, 219

---

See note on mutes and liquids *A* before *B* in verbs.  
Derivatives generally retain the quantity of their primitives.

U—BEFORE G IN ADJECTIVES.

It is also short in *conjūga*, *conjūgata*, *conjūgatio*, *conjūgator*, *effūgium*, *forfūgium*, *febrifūga*, *grajūgena*, *perfūga*, *perfūgium*, *refūgium*, *refūgu*, *regifūgium*, *suffūgium*; and in *Grajūgena*, *Populifūgium*.

*ūg*. U before G is LONG in the first syllable of nouns: as  
<sup>1</sup>*Frūges*, <sup>2</sup>*Jūgerum*, <sup>3</sup>*Mūgitus*.

<sup>1</sup>Cæsaris accepit genibus minor. Aurea *frūges*. *Hor. Ep.* 1, 12, 28

<sup>2</sup>Rura, nemusque sacrum, dilectaque *jūgera* Musis. *Mart.* 1, 13, 3

<sup>3</sup>Ad cælum frontem, *mūgitibus* impulit auras *Ov. M.* 3, 21

*ūg*. But U before G is sometimes SHORT in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Fūga*, <sup>2</sup>*Jūgulum*.

<sup>1</sup>Clara *fūga* ante alios, et primus in æquore pulvis. *Juv.* 8, 61

<sup>2</sup>Obsidis unius *jūgulum* mucrone resolvit. *Ov. M.* 1, 227

It is also short in *fūgitivus*, *jūgalis*, *jūgamentum*, *jūgarius*, *jūgatio*, *jūgula*, *jūgulatio*, *jūgulator*, *jūgum*, *tūguriolum*; and in *Fūgalis*, *Fūga*, *Jūgurtha*.

*ūg*. And U before G is occasionally COMMON in the first syllable of nouns: as *Pūgillar*

Nec *pūgillares* desert in balnea raucas. *Juv.* 11, 156

Inde *pūgillares* soliti percurrere ceras. *Prud.*

*ūg*. U before G is SHORT in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Bijūgtis*, <sup>2</sup>*Profūgtus*, <sup>3</sup>*Refūgtus*.

<sup>1</sup>Sistit equos *bijūges*, et curru desilit, atque *Virg. Æn.* 12, 355

<sup>2</sup>Nec tamen hac *profūgtum* consistere Pelea terra *Ov. M.* 11, 407

<sup>3</sup>Captavit *refūgtum*: stupuitque Ixionis orbis. *Ov. M.* 10, 42

*ūg*. But U before G is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Demūgitus*, <sup>2</sup>*Ferrūgtineus*.

<sup>1</sup>Undaque prima rubent, *demūgitæ*que paludes. *Ov. M.* 11, 375

<sup>2</sup>Et pinguem *tīliam*, et *ferrūgtineos* hyacinthos. *Virg. G.* 4, 183

It is also long in *erūgtatus*, *ferrūgtinosus*, *infrūgtiferus*, *lanūgtinosus*.

*ūg*. U before G is LONG in the first syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Frūgalis*, <sup>2</sup>*Jūgis*, <sup>3</sup>*Lūgubris*.

<sup>1</sup>Ventre nihil novi *frūgalius*. Hoc tamen ipsum *Juv.* 5, 6

<sup>2</sup>Hortus ubi, et tecto vicinus *jūgis* aquæ fons. *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 2

<sup>3</sup>Sanguinei *lūgubre* rubent: aut Sirius ardor; *Virg. Æn.* 10, 273

*ūg*. But U before G is sometimes SHORT in the first syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Fūgax*, <sup>2</sup>*Jūgtosus*,

<sup>1</sup>Per quos præda *fūgax* itque, reditque lepus: *Mart.* 1, 49, 3

<sup>2</sup>Quis probet in sylvis Cererem regnare *jūgtosus*? *Ov. Am.* 1, 1, 9

It is also short in *fūgtivarius*, *fūgtivus*, *jūgtabilis*, *jūgtalis*, *jūgtatorius*, *jūgtularis*, *jūgtulandus*.

U—BEFORE I IN NOUNS.

*ūg.* And *U* before *G* is occasionally common in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as *Pūgillaris*.

Nec *pūgillares* desert in balnea rauens. *Juv.* 11, 156  
Inde *pūgillares* soliti percurrere ceras. *Prud.*

*ūg.* *U* before *G* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Confūgio*, <sup>2</sup>*Diffūgio*, <sup>3</sup>*Refūgio*.

<sup>1</sup>Ad quæ *confūgias*, ora leonis habes. *Mart.* 1, 49, 8  
<sup>2</sup>*Diffūgient* comitea et nocte tegentur opaca *Virg. Æn.* 4, 123  
<sup>3</sup>Ni *refūgis*, tenuesque piget cognoscere curas. *Virg. G.* 1, 177

*ūg.* But *U* before *G* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Immūgio*, <sup>2</sup>*Remūgio*.

<sup>1</sup>*Italiam*, curvisque *immūgiit* *Ætna* cavernis. *Virg. Æn.* 3, 674  
<sup>2</sup>*Pectore* quodque unum potes, ad mea verba *remūgit*. *Öv. M.* 1, 657

It is also long in *elūgeo*, *emūgio*, *erūgo*, *irrūgo*: and in all verbs of the præter. tense, as *diffūgit*, from *diffūgio*.

*ūg.* *U* before *G* is LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs: as  
<sup>1</sup>*Lūgeo*, <sup>2</sup>*Mūgio*, <sup>3</sup>*Nūgor*.

<sup>1</sup>Hæc eadem *Peleus*, raptum cum *lūget* *Achillēm*, *Juv.* 10, 256  
<sup>2</sup>*Garganum mūgire* putes nemo, aut mare *Tuscam*:  
*Nūgari* solitos *Græcæ*, nec ponere *lucum* *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 202  
*Pers.* 1, 70

*ūg.* But *U* before *G* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Fūgo*, <sup>2</sup>*Jūgulo*.

<sup>1</sup>Postera cum primo *stellas oriente fūgerat*. *Virg. Æn.* 5, 42  
<sup>2</sup>In *flammam jūgulant* pecudes: tum litore toto *Virg. Æ.* 11, 199

It is also short in *fūgio*, *fūgito*, *jūgamento*, *jūgo*, (to cry like a kite) *jūgo*, (to yoke.)

*ūg.* *U* before *G* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Jūgiter*, <sup>2</sup>*Lūgubre*.

<sup>1</sup>*Conjugium sancti jūgiter* hæc habuit *Auson. Par.* 19, 4  
<sup>2</sup>*Sanguinei lūgubre* rubent: aut *Sirius ardor*; *Virg. Æn.* 10, 272

*ūg.* *U* before *G* is LONG in the interjection *Eūge*.

*Effrete*, graviter, cito, nequiter, *eūge*, beate! *Mart.* 2, 27, 3

*uī.* *U* before *I final* in nouns forms a DIPHTHONG: as  
<sup>1</sup>*Anguī*, <sup>2</sup>*Unguī*.

<sup>1</sup>*Alter Miletī* *textam cane pejus et anguī* *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 30  
<sup>2</sup>*Fornido*; et *luctantis acuto* ne secer *unguī* *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 46

*ūi.* But *U* before *I final* in nouns is sometimes read separately and SHORT: as *Patrūi*, from *patruus*.

# U—BEFORE I IN ADJECTIVES.

*Casta licet patrūi servet Proserpina limen,* *Virg. Æ. 6, 402*

üi. *U* before *I* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Ingenūitas*, <sup>2</sup>*Pitūita*<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>*Ingenūitatem* lædis, indignum rogans.

*P. Min.*

<sup>2</sup>*Somnia pitūita* qui purgatissima mittunt.

*Pers. 2, 57*

ui. But *U* before *I* is sometimes QUIESCENT in the *middle* syllables of nouns : as *Inq(u)isitor*.

*Inq(u)isitores* agerent cum remige nudo.

*Juv. 4, 49*

ui. *U* before *I* is QUIESCENT in the *first* syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Q(u)ies*, <sup>2</sup>*Q(u)irites*.

<sup>1</sup>*Si te grata q(u)ies* et primam somnus in horam *Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 6*

<sup>2</sup>*Ludicra quid, plausus, et amici dona Q(u)iritis?* *Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 7*

üi. But *U* before *I* is sometimes read separately and SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Prūina*, <sup>2</sup>*Rūina*.

<sup>1</sup>*Mollis erat tellus rorata mane prūina.*

*Ovid.*

<sup>2</sup>*Interea suspensa graves aulæ rūinas*

*Hor. S. 2, 8, 54*

It is also short in *grūis*, *sūis*.

üi. *U* before *I final* is SHORT in adjectives : as *Tenūi*, from *tenuis*.

*Nos tamen hoc agimus, tenūique* in pulvere sulcos.

*Juv. 7, 48*

ui. But *U* before *I final* in adjectives is sometimes QUIESCENT : as *Iniq(u)i*, from *iniquus*.

*Quatuor in medio dirimit plaga solis iniq(u)i.*

*Virg. Æn. 7, 227*

üi. *U* before *I* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Assidūis*, from *assiduus*, <sup>2</sup>*Ingenūis*, from *ingenuus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Retibus assidūis* penitus scrutante macello

*Juv. 5, 95*

<sup>2</sup>*Ingenūis oculisque* legi, manibusque teneri.

*Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 34*

ui. But *U* before *I* is sometimes QUIESCENT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives : as *Liq(u)idus*.

*Et citharæ liq(u)idum* carmen chordasque loquentes

*Lucr. 4, 978*

üi. *U* before *I* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Prūinosus*, <sup>2</sup>*Rūinosus*.

\* But *U* with *I* in this word sometimes forms a diphthong : as

*Lenta feret pitūita.* *Vides ut pallidus omnis.* *Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 76*

U—BEFORE I IN ADVERBS.

<sup>1</sup>Solque pruinosis radiis siccaverat herbas : *Ov. M. 4, 82*

<sup>2</sup>Vita ruinosis tumulis sine fine jacebit. *Anen.*

ui. U before I is SHORT in the *first* syllable of pronouns :  
as <sup>1</sup>Sui, <sup>2</sup>Tui.

<sup>1</sup>Nil habet ista sui : tecum venitque manetque. *Ov. M. 3, 435*

<sup>2</sup>Tiburis umbra tui. Teucer Salamina patreinaque.  
*Hor. Carm. 1, 7, 21*

ui. But U before I *final* in pronouns sometimes forms a  
DIPHTHONG : as <sup>1</sup>Cui, <sup>2</sup>Huic.

<sup>1</sup>Imposuit nodos cui Venus ipsa suos. *Ov. Ep. 4, 136*

<sup>2</sup>Traditur huic digitis charta notata meis. *Ov. Ep. 1, 62*

ui. And U before I *final* in pronouns is occasionally  
QUIESCENT : as Q(u)i.

Olim q(u)i magnis legionibus imperitârint. *Horace*

ui. U before I is SHORT in the *final* syllable of verbs : as  
<sup>1</sup>Frui, <sup>2</sup>Obstupui.

<sup>1</sup>Virginitate frui : dedit hoc pater ante Dianæ *Ov. M. 1, 487*

<sup>2</sup>Obstupui : subiit chari genitoris imago. *Virg. Æn. 2, 560*

ui. U before I is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs :  
as <sup>1</sup>Meruisse, <sup>2</sup>Doluiisti.

<sup>1</sup>Eventus Hecubam meruisse negaverit illos. *Ov. M. 13, 575*

<sup>2</sup>Nota tibi : et nostro doluiisti sæpe dolore *Virg. Æ. 1, 669*

ui. But U before I is sometimes QUIESCENT in the  
*middle* syllables of verbs : as Inq(u)iro.

Filius ante diem patrios inq(u)irit in annos. *Ov. M. 1, 148*

uii. U before I in the *first* syllable of verbs is pronounced  
separately and SHORT : as <sup>1</sup>Rui, <sup>2</sup>Plui.

<sup>1</sup>Sic urbis rui ad muros, ubi plurima fuso *Virg. Æ. 12, 690*

<sup>2</sup>Nec de concussa tantum plui illice glandis. *Virg. G. 4, 81*

ui. But U before I is sometimes QUIESCENT in the *first*  
syllable of verbs : as Q(u)iesco.

Per maria ac terras omnes sopita q(u)iescant. *Lucr. 1, 31*

ui. U before I is QUIESCENT in the *first* syllable of ad-  
verbs : as Qui.

\* U before I in Cui generally forms a diphthong, but it is sometimes read  
separately and short : as

Quis nunc diligitur, nâi concius et cûi fervens *Juv. 3, 49*



# U—BEFORE L IN NOUNS.

Qui sit Mæcenæ, ut nemo quam sibi sortem *Hpr. S. 1, 1, 1*

uī. U before I is QUIESCENT in the first syllable of conjunctions: as <sup>1</sup>*Q(u)in*, <sup>2</sup>*Q(u)inetiam*.

<sup>1</sup>Imperium sine fine dedi. *Q(u)in aspera Juno*, *Virg. Æ. 1, 279*

<sup>2</sup>*Q(u)inetiam cœli regionem in cortice signant*. *Virg. G. 2, 269*

ui. U before I forms a DIPHTHONG in interjections: as *Hui*.

ūj. U before J is LONG\*; as *Hūjus*, from the pronoun *hic*.

*Ipsæ reus sine te criminis hūjus agar*. *Ov. Ep. 16, 324*

ūl. U before L final is SHORT in nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Consul*, <sup>2</sup>*Exul*.

<sup>1</sup>Pauper eras, et eques, sed mihi *consul* eras. *Mart. 4, 40, 4*

<sup>2</sup>Et campos ubi Troja fuit: feror *exul* in altum. *Virg. Æn. 3, 11*

ūl. U before L is SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Angulus*, <sup>2</sup>*Nebula*, <sup>3</sup>*Oculus*.

<sup>1</sup>Threiciam Rhodopen habet *angulus* unus, et Hæmon *Ov. M. 6, 87*

<sup>2</sup>Proque viro *nebulam* et ventos obtendere inanes *Virg. Æn. 10, 82*

<sup>3</sup>Omnis ad incertos *oculos*, et gaudia vana. *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 188*

ūl. But U before L is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Apulia*, <sup>2</sup>*Peculium*.

<sup>1</sup>Incipit ex illo montes *Apulia* notos. *Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 77*

<sup>2</sup>Cogimur, et cultis augere *peculia* servis *Juv. 3, 189*

It is also long in *aculeus*, *adulatio*, *adulator*, *amuletum*, *betula*, *pavicula*, *peculatio*, *peculator*, *peculatus*; and in *Adulter*, *Adulterion*, *Amulus*, *Atabulus*, *Castulo*, *Eubule*, *Eubuleus*, *Eubulus*, *Getulia*, *Neobule*, *Thrasybulus*.

ūl. U before L is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Culex*, <sup>2</sup>*Culina*, <sup>3</sup>*Gula*.

<sup>1</sup>Tota abit hora. Mali *culeces*, ranæque palustres. *Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 14*

<sup>2</sup>Flagret et exciso festa *culina* jugo. *Mart. 7, 26, 6*

<sup>3</sup>Flamma *gula*. Tandem demisso in viscera censu. *Ov. M. 8, 846*

ūl. But U before L is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Fuligo*, <sup>2</sup>*Mula*.

<sup>1</sup>Semper, et assidua postes *fuligine* nigri, *Virg. Ec. 7, 50*

<sup>2</sup>Hic potius: namque hic mundæ nitet ungula *mula* *Juv. 7, 181*

It is also long in *bule*, *bulenta*, *bulenterion*, *bulimus*, *dūla*, *mālio*; and in *Dulichium*, *Jūlia*, *Jūlius*, *Jūlianus*, *Thūle*.

\* A vowel before a double consonant is long.

V—BEFORE L IN VERBS.

ū. And *U* before *L* is occasionally common in the *first* syllable of nouns: as *Pūlex*.

*Pūlice*, vel si quid *pūlice* sordidius.

*Mart.* 14, 83, 3

*Parve pūlex*, et amara lues inimica puellis.

*Anct. Ph.*

ū. *U* before *L* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Fabūlosus*, <sup>2</sup>*Famūlaris*, <sup>3</sup>*Patūlus*.

<sup>1</sup>Me *fabūlosæ* Vulture in *Appūlo*°.

*Hor. Carm.* 3, 4, 9

<sup>2</sup>Si Romam intrarit, *famūlaria* jura daturum.

*Or. M.* 16, 597

<sup>3</sup>Tityre, tu *patūla* recubans sub tegmine fagi

*Virg. Ec.* 1, 1

ū. But *U* before *L* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Curūlis*, <sup>2</sup>*Edūlis*.

<sup>1</sup>Tantumdem? Atque illi sellas donare *curūles*?

*Juv.* 10, 91

<sup>2</sup>Vinea summittit capreas non semper *edūles*.

*Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 43

It is also long in *acūleatus*, *adūlabilis*, *adūlandus*, *adūlans*, *inadūlabilis*, *pecūliaris*, *pecūlious*; and in *Gatūlus*, *Gatūlicus*, *Iūleus*.

ū. *U* before *L* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Gūlosus*, <sup>2</sup>*Mūliebris*, <sup>3</sup>*Ūlulans*.

<sup>1</sup>Et quadringentis nummis condire *gūlosum*.

*Juv.* 11, 19

<sup>2</sup>Advenit qui vestra dies *mūliebribus* armis.

*Virg. Æn.* 11, 687

<sup>3</sup>Cum Sagana majore *ŭlulantem*. Pallor utrasque

*Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 25

ū. But *U* before *L* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Dūlichius*, <sup>2</sup>*Mūlinus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Dūlichias* vexasse rates, et gurgite in alto

*Virg. Ec.* 6, 76

<sup>2</sup>Declamatoris *mūlino* corde Vagelli,

*Juv.* 16, 23

It is also long in *mūlionius*, *pūlicosus*; and in *Jūlius*.

ū. *U* before *L* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Ambūlo*, <sup>2</sup>*Contūlerat*, (from *confero*), <sup>3</sup>*Jugūlo*.

<sup>1</sup>Malthinus tunicis demissis *ambūlat*. Est qui

*Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 25

<sup>2</sup>*Contūlerat* versos servato nomine vultus.

*Or. M.* 9, 348

<sup>3</sup>In flammam *jugulant* pecudes: tum litore toto

*Virg. Æn.* 11, 199

ū. But *U* before *L* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Adūlor*, <sup>2</sup>*Pecūlio*.

<sup>1</sup>Cæculus accedens diti loca flumine *adūlat*

*TVb.*

<sup>2</sup>Scelus tu pueri es, et ob istam rem ego aliquid re *pecūliabo*.

*Plaut.*

ū. *U* before *L* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs: as *Ūlulo*.

U--BEFORE M IN NOUNS.

Sylvarum visæque canes ūlulare per umbram, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 257

ūl. *U* before *L* final is SHORT in adverbs: as *Simūl*.

In gremium patris fundat, *simūl* ipse loquaci *Juv.* 5, 142

ūl. *U* before *L* is SHORT in the middle syllables of adverbs:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Dilucūlo*, <sup>2</sup>*Lucūlenter*.

<sup>1</sup>Pudor sit ut *dilucūlum*°.

*A. Ros.*

<sup>2</sup>*Lucūlenter* diasceret<sup>b</sup>.

*Prud.*

ūl. But *U* before *L* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of adverbs: as *Pecūliariter*.

Solus luce nitet *pecūliari*°:

*Mart.* 4, 64, 8

ūl. *U* before *L* is SHORT in the first syllable of adverbs:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Gūlosius*, <sup>2</sup>*Mūliebriter*.

<sup>1</sup>Nūl est, Apici, tibi *gūlosius* factum.

*Mart.* 3, 22, 5

<sup>2</sup>Perire quærens, nec *mūliebriter*

*Hor. Car.* 1, 37, 22

ūl. But *U* before *L* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Paūlatim*, <sup>2</sup>*Paūlisper*.

<sup>1</sup>*Paūlatim*, et sulcis frumenti quæreret herbam.

*Virg. G.* 1, 134

<sup>2</sup>Ipee ego *paūlisper* pro te tua munera inibo.

*Virg. Æn.* 5, 846

um. *U* before *M* final in nouns, if followed by a vowel, is elided; but if by a consonant, it is long by position<sup>d</sup>.

ūm. But *U* before *M*, when followed by a vowel, is sometimes pronounced and is SHORT: as <sup>1</sup>*Corporūm*, from *corpus*, <sup>2</sup>*Militūm*, from *miles*.

<sup>1</sup>*Corporūm* officium est quoniam premere omnia deorsum°. *Lucr.* 1, 363

<sup>2</sup>Insignita fere tum millia *militūm* octo.

*Ennius.*

ūm. And *U* before *M*, when followed by a vowel, is occasionally pronounced and is LONG: as *Virūm*, acc. sing. of *vir*.

Et tantum venerata *virūm*, hunc sedula curet.

*Tibullus.*

ūm. *U* before *M* is LONG in the middle syllables of nouns:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Acūmen*, <sup>2</sup>*Argūmentum*, <sup>3</sup>*Bitūmen*.

<sup>a</sup> Iamb.

<sup>b</sup> Iamb.

<sup>c</sup> Phal.

<sup>d</sup> See note on *A* before *M* final in nouns. The observations contained in the note referred to, will guide the reader in ascertaining the quantity of *am*, *em*, *im*, *um* final, in every part of speech.

<sup>e</sup> See *Port Roy. L. G.* vol. ii. 375, Got 1.

# U—BEFORE M IN ADJECTIVES.

<sup>1</sup> *Judicis argutum quæ non formidat acumen.* *Hor. de Arte P.* 364

<sup>2</sup> (*Argumentum* ingens) et custos virginis Argus, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 791

<sup>3</sup> *Utræ tenax gravida manat tellure bitumen;* *Ov. M.* 9, 659

. But *U* before *M* is sometimes **SHORT** in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Colūmen*, <sup>2</sup>*Emolūmentum*.

<sup>1</sup> *Grande decus colūmenque rerum.* *Hor. Car.* 2, 17, 4

<sup>2</sup> *Nullus in urbe locus, nulla emolūmenta laborum* *Juv.* 3, 22

*t* is also short in *accūmulatio*, *accūmulator*, *circūmitio*, *circūmitus*, *colūla*, *decūma*, *decūmæ*, *dinūmeratio*, *enūmeratio*, *enūmerator*, *inhūmatio*, *gūmētum*, *monūmentum*, *renūmeratio*, *tegūmen*; and in *Crustūmerium*, *stūminum*, *Decūma*, *Lucūmo*, *Postūmia*, *Postūmitus*.

. And *U* before *M* is occasionally **COMMON** in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as *Idūme*.

*Primus Idūmæas referam, tibi, Mantua, palmas:* *Virg. G.* 3, 12

*Palmula nec desint Idūmes, nec pruna Damasco.* *Marcel.*

. *U* before *M* is **LONG** in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Frūmentum*, <sup>2</sup>*Hūmor*, <sup>3</sup>*Plūma*.

<sup>1</sup> *Majores: tibi habe frūmentum,* *Alledius, inquit,* *Juv.* 5, 118

<sup>2</sup> *Vere novo, gelidus canis cum montibus hūmor* *Virg. G.* 1, 43

<sup>3</sup> *In rostrum, et plūmas, et grandia lūmina vertit.* *Ov. M.* 5, 545

. But *U* before *M* is sometimes **SHORT** in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Crūmena*, <sup>2</sup>*Hūmerus*.

<sup>1</sup> *In oculis: quis enim te deficiente crūmena,* *Juv.* 11, 38

<sup>2</sup> *Cæsaries, nudique hūmeri: nec vulnera terrent.* *Virg. Æn.* 11, 643

*t* is also short in *hūmatio*, *hūmator*, *hūmerale*, *hūmilitatio*, *hūmilitas*, *hūpeta*, *hūmus*, *nūmella*, *nūmeratio*, *nūmerator*, *nūmerositas*, *nūmerus*, *idica*, *nūmismu*, *rūmez*, *tūmultus*, *tūmulus*; and in *Nūma*, *Nūmana*, *uantia*, *Nūmicus*, *Nūmidia*, *Nūmītor*.

. And *U* before *M* is occasionally **COMMON** in the *first* syllable of nouns: as *Pūmīlo*.

*Hic audax subit ordo pūmilonem<sup>a</sup>.* *Stat.*

*Mirantur pūmīlos feraciores<sup>a</sup>.* *Stat.*

*t* is also common in *pūmīlio*, *pūmīlus*.

. *U* before *M* *final* in adjectives is elided, if the next word begin with a vowel; but if followed by a consonant, it is **LONG** by position<sup>b</sup>.

. *U* before *M* is **LONG** in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Acūminatus*, <sup>2</sup>*Bitūmineus*, <sup>3</sup>*Inhūmanus*.

**L—BEFORE M IN VELS.**

၁. အကျဉ်းချုပ် အကျဉ်းချုပ်။

• **Societas non rapit incendia vires.**

Lector, intusque liber ab invidia.

**And**

Oil

**Mort. 7. 11. 12**

um. But U before M is sometimes SHORT in the middle  
syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>Contūmar, <sup>2</sup>Incolūmis.

- Sed tu, syllaba *nummar*, repugnas<sup>b</sup>.

Mat. 9: 12, 13

*1/2* Troja Priamus venisset ad umbras.

Jan 18 253

It is also short in *annumeratus*, *annumerandus*, *circumsumptus*, *diminutus*, *o. mis*, *deumaria*, *nummerabilis*, *inhumatus*, *innummerabilis*, *innumerus*, *infumatus*, *mediocrimus*, *monumentalis*, *posthumus*; and in *circumsumptus*.

III. Before *M* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Brūmalis*, <sup>2</sup>*Dūmosus*, <sup>3</sup>*Hūmidus*.

<sup>1</sup> *Hac tibi brū-mahī gaudentia frigore rapa*

Mar 13 1961

2) Cum să pendere procul de rupe videbo.

**Verg. Ec. 1, 77**

- *Scaphura* cum tedis, et si foret *hūmida* laurus.

Jan. 2, 1988

III. But *U* before *M* is sometimes SHORT in the first syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Hūmilis*, <sup>2</sup>*Tūmidus*.

**Vicinos humiles rapere, et concidere loris**

**JAN. 6. 413**

<sup>1</sup> Confidens, tūmidusque : adeo sermonis amari

**Her. Sat. 1, 7, 7**

It is also short in *humatus*, *humerosus*, *humiliatus*, *numerbilis*, *numerosus*, *tumidulus*, *tumidus*, *tumulosus*; and in *Nemantius*, *Nem*

*um*. And *U* before *M* is occasionally common in the first syllable of adjectives: as *Pūmilus*.\*

**Hic audax subit ordo pūmilonem<sup>d</sup>.**

Stat

**Mirantur pŕmilos feraciores\*.**

**Slot**

**um.** *U* before *M* final in pronouns is elided, if the following word begin with a vowel; if with a consonant, it is rendered LONG by position'.

**ūm.** *U* before *M* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Assūmo*, <sup>2</sup>*Consūmo*, <sup>3</sup>*Præsūmo*.

**<sup>1</sup>Ut solet a ventis alimenta *assumere*, quæque**

*Op. M. 7, 79*

<sup>2</sup> Et coram dominis *consūmitur*. Inde ubi paulum

July 11, 47

<sup>3</sup>Arma parate, animis et spe *præsūmite* bellū

*Virg. Æn.* 11, 13

*um*. But *U* before *M* is sometimes **SHORT** in the middle syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Autūmo*, <sup>2</sup>*Circūmago*.

\* Iamb.

**<sup>b</sup> Phaleucian.**

<sup>c</sup> Derivatives generally retain the quantities of their primitives.

d'Almeida

• Phal.

<sup>1</sup> See *A* before *M* final in nouns.

U — BEFORE N IN NOUNS.

<sup>1</sup>*Autūnat*. Hæc populus, hæc magnos formula reges,

*Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 45

<sup>2</sup>*Frigida circumagunt pigri sarraca Bootæ.*

*Juv.* 5, 23

*U* is also short in *accūmulo*, *annūmero*, *circūmaggero*, *circūmario*, *circūm-circūmequito*, *detūmeo*, *detūmesco*, *dilacrūmo*, *dinūmero* *inhūmigo*, *insuo*, *intūmesco*, *obtūmesco*, *renūmero*.

*U* before *M* is LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs :

as <sup>1</sup>*Fūmo*, <sup>2</sup>*Hūmecto*, <sup>3</sup>*Hūmesco*.

<sup>1</sup>*Tuta manent : mediis Tanais fūmovit in undis,* *Ov. M.* 2, 212

<sup>2</sup>*Byblis : et hūmectat lachrymarum gramina rivo.* *Ov. M.* 9, 655

<sup>3</sup>*Tollitur : hūmescent spumis flatuque sequentum :* *Virg. G.* 3, 111

But *U* before *M* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Tūmeo*, <sup>2</sup>*Tūmesco*.

<sup>1</sup>*Cujus conche tūmes ? quis tecum sectile porrum.* *Juv.* 3, 203

<sup>2</sup>*Unde tremor terris : qua vi maria alta tūmescent :* *Virg. G.* 2, 479

It is also short in *hūmilio*, *hūmo*, *tūmefacio*, *tūmulo*, *tūmultuo*.

*U* before *M* final in adverbs is elided, if followed by a vowel ; if by a consonant, it is LONG by its position<sup>a</sup>.

*U* before *M* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Contūmeliose*, <sup>2</sup>*Innūmerabiliter*.

<sup>1</sup>*Nec te barbara contūmeliosi.* *Mart.*

<sup>2</sup>*Innūmerabiliter privas mutatur in horas* *Lucr.* 5, 276

*U* before *M* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adverbs :

as <sup>1</sup>*Cūmulatim*, <sup>2</sup>*Hūmi*, <sup>3</sup>*Nūmerato*.

<sup>1</sup>*Ambesis dapibus cūmulatim aggesta redundant.* *Prud. Apoth.* 7, 27

<sup>2</sup>*Sternitur exanimisque tremens procumbit hūmi bos*

*Virg. Æn.* 5, 481

<sup>3</sup>*Quid refert, vivas nūmerato puper, an olim ?* *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 166

But *U* before *M* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Hūmane*, <sup>2</sup>*Hūmanitus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Intervalla vides hūmane commoda.* *Verum* *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 70

<sup>2</sup>*Si quid mi fuerit hūmanitus ut teneatis.* *Ennius.*

It is also long in *hūmecte*, *hūmide*.

*U* before *N* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns :

as <sup>1</sup>*Lacūna*, <sup>2</sup>*Lacūnar*, <sup>3</sup>*Vacūna*.

<sup>1</sup>*Unde cavæ tepido sudant humore lacūnæ.* *Virg. G.* 1, 117

<sup>a</sup> See note on *A* before *M* final in nouns.

<sup>b</sup> *Phal.*

U—BEFORE N IN VERBS.

<sup>1</sup>Mea renidet in domo lacūnar\*, *Hor. Cat. 2, 18, 2*

<sup>2</sup>Hac tibi dictabam post fanum putre Vacūnæ, *Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 49*

ūn. But *U* before *N* is sometimes SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns: as *Albūnea*.

Consultit *Albūnea*: nemorum quæ maxima sacro *Virg. Æn. 7, 83*

It is also short in *Androgūnæ*.

ūn. *U* before *N* is LONG in the first syllable of nouns: as

<sup>1</sup>*Cūnabula*, <sup>2</sup>*Lūna*, <sup>3</sup>*Mūnia*.

<sup>1</sup>Mons Idæus ubi, et gentis cūnabula nostræ. *Virg. Æn. 3, 105*

<sup>2</sup>Cornuæque extremæ velut evanescere Lūnæ; *Ob. M. 2, 117*

<sup>3</sup>Albuci senis exemplo, dum mūnia dedit. *Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 67*

ūn. But *U* before *N* is sometimes SHORT in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Cūneus*, <sup>2</sup>*Tūnica*.

<sup>1</sup>Nuntius Anchisæ ad tumultum cūneosque theatri *Virg. Æn. 5, 664*

<sup>2</sup>Descendunt; velantque caput, tūnicasque rectingunt; *Ov. M. 1, 398*

It is also short in *tūnicella*; and in *Drūna*.

ūn. *U* before *N* is LONG in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Commūnis*, <sup>2</sup>*Immūnis*, <sup>3</sup>*Immūnitus*.

<sup>1</sup>Commūnis nobis lectus et unus erat. *Mart. 4, 40, 6*

<sup>2</sup>Immūnisque sedens aliena ad pabula fucus, *Virg. G. 4, 244*

<sup>3</sup>Dum deus Eurotan, immūnitamque frequentat *Ov. M. 10, 169*

ūn. *U* before *N* is LONG in the first syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Fūnebris*, <sup>2</sup>*Fūnereus*, <sup>3</sup>*Lūnatus*.

<sup>1</sup>Ira truces inimicitias, et fūnebre bellum. *Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 49*

<sup>2</sup>Fūnereum torrem medios conjecit in ignes. *Ov. M. 8, 512*

<sup>3</sup>Ducit Amazonidūm lūnatis agmina peltis. *Virg. Æn. 1, 490*

ūn. But *U* before *N* is sometimes SHORT in the first syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Cūneatus*, <sup>2</sup>*Tūnicatus*.

<sup>1</sup>Prominet in pontum cūneatus acumine longo *Ov. M. 13, 778*

<sup>2</sup>Vilia vendentem tūnicato scruta popello *Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65*

ūn. *U* before *N* is LONG in the middle syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Fortūno*, <sup>2</sup>*Lacūno*, <sup>3</sup>*Remūneror*.

<sup>1</sup>Tu, quamcunque Deus tibi fortūnaverit horam, *Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 22*

<sup>2</sup>Summa lacūnabunt alterno murice conchæ *Ov. M. 8, 563*

<sup>3</sup>At te his suppliciis remūnerabor<sup>b</sup> *Catull. 18, 20*

ūn. *U* before *N* is LONG in the first syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Mūnio*, <sup>2</sup>*Mūnero*, <sup>3</sup>*Pūnio*.

\* Archilochian Iambic catalectic.

<sup>b</sup> Phal

# U—BEFORE O IN NOUNS.

<sup>1</sup>Si lentus pigra mūniret castra dolabra. Juv. 8, 248

<sup>2</sup>Mūnerat et lauro; modo pulcher obumbrat Apollo. Juv. 8, 235  
Culturn. Ec. 4, 57

<sup>3</sup>Ausi quod liceat tunica pūnire molesta

ũn. But *U* before *N* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>Cūneo, <sup>2</sup>Tūnico.

<sup>1</sup>Circus, et inclusi moles cūneata theatri: Auson. Clar. Urb. 5, 5

<sup>2</sup>Vicit et hoc monstrum tūnicatī fuscina Gracchi, Juv. 2, 143

ūn. *U* before *N* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>Commūniter, <sup>2</sup>Fortūnatius, <sup>3</sup>Impūne.

<sup>1</sup>Hunc amor ira quidem commūniter urit utrumque Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 13

<sup>2</sup>Ingenium misera quia fortunatius arte Hor. de Arte P. 295

<sup>3</sup>Et sepe alterius ramos impūne videmus. Virg. G. 2, 32

ũn. *U* before *N* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>Ūna, <sup>2</sup>Ūnice, <sup>3</sup>Ūniter.

<sup>1</sup>Tuque ades, inceptumque ūna decurre laborem. Virg. G. 2, 39

<sup>2</sup>Quid Tiridatem terreat ūnice. Hor. Carm. 1, 26, 5

<sup>3</sup>Discidium fuerit, quibus e sumus ūniter apti, Lucr. 3, 851

ũn. But *U* before *N* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as Cūneutim.

Prōminet in pontum cūneatus<sup>b</sup>, acumine longo Ov. M. 13, 778

It is also short in cūniculatim.

ũo. *U* before *O* *final* is SHORT in nouns: as Hellūo.

Cl. Quos? Ch. si scire vis, ego dicam; gerro, iners, fraus, hellūo.

Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 10

uō. But *U* before *O* sometimes forms a DIPHTHONG, and is SHORT in the *final* syllable of nouns: as Languōr.

In quēis amantem et languōr et silentium. Hor. Epod. 11, 9

uo. And *U* before *O* *final* in nouns is occasionally QUIESCENT: as Æq(u)o, from æquum.

Nil, ut opinor, ubi ex æq(u)o res funditus omnis Lucr. 1, 854

ũo. *U* before *O* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as Patrūos, from patruus.

Efferat et patrūos: an sit victurus adulter Juv. 6, 566

<sup>a</sup> Alcaic.

<sup>b</sup> Derivatives retain the quantities of their primitives.



U—BEFORE O IN PRONOUNS.

uō. But *U* before *O* sometimes forms a DIPHTHONG in the middle syllables of nouns, and is LONG: as *Languōre*, from *languor*.

Nunc ficto *languōre* moram trahit. Omina sæpe, *Ov. M. 9, 706*

uo. And *U* before *O* is occasionally QUIESCENT in the middle syllables of nouns: as *Æq(u)oribus*, from *æquor*.

Quassas eripiunt *æq(u)oribus* rates. *Hor. Carm. 4, 8, 32*

ũo. *U* before *O* is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns: as *Crũor*.

Ut jacuit resupinus humi: *crũor* emicat alte. *Ov. M. 4, 121*

ũo. *U* before *O final* is SHORT in adjectives: as *Assidũo*, from *assiduus*.

Tum rauca *assidũo* longe sale saxa sonabant: *Virg. Æn. 5, 866*

uo. But *U* before *O final* is sometimes QUIESCENT in adjectives: as *Æq(u)o*, from *æquus*.

Non *æq(u)o* dare se campo, non obvia ferre *Virg. Æ. 9, 56*

ũo. *U* before *O* is SHORT in the middle syllables of adjectives: as *Quatũor*.

*Quatũor* in partes certamina *quatũor* addit. *Ov. M. 8, 85*

uo. But *U* before *O* is sometimes QUIESCENT in the middle syllables of adjectives: as *Æq(u)oreus*.

Neu bibit *æq(u)oreas* naufragus hostis aquas. *Ov. Ep. 7, 62*

ũo. *U* before *O* is SHORT in the first syllable of adjectives: as *Dũodeni*.

Per *dũodena* regit mundi sol aureus astra. *Virg. G. 1, 232*

uo. But *U* before *O* is sometimes QUIESCENT in the first syllable of adjectives: as *Q(u)otidianus*.

Conjugis in culpa flagravit *q(u)otidiana*. *Calul.*

ũo. *U* before *O* is SHORT in pronouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Sũo*, <sup>2</sup>*Tũo*.

<sup>1</sup>Numine contactas attonuere *sũo*. *Ov. Ep. 4, 30*

<sup>2</sup>Artificemque *tũo* ducit sub pollice vultum. *Pers. 5, 40*

uo. But *U* before *O* is sometimes QUIESCENT in pronouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Aliq(u)o*, <sup>2</sup>*Q(u)o*.

<sup>1</sup>Invenies *aliq(u)o* cum percussore jacentem, *Juv. 8, 173*

<sup>2</sup>Aut in *q(u)o* latens ferreus orbe licet. *Ov. Ep. 1, 58*

U—BEFORE P IN NOUNS.

ŏo. U before O *final* is SHORT in verbs: as *Statŭo*.

Urbem quam *statŭo*, vestra est; subducite naves: *Virg. Æ.* 1, 577

uo. U before O is QUIESCENT in the *last* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Allog(u)or*, <sup>2</sup>*Log(u)or*.

<sup>1</sup>Profeci extrema moriens tamen *allog(u)or* hora, *Virg. Ec.* 8, 20

<sup>2</sup>Sole satum. Si ficta *log(u)or*, neget ipse videndum *Oo. M.* 1, 771

ŭo. U before O in the *middle* syllables of verbs is SHORT as *Inflŭor*.

ŭo. U before O is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs: as *Flŭo*.

Totus sub vestra jam ditione *flŭo*: *Aus.* 4, 2

ŭo. U before O *final* in adverbs is SHORT: as *Assidŭo*.

Crescit enim *assidŭo* aspectando cura puellæ. *Prop.*

It is also short in *continŭo*, *perpatŭo*.

uo. But U before O *final* in adverbs is sometimes QUIESCENT: as *Quoq(u)o*.

*Quoq(u)o* hinc abducta est gentium. *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 17

ŭo. U before O is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as *Æstŭosius*.

Inarsit *æstŭosius*°. *Hor. Epod.* 3, 18

uo. But U before O is sometimes QUIESCENT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as *Quoq(u)oversus*.

Quum *quoq(u)oversus* spatium vacet infinitum, *Lucr.* 2, 1052<sup>b</sup>

ŭp. U before P *final* is LONG in nouns: as *Volŭp*.

Quo cum multa *volŭp* ac gaudia claque palamque. *Ennius*

ŭp. U before P is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Aucŭpis*, from *auceps*, <sup>2</sup>*Aucŭpium*, <sup>3</sup>*Quadrŭpes*.

<sup>1</sup>Prædo fuit volucrum, famulus nunc *aucŭpis*, idem, *Mart.* 14, 216

<sup>2</sup>Faunus plumoso sum deus *aucŭpia*. *Prop.*

<sup>3</sup>Inter *quadrŭpedes* gloria prima lepus, *Mart.* 13, 92, 2

ŭp. But U before P is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Marsŭpium*, <sup>2</sup>*Recŭperator*.

° Iamb.

<sup>b</sup> There are three different readings of this line. The above is preferred by Smetius—See Lambinus, Fayus, &c.

# U—BEFORE P IN ADJECTIVES.

<sup>1</sup>) defossis scrobibus *marāpīa* mersa locavit, *Alcin. Avit. 6, 311*

<sup>2</sup>) Quem ad *recūperatores* modo damnavit Pleusidippus *Plaut.*

It is also long in *recūperatio*; and in *Catādūpa*.

**ūp.** U before P is SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns:

as <sup>1</sup>*Lūpanar*, <sup>2</sup>*Lūpatum*, <sup>3</sup>*Sūperbia*.

<sup>1</sup>Intravit calidum veteri centone *lūpanar*, *Juv. 6, 121*

<sup>2</sup>Verbera lenta pati, et duris parere *lūpatis*, *Virg. G. 3, 208*

<sup>3</sup>Insuperata tuæ cum veniet pluma *sūperbiæ*, *Hor. Carm. 4, 10, 1*

**ūp.** But U before P is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Rūpes*, <sup>2</sup>*Ūpilio*.

<sup>1</sup>Principis, Augusta caprearum in *rūpe* sedentis *Juv. 10, 93*

<sup>2</sup>Venit et *ūpilio*, tardi venere bubulci: *Virg. Ec. 10, 19*

It is also long in *dūpondius*, *jūpiter* (the heavens) *pūpa*, *pūpilla*, *pūpulus*, *pūpus*, *rūpez*, *rūpicapra*, *rūpina*, *scrūpulositas*, *scrūpulum*, *scrūpulus*, *scrūpus*, *strūpus*, *stūpa*; and in *Būpalus*, *Jūpiter*.

**ūp.** U before P is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives and participles: as <sup>1</sup>*Occūpatus*, <sup>2</sup>*Quadrūpedans*.

<sup>1</sup>Pene occūpatam seditionibus *Hor. Car. 3, 6, 13*

<sup>2</sup>Quadrūpedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum *Virg. Æ. 6, 596*

**ūp.** But U before P is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as *Centūplus*.

*Præstia centūplum* cumulati fœnoris usum. *Alcin.*

**ūp.** And U before P is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as *Locūples*.

Parum *locūples* continente ripa *Hor. Car. 2, 18, 22*

Nauseat ac *locīples*, ducit quem priva triremis. *Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 93*

It is also common in *centūplex*, *septūplex*, *septūplus*.

**ūp.** U before P is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives:

as <sup>1</sup>*Cūpidus*, <sup>2</sup>*Stūpidus*, <sup>3</sup>*Sūperbus*.

<sup>1</sup>Impatiens, *cūpidus* sylvarum, aptusque bibendis *Juv. 7, 58*

<sup>2</sup>Tam *stūpidus* nunquam nec tu puto, Glauce, fuisti, *Mart. 9, 96, 3*

<sup>3</sup>Hic victor, superans animis tauroque *sūperbus*, *Virg. Æn. 5, 473*

**ūp.** But U before P is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Nūperus*, <sup>2</sup>*Scrūpeus*.

<sup>1</sup>Recens captum hominem, *nūperum* et novicium, *Plaut. Cap. 3, 5, 60*

<sup>2</sup>*Scrūpea*, tuta lacu nigro nemorumque tenebris; *Virg. Æn. 6, 238*

<sup>a</sup> Chor.

<sup>b</sup> Alcaic.

<sup>c</sup> Arch. Iamb. trim. cat.

# U—BEFORE P IN VERBS.

It is also long in *dūpondarius*, *pūpillaris*, *scrūpedus*, *scrūposus*, *scrūpularis*, *scrūpulosus*, *stūparius*.

*ūp.* And *U* before *P* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as *Dūplex*.

At *dūplex* agitur per lumbos spina: cavatque *Virg. G. 3, 87*  
Baccatum, et *dūplicem* gemmis auroque coronam. *Virg. Æn. 1, 655*

It is also common in *dūplicans*, *dūplicarius*, *stūprosus*.

*ūp.* *U* before *P* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Aucūpor*, <sup>2</sup>*Concūpio*, <sup>3</sup>*Concūpisco*.

<sup>1</sup>*Aucūpor* infelix incertæ murmura famæ: *Ov. Ep. 9, 41*

<sup>2</sup>At si quid unquam tale concūpiveris<sup>a</sup>, *Hor. Epod. 3, 19*

<sup>3</sup>Qui se non habet, atque concūpiscit<sup>b</sup> *Mart. 2, 68, 6*

*ūp.* But *U* before *P* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Corrūpit*, from *corrumpe*, <sup>2</sup>*Irrūpère*, from *irrumpe*.

<sup>1</sup>*Corrūpit*que lacus, infecit pabula tabo. *Virg. G. 3, 481*

<sup>2</sup>Qui cursu portas primi irrūpère patentes, *Virg. Æn. 11, 879*

It is also long in *recūpero*.

*ūp.* And *U* before *P* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as *Condūplico*.

Idem hic tibi, quod bene promeritus fueris condūplicaverit, *Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 31*

Et qui per fraudes patrimonia condūplicare *Juv. 14, 229*

It is also common in *locūpleto*, *quadrūplico*, *quadrūplor*.

*ūp.* *U* before *P* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Stūpeo*, <sup>2</sup>*Sūpino*.

<sup>1</sup>Jamque novum ut terræ stūpeant lucescere solem, *Virg. Ec. 6, 37*

<sup>2</sup>Duci ventre levem: nasum nidore sūpinor: *Hor. S. 2, 7, 38*

*ūp.* But *U* before *P* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs: as *Pūpillo*.

*Pūpillat* pavo, trinsat hirundo vaga. *Ovid.*

*ūp.* And *U* before *P* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of verbs: as *Dūplico*.

Et sol crescentes decedens dūplicat umbras. *Virg. Ec. 2, 67*

Mobilitas dūplicatur, et impetus ille gravescit: *Lucr. 6, 336*

It is also common in *stūpro*.

U—BEFORE E IN NOUNS.

**ŭp.** *U* before *P* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as *Desŭper*.

*Desŭper*, horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbra. *Virg. Æ.* 1, 165

**ŭp.** *U* before *P* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Sŭper*, <sup>2</sup>*Sŭperne*.

<sup>1</sup>*Hæc sŭper e vallo prospectant Troes,* *Virg. Æ.* 9, 163  
<sup>2</sup>*Tecta sŭperne timent, metuunt inferne cavernas* *Lucr.*

**ŭp.** But *U* before *P* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as *Nŭper*.

*Nec sum adeo informis: nŭper me in litore vidi,* *Virg. Ec.* 2, 25

It is also long in *scrŭpulatim*, *scrŭpuloſe*.

**ŭp.** *U* before *P* is SHORT in conjunctions: as *Insŭper*.

*Hoc metuens: molemque et montes insŭper altos* *Virg. Æ.* 1, 61

**ŭr.** *U* before *R* final is SHORT in nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Furfŭr*, <sup>2</sup>*Turtŭr*.

<sup>1</sup>*Furfŭr item parca furit cum fervidus unda.* *Seren.*  
<sup>2</sup>*Nec gemere aeris cessabit turtŭr ab ulmo,* *Virg. Ec.* 1, 59

**ŭr.** But *U* before *R* final is sometimes LONG in nouns: as *Fŭr*.

*Fŭr es ait Pedio. Pedius quid? crimina rasis* *Pers.* 1, 85

**ŭr.** *U* before *R* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Arctŭrus*, <sup>2</sup>*Censŭra*, <sup>3</sup>*Penŭria*.

<sup>1</sup>*Præterea tam sunt Arctŭri sidera nobis* *Virg. G.* 1, 204  
<sup>2</sup>*Dat veniam corvis, vexat censŭra columbas.* *Juv.* 2, 63  
<sup>3</sup>*Supremum tempus, ne se penŭria victis* *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 98

**ŭr.** But *U* before *R* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Augŭrium*, <sup>2</sup>*Centŭrio*.

<sup>1</sup>*Ni frustra augŭrium vani docuere parentes.* *Virg. Æn.* 1, 392  
<sup>2</sup>*Dixeris hæc inter varicosos Centŭriones.* *Pers.* 5, 189

It is also short in *augŭrale*, *augŭratus*, *camŭrus*, *centŭria*, *centŭriatus*, *esŭries*, *esŭrio*, *etŭritio*, *esŭritor*, *exaugŭratio*, *exaugŭrator*, *fulgŭratio*, *fulgŭrator*, *fulgŭritas*, *inaugŭratio*, *lexŭria*, *lexŭries*, *mercŭrius*, *murmŭratio*, *murmŭrator*, *purpŭra*, *purpŭriusum*, *satŭra*, *satŭratio*, *satŭretia*, *satŭrio*, *satŭritas*, *sulphŭratio*, *sulphŭratam*, *tugŭriolum*, *tugŭrium*; and in *Anŭrus*, *Astŭria*, *Astŭrica*, *Lemŭralia*, *Lemŭres*, *Ligŭria*, *Marsŭrius*, *Mercŭrius*, *Purpŭraria*, *Satŭra*, *Satŭrcium*.

**ŭr.** And *U* before *R* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as *Mamŭrius*.

# U--BEFORE R IN VERBS.

At tibi Mamūri formæ cœlator ahenæ.  
Mamūrius morum fabræ ne exactior artis.

Prop.  
Ovid.

t is also common in *Melanūrus*.

*U* before *R* is LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns: as *Būris*, *²Dūrities*, *³Mūrex*.

<sup>1</sup>In *būrim*, et curvi formam accipit ulmus aratri, *Virg. G. 1, 170*

<sup>2</sup>Ponere *dūritiem* cœpere, suumque rigorem; *Ov. M. 1, 401*

<sup>3</sup>Argentum, vestes Gætulo *mūrice* tinctas, *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 181*

But *U* before *R* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns: as *¹Fūriæ*, *²Nūrus*.

<sup>1</sup>Nec rota, nec *Fūriæ*, nec saxum, aut vulturis atrī *Juv. 13, 51*

<sup>2</sup>Quot sperat generos, quotque puella *nūrus*! *Mart. 11, 54, 6*

t is also short in *fūror*, *ūrina*; and in *Cūrius*, *Tāria*, *Tūrones*.

*U* before *R* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives and participles: as *¹Fixūrus*, *²Matūrus*, *³Obcūrus*.

<sup>1</sup>Vulnifico fuerat *fixūrus* pectora telo: *Ov. M. 2, 504*

<sup>2</sup>Aut custos gregis, aut *matūre* vinitor uvæ. *Virg. Ec. 10, 36*

<sup>3</sup>*Obacūrus* fio: sectantem levia nervi *Hor. de Arte P. 26*

But *U* before *R* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives and participles: as *¹Camūrus*, *Luxūrians*.

<sup>1</sup>Pes etiam, et *camūris* hirtæ sub cornibus aures. *Virg. G. 3, 55*

<sup>2</sup>*Luxūriantia* compescet; nimis aspera sano *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 122*

t is also short in *augūrius*, *ebūrat*, *emptūriens*, *esūrialis*, *esūribundus*, *ione*, *fulgūralis*, *furfūraceus*, *furfūrosus*, *inexatūrabilis*, *insatūrabilis*, *iriosus*, *mercūrialis*, *murmūrabundus*, *purpurarius*, *purpuratus*, *purpūrius*, *purpūrius*, *satūrat*, *sulphūreus*, *sulphūrat*, *sulphūrosus*.

*U* before *R* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as *¹Cūrat*, *²Dūrabilis*, *³Dūrus*.

<sup>1</sup>Alter, ubi dicto citius *cūrata* sopori *Hor. Sat. 3, 2, 80*

<sup>2</sup>Quod caret alterna requie *dūrabile* non est, *Ov. Ep. 4, 89*

<sup>3</sup>*Dūrus* uterque labor. Laudato iagentia rura *Virg. G. 2, 412*

But *U* before *R* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as *¹Cūrulis*, *²Fūrens*.

<sup>1</sup>Cūlibet hic fasces dabit, eripietque *cūrule*, *Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 53*

<sup>2</sup>*Penthesilea fūrens*, mediisque in millibus ardet, *Virg. En. 1, 491*

t is also short in *fūrialis*, *fūriosus*, *spūrius*.

*U* before *R* *final* is SHORT in verbs: as *¹Perfunditūr*, *¹Prodimūr*, *³Premuntūr*.

# U—BEFORE R IN ADVERBS.

<sup>1</sup>Sanguine natorum *perfunditur* impius ensis: *Ov. M. 7, 396*

<sup>2</sup>*Prodimar*, atque Italis longe *disjungimur* oris. *Virg. Æp. 1, 252*

<sup>3</sup>Quatuor aut plures auleæ *premutur* in horis. *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 180*

ūr. *U* before *R* is LONG in the middle syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Adūro*, <sup>2</sup>*Conjūro*, <sup>3</sup>*Perūro*.

<sup>1</sup>Actior, aut florem penetrabile frigus *adurat*. *Virg. G. 1, 93*

<sup>2</sup>Altera poscit opem res, et *conjurat* amice. *Hor. de Arte P. 411*

<sup>3</sup>Illos qui male cor meum *perurunt*⁴. *Mart. 12, 49, 3*

ūr. But *U* before *R* is sometimes SHORT in the middle syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Murmūro*, <sup>2</sup>*Partūro*.

<sup>1</sup>Spumea semifero sub pectore *murmurat* unda, *Virg. Æs. 10, 212*

<sup>2</sup>*Parturiunt* montes; nascetur ridiculus mus. *Hor. de Arte P. 139*

It is also short in *adcsūro*, *admurmūro*, *angūro*, *cocatūrio*, *centūrio*, *cūro*, *cenutūrio*, *emptūrio*, *esūrio*, *exaugūro*, *fulguritasso*, *fulgūro*, *immurmūro*, *inangūro*, *interfūro*, *luxūrio*, *micitūrio*, *minūrio*, *murmūtillo*, *numūro*, *obmurmūro*, *obsatūror*, *perfūro*, *prefūro*, *purpurasco*, *purpureo*, *renurmūro*, *satūro*, *sculptūrio*.

ūr. *U* before *R* is LONG in the first syllable of verbs: as

<sup>1</sup>*Fūror*, (to steal) <sup>2</sup>*Jūro*, <sup>3</sup>*Prūrio*.

<sup>1</sup>Pone caput, fessosque oculos *fūrare* labori. *Virg. Æs. 5, 86*

<sup>2</sup>Nullius addictus *jūrare* in verba magistri, *Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 14*

<sup>3</sup>Et castissima *prūriat* puella. *Mart. 9, 92, 8*

ūr. But *U* before *R* is sometimes SHORT in the first syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Fūrio*, <sup>2</sup>*Fūro*.

<sup>1</sup>Quæ solet matres *fūriare* equorum<sup>b</sup>, *Hor. Carm. 1, 25, 14*

<sup>2</sup>Exemploque pari *fūrit* omnis turba: suoque *Ov. M. 3, 122*

ūr. *U* before *R* is LONG in the middle syllables of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Injūriose*, <sup>2</sup>*Matūre*, <sup>3</sup>*Præmatūre*.

<sup>1</sup>*Injūriose* sedulus. *Auson. Prof. 2, 30*

<sup>2</sup>Solve senescentem *matūre* sanus equum, ne *Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 8*

<sup>3</sup>*Præmatūre* vita carco. *Plant.*

ūr. But *U* before *R* is sometimes SHORT in the first syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Esūrienter*, <sup>2</sup>*Luxūriose*.

<sup>1</sup>Sustulit *esūriens*⁵, minus hoc jucundus amicus *Hor. S. 1, 3, 93*

<sup>2</sup>*Luxūriose* bibas, si foliata sitis, *Mart. 14, 110, 2*

It is also short in *angūrate*, *inaugūrato*, *inatūrabili*ter.

ūr. *U* before *R* is LONG in the first syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Cūr*, <sup>2</sup>*Dūriter*, <sup>3</sup>*Dūre*.

<sup>a</sup>Phal.

<sup>b</sup>Sapph.

<sup>c</sup>Derivatives retain the quantity of their primitives.

# U --- BEFORE S IN NOUNS.

<sup>1</sup> Multa quidem dixi cūr excusatus abirem : *Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 7*

<sup>2</sup> Dūritē, et duro terram pede pellere matrem : *Lucr. 5, 1401*

<sup>3</sup> Si quædam nimis antiquæ, si pleraque dūre *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 66*

But *U* before *R* is sometimes SHORT in the first syllable of adverbs : as <sup>1</sup> Fūrialiter, <sup>2</sup> Fūriose.

<sup>1</sup> Non tamen exactum quid agat : fūrialiter odit. *Ov. Fast. 3, 637*

<sup>2</sup> Convenient quod vis, fur, fūriose, tibi *Auson. Epig. 115, 4*

It is also short in fūreuter.

*U* before *S final* is SHORT in nouns : as <sup>1</sup> Auctoribūs, from auctor, <sup>2</sup> Cadmūs, <sup>3</sup> Lupūs.

<sup>1</sup> Dissimilem : quippe ille Diis auctoribūs ultor *Juv. 8, 216*

<sup>2</sup> Aut in avem Progne vertatur, Cadmūs in anguem.

*Hor. de Arte P. 187*

<sup>3</sup> Torva læna lupum sequitur : lupūs ipse capellam. *Virg. Ec. 2, 63*

But *U* before *S final* is sometimes LONG in nouns : as <sup>1</sup> Amathūs, <sup>2</sup> Virtūs.

<sup>1</sup> Est Amathūs, est celsa mihi Paphos, atque Cythera. *Virg. Æ. 10, 51*

<sup>2</sup> Non aliam ob causam, nisi quod virtūs in utroque *Hor. S. 1, 7, 14*

It is also long in all monosyllabic nouns, as grūs, jūs, rūs, sūs, thūs :—in all nouns that retain *U* in the genitive, whether in untis, uris, utis, udis, or uis, as Cerasūs, sūntis, grūs, ūis, incūs, cudis, jūs, juris, Opūs, untis, rūs, ruris, salūs, utis, sūs, uis, tellūs, uris :—in all nouns that form their genitive in podis, or podos ; as Œdipūs, odis, Polypūs, odis, tripūs, odis :—in nouns derived from the Greek, that make their vocative in a, as Panthūs ; or in u, as Jesūs ; and in the gen. sing., and nom., acc., and voc. plural of nouns of the fourth declension ; as manūs.

*ūs.* And *U* before *S final* is occasionally COMMON in nouns : as Pallūs.

Limosoque palūs obducatur pascua junco : *Virg. Ec. 1, 49*

Regis opus ; sterilisve diu palūs, aptaque remis *Hor. de Arte P. 65*

It is also common in intercūs, pecūs, tellūs ; and in Melampūs.

*ūs.* *U* before *S* is LONG in the middle syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup> Creūsa, <sup>2</sup> Medūsa, <sup>3</sup> Pelūsium.

<sup>1</sup> Vitam exhalantem : subiit deserta Creūsa. *Virg. Æn. 2, 562*

<sup>2</sup> In silicem ex ipsis visa conversa Medūsa : *Ov. M. 4, 781*

<sup>3</sup> Castraque Pelūsii Romano subruta ferro. *Prop.*

*ūs.* But *U* before *S* is sometimes SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup> Brundūsium, <sup>2</sup> Ebūsus.

<sup>2</sup> The name of a place.



# U—BEFORE S IN ADJECTIVES.

<sup>1</sup> *Brundisium* comes aut *Surrentum* ductus amoenum,

*Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 53*

\*Corripit, et venienti *Ebūso* plagamque ferenti

*Virg. Æ. 12, 299*

It is also short in *canūsina*, *insūsurratio*; and in *Blondūsia*, *Canūm*, *Genūsus*, *Perūsia*, *Volūsus*.

*ūs*. *U* before *S* is LONG in the first syllable of nouns: as

<sup>1</sup> *Fūsus*, <sup>2</sup> *Mūsā*, <sup>3</sup> *Ūsus*.

<sup>1</sup> Non magis audierit, quam *Fūsus* ebrinus olim.

*Hor. S. 2, 3, 60*

<sup>2</sup> *Fistula* silvestrem ne cesset fundere *mūsā*,

*Lucr. 4, 593*

<sup>3</sup> *Ardere*. Nulli major fuit *ūsus* edendi,

*Juv. 4, 139*

*ūs*. But *U* before *S* is sometimes SHORT in the first syllable of nouns: as *Sūsurrus*.

Sæpe levi somnum suadebit inire *sūsurre*,

*Virg. Ec. 1, 56*

It is also short in *pūsillanimitas*.

*ūs*. *U* before *S final* is SHORT in adjectives: as <sup>1</sup> *Altūs*,

<sup>2</sup> *Ausūs*, <sup>3</sup> *Magnūs*.

<sup>1</sup> Cogere, ut ab summo tibi diffuset *altūs* acervus:

*Lucr. 3, 196*

<sup>2</sup> Fastidire, lacus et vivos *ausūs* apertos.

*Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 11*

<sup>3</sup> Dic quibus in terris, et eris mihi *magnūs* Apollo,

*Virg. E. 3, 104*

*ūs*. But *U* before *S final* is sometimes LONG in adjectives: as <sup>1</sup> *Gravidūs*, <sup>2</sup> *Profugūs*.

<sup>1</sup> Muneribus; tibi pampineo *gravidūs* autumno,

*Virg. G. 2, 5*

<sup>2</sup> *Graius* homo, infectos linquens *profugūs* hymenæos:

*Virg. 10, 720*

*ūs*. *U* before *S* is LONG in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup> *Confūsus*, <sup>2</sup> *Illūsus*, <sup>3</sup> *Profūsus*.

<sup>1</sup> Quamvis digressu veteris *confūsus* amici,

*Juv. 3, 1*

<sup>2</sup> *Illis*que pedes vitiosum ferre recusant.

*Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 108*

<sup>3</sup> Sin ea quæ fructus cumque es periëre *profūsa*,

*Lucr. 3, 953*

*ūs*. But *U* before *S* is sometimes SHORT in the middle syllables of adjectives: as *Canūsinatus*,

Ut *canūsinatus* nostro *Syrus* asserere sudet,

*Mart. 9, 23, 9*

It is also short in *insūsurrans*, *perpūsillus*.

*ūs*. And *U* before *S* is occasionally COMMON in the middle syllables of adjectives: as *Venūsinus*

Malo *Venūsina*m, quam te, *Cornelia* mater

*Juv. 6, 166*

Hanc ego non credam *Venūsina* digna lucerna?

*Juv. 1, 51*

\* See note on *U* before *S final* in nouns.

U—BEFORE S IN ADVERBS.

*us.* *U* before *S* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Clūsīnus*, <sup>2</sup>*Clūnus*, <sup>3</sup>*Fūsus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Clūsīnis*, Gabiosque petunt et frigida rara *Hor. Ep.* 1, 15, 9

<sup>2</sup>Quæque natat *clūsīs* anguilla domestica lymphis. *Mart.* 12, 31, 5

<sup>3</sup>*Fūsæ*que ; in obsecrum se vertere vina cruorem. *Virg. Æn.* 4, 455

*us.* But *U* before *S* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Pūsillus*, <sup>2</sup>*Sūsurrus*.

<sup>1</sup>Terra malos homines nunc educat, atque *pūsillos*. *Juv.* 15, 70

<sup>2</sup>Procrin adit : linguaque refert audā *sūsurræ*. *Ov. M.* 7, 825

It is also short in *pūsillanimus*.

*us.* *U* before *S final* is SHORT in pronouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Illūs*, <sup>2</sup>*Ipsiūs*, <sup>3</sup>*Meūs*.

<sup>1</sup>Posthabita coluisse Samō. Hic *illūs* arma, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 16

<sup>2</sup>*Ipsiūs* in vultu varios errare colores. *Virg. G.* 1, 452

<sup>3</sup>Non *tuūs* hoc capiet venter plus quam *meūs* : ut si *Her. Sat.* 1, 1, 46

*us.* *U* before *S final* is SHORT in verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Adsumūs*, <sup>2</sup>*Frangimūs*, <sup>3</sup>*Juremūs*.

<sup>1</sup>*Adsumūs* en, inquit, sociorum primus Opheltēs : *Ov. M.* 3, 606

<sup>2</sup>*Frangimūs*, et media vexillum pono Suburra. *Juv.* 10, 156

<sup>3</sup>Sed *juremūs* in hæc ; simul imis saxa renârunt *Hor. Epod.* 16, 25

*us.* *U* before *S* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Recūso*, <sup>2</sup>*Illūserit*, from *illudo*, <sup>3</sup>*Inclūsit*, from *includo*.

<sup>1</sup>Sed recti finemque extremumque esse *recūso* *Pers.* 1, 48

<sup>2</sup>Hic ait, et nostris *illūserit* advena regnis ? *Virg. Æn.* 4, 591

<sup>3</sup>Prescit : et ignavos *inclūsit* nubibus æstus. *Ov. M.* 7, 529

*us.* But *U* before *S* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs : as *Insūsurro*.

*Insūsurrare* alicui aliquid *Cic. Att.* 1, 16

*us.* *U* before *S* is LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Clūsit*, from *cludo*, <sup>2</sup>*Lūsito*, <sup>3</sup>*Ūsurpo*.

<sup>1</sup>Bis sex lustra tori non mitis et ultima *clūsit*. *Mart.* 10, 71, 5

<sup>2</sup>Aut anates, aut coturnices dantur, quicam *lūsitent*. *Plant. Cup.* 5, 4, 6

<sup>3</sup>*Ūsurpari* oculis, nec voces carnere suemus ; *Lucr.* 1, 302

*us.* But *U* before *S* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs : as *Sūsurro*.

Cantica qui Nili, qui Gaditana *sūsurrat*. *Mart.* 3, 62, 5

*us.* *U* before *S final* is SHORT in adverbs : as <sup>1</sup>*Amplūs*, <sup>2</sup>*Hactenūs*, <sup>3</sup>*Ōciūs*.

# U—BEFORE T IN NOUNS.

- <sup>1</sup>Tres patet cœli spatium non *amputâs* ulnas, Virg. Ec. 3, 108  
<sup>2</sup>*Hactenus* arvorum cultus, et sidera cœli, Virg. G. 2, 1  
<sup>3</sup>*Oxyûs* ad navem. Nihil obstat quin trabe vasta Pers. 5, 141

**ûs.** But *U* before *S final* in adverbs is sometimes LONG:  
as *Plûs*.

*Plûs* etiam, quam quod Superis contingere fas ait, Ov. M. 2, 57

**ûs.** *U* before *S* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs:  
as *Diffûsius*.

At latus hoc terræ *diffûsius* explicat agros. Asien.

**ûs.** *U* before *S* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs:  
as *Mûsice*.

*Mûsice*, hercle, agitis ætatem, Plant. Most. 3, 1, 99

**ûs.** *U* before *S final* is SHORT in *præpositions*: as <sup>1</sup>*Ad-*  
*versûs*, <sup>2</sup>*Tenûs*.

<sup>1</sup>*Adversûs* omnes fortes veloces feras Phœd. 5, 10, 1  
<sup>2</sup>Sustulit omniferos collo *tenûs* arida vultus; Ov. M. 2, 275

**ûs.** *U* before *S final* is SHORT in the conjunction *Quate-*  
*nûs*.

Clarus postgenitis : *quatenûs* (heu nefas !)\* Hor. Car. 3, 24, 30

**ût.** *U* before *T final* is SHORT in nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Capût*, <sup>2</sup>*Sin-*  
*cipût*.

<sup>1</sup>Utque meum intonsis *capût* est juvenile capillis; Ov. M. 1, 564  
<sup>2</sup>Urtica, et fissa fumosum *sincipût* aure, Pers. 6, 70

**ût.** *U* before *T* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Matûta*, *Minûtal*, *Virtûtem*, from *virtus*.

<sup>1</sup>Leucothoë Graiis *Matûta* vocabere nostris. Ov. Fast. 6, 545  
<sup>2</sup>Hesternum solitus medio servare *minûtal*, Juo. 14, 129  
<sup>3</sup>Ecquid in antiquam *virtûtem* animosque viriles. Virg. Æn. 3, 342

**ût.** But *U* before *T* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle*  
syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Arbûtus*, <sup>2</sup>*Defrûtum*.

<sup>1</sup>*Arbûtus*, et lentæ victoris præmia palmæ: Ov. M. 10, 102  
<sup>2</sup>*Defrûta*, vel Pythia passos de vite racemos, Virg. G. 4, 269

It is also short in *amputatio*, *arbûtum*, *disputatio*, *disputatuncula*, *dispu-*  
*tator*, *disputatrix*, *expûlatio*, *impûlator*, *repûlatio*, *suppûlatio*, *volûtabrum*.

**ût.** And *U* before *T* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle*  
syllables of nouns : as *Prapûtium*.

## U—BEFORE T IN ADJECTIVES.

*Impatiensque moræ silet, et præputia ducit,  
Præputio exsutos octava luce sacrare.*

*Juv. 6, 237  
Victor.*

It is also common in *innūtrio*.

**ŭ.** *U* before *T* is LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns: as

<sup>1</sup>*Glūten*, <sup>2</sup>*Lūtum* (wood for dying yellow), <sup>3</sup>*Tūtamen*.

<sup>1</sup>*Glūtine* materies Taurino ita jungitur una, *Lucr. 6, 1067*

<sup>2</sup>Murice, jam croceo mutabit vellera lūto: *Virg. Ec. 4, 44*

<sup>3</sup>Donat habere viro, decus et tūtamen in armis. *Virg. Æn. 5, 262*

**ūt.** But *U* before *T* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Cūtis*, <sup>2</sup>*Pūteal*.

<sup>1</sup>Tres rugæ subeant, et se cūtis arida laxet, *Juv. 6, 143*

<sup>2</sup>Prosiluit dicenda. Forum pūtealque Libonis *Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 8*

It is also short in *frūtetum*, *frūtex*, *frūticatio*, *fūtuitio*, *mūtillatio*, *plūtens*, *pūtamen*, *pūtatio*, *pūtator*, *pūtum*, *pūtens*, *trūtina*, *ūtlerus*; and in *Mūtina*, *Mūtusca*, *Pūteoli*, *Pūtculi*, *Rūtilius*, *Rūtuba*, *Rūtulus*, *Utica*.

**ūt.** And *U* before *T* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of nouns: as *Pūtredo*.

Fertur ut occulta vitata pūtredine navis, *Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 69*

Liquitur, et Zephyro pūtris se gleba resolvit; *Virg. G. 1, 44*

It is also common in *pūtior*, *sūtina*, *sūtrinum*; and in the oblique cases of *ūt*.

**ūt.** *U* before *T* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Acūtus*, <sup>2</sup>*Cornūtus*, <sup>3</sup>*Matūtinus*.

<sup>1</sup>Canna Mieipsarum prora subvexit acūta: *Juv. 5, 89*

<sup>2</sup>Occubuit tandem cornūto ardore petitus; *Mart. Spect. 19, 3*

<sup>3</sup>Ceu matūtina cervus periturus arena, *Ov. M. 11, 26*

**ūt.** But *U* before *T* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Arbūteus*, <sup>2</sup>*Dirūtus*.

<sup>1</sup>Frondebis arbūteis, et amara pascitur herba: *Ov. M. 1, 632*

<sup>2</sup>Felicem Priamum post dirūta Pergama dici? *Ov. M. 13, 520*

It is also short in *affūturus*, *ampūtandus*, *ampūtans*, *decūtens*, *discūtendus*, *discūtens*, *dispūtabilis*, *excūtendus*, *immūtillatus*, *impūtandus*, *impūtans*, *incūtens*, *inexpūtabilis*, *præfūturus*, *prorūtus*, *recūtitus*.

**ūt.** And *U* before *T* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as *Alterūtrum*<sup>a</sup>, from *alterūter*.

<sup>a</sup> The *U* in this word is generally found short,—a fact which proves it common, as no vowel standing before two consonants can be otherwise than common, which has been generally made short by the best poets. See *Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 64. Lucr. 1, 973—1011. Aus. 129, 6—132, 2—364—5.*

U—BEFORE T IN VERBS.

Nec quicquam referre, *strummo* in pulvere, *trinus* *Hor. S. 2, 3, 251*  
*Alterūtrum* videas, ut sit in *alterūtro*. *Aus. Epig. 129, 6*

*ūt*. U before T is LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives:  
 as <sup>1</sup>*Brūtus*, <sup>2</sup>*Fūtilis*, <sup>3</sup>*Mūtius*.

<sup>1</sup>Quo *brūta* tellus, et vaga *flumina*<sup>a</sup>, *Hor. Carn. 1, 34, 9*  
<sup>2</sup>Dextera, consiliis habitus non *fūtilis* auctor, *Virg. Æn. 11, 339*  
<sup>3</sup>Tantum animas, nobis animum quoque *mūtius* ut nos *Juv. 15, 149*

*ūt*. But U before T is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Lūtulentus*, <sup>2</sup>*Mūtīlatus*.

<sup>1</sup>Cum fluere*t lūtulentus*, erat quod tollere velles; *Hor. S. 1, 4, 11*  
<sup>2</sup>Utque salire solet *mūtīlate* cauda colubræ. *Ov. M. 6, 559*

It is also short in *frūticosus*, *frūticosus*, *mūticus*, *mūtīlans*, *mūtīlus*, *pūtandus*, *pūtativus*, *pūtatorius*, *pūtatus*, *pūtēulis*, *pūtēanus*, *rūtīlandus*, *rūtīlus*; and in *Pūtēolens*, *Rūtūpinus*, *Uticensis*.

*ūt*. And U before T is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as *Pūtris*.

Quadrupedante *pūtrem* sonitu quatit ungula *campum*. *Virg. Æ. 8, 596*  
*Pūtris* et in vacua requiescit navis *arena*. *Prop.*

*ūt*. U before T is LONG in the pronoun *Tūte*.

Verum, id quod multo *tūte* ipse fatebere majus, *Virg. Ec. 3, 35*

*ūt*. U before T is LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs:  
 as <sup>1</sup>*Effūtio*, <sup>2</sup>*Immūto*, <sup>3</sup>*Obmūtesco*.

<sup>1</sup>*Effūtire* leves indigna *tragedia* versus, *Hor. de Arte P. 231*  
<sup>2</sup>*Immūtat* formas, tellusque et quidquid in illa *est*. *Ov. M. 15, 455*  
<sup>3</sup>At vero *Æneas* aspectu *obmūtuit* amens: *Virg. Æn. 4, 279*

*ūt*. But U before T is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Dispūto*, <sup>2</sup>*Inciūtio*.

<sup>1</sup>Quod optimum sit *dispūtat* convivium<sup>b</sup>. *Mart. 9, 79*  
<sup>2</sup>*Inciūtiant* urbis, desiderium, video; et quod *Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 22*

It is also short in *ampūto*, *collūtulo*, *depūto*, *dincūtio*, *dispēcūtio*, *esūtio*, *excūtio*, *expūto*, *percūtio*, *perpūto*, *præcūtio*, *recūtio*, *repūto*, *succūtio*.

*ūt*. And U before T is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as *Compūtresco*.

Post mortem fore, ut aut *pūtrescat* corpore pōsto; *Lucr. 3, 884*  
 Sed penitus pereunt convolsi, conque *pūtrescunt*. *Lucr. 3, 344*

It is also common in *impūtresco*.

*ūt*. U before T is LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Flūto*, <sup>2</sup>*Glūtio*, <sup>3</sup>*Mūtuor*.

# U—BEFORE T IN ADVERBS.

<sup>1</sup>Namque movetur aqua, et tantillo memine *fūtāt*: *Lucr. 3, 190*

<sup>2</sup>Quales tunc epulas ipsum *gūtāt*se putemus *Juv. 4, 28*

<sup>3</sup>Sed consumis, et usque *mūtāt*is. *Mart. 8, 16*

**ūt.** But *U* before *T* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Lūto*, <sup>2</sup>*Pūto*.

<sup>1</sup>Ne *lūtes* immundam nitidos ceroma capillos, *Mart. 14, 50, 1*

<sup>2</sup>Nil tibi *esse* debere *pūtāt*, nil conferet unquam, *Juv. 3, 81*

It is also short in *frūtōesco*, *mūtō*, *rūtōesco*, *rūtō*.

**ūt.** And *U* before *T* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of verbs: as *Pūtrefacio*.

Sunt qui, cum clauso *pūtrefacta* est spina sepulchro *Ov. M. 15, 389*

Et tamen hæc cum sunt quasi *pūtrefacta* per imbres, *Lucr. 2, 897*

**ūt.** *U* before *T* *final* is SHORT in adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Ūt*, <sup>2</sup>*Sicūt*, <sup>3</sup>*Kelūt*.

<sup>1</sup>Triginta dant parasito, *ūt* illam conjugem. *Ter. Phor. Per. 10*

<sup>2</sup>*Sicūt* eram; fugio sine vestibus. Altera vestes *Ov. M. 5, 601*

<sup>3</sup>Inspectum, *velūt* emptor, aut lanista *Mart. 6, 82, 2*

**ūt.** *U* before *T* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Actūtum*, <sup>2</sup>*Acūte*, <sup>3</sup>*Minūtātum*.

<sup>1</sup>Quem quidem ego *actūtum* (modo vos absistite) cogam *Ov. M. 3, 557*

<sup>2</sup>Et quia tenuia sunt, nisi se contendit, *acūte* *Lucr. 4, 801*

<sup>3</sup>Inde *minūtātum* retro quasi condere lumen *Lucr. 5, 708*

**ūt.** But *U* before *T* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Sicūtī*, <sup>2</sup>*Velūtī*.

<sup>1</sup>*Sicūtī* quadrupedum cum primis esse videmus *Lucr. 2, 536*

<sup>2</sup>Desperasse juvat, *velūtī* jam raptā sororum *Mart. 11, 37, 3*

**ūt.** *U* before *T* is LONG in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Tūtius*, <sup>2</sup>*Ūtiliter*.

<sup>1</sup>*Tūtius* est fictis igitur contendere verbis, *Ov. M. 13, 9*

<sup>2</sup>Serviet *ūtīliter*: sine pascat durus, aretque, *Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 70*

**ūt.** But *U* before *T* is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of adverbs: as *Ūti*, *Ūtinam*.

<sup>1</sup>Pulso Thyias *ūtī* concita tympano. *Hor. Carm. 3, 15, 10*

<sup>2</sup>Atque *ūtīnam* his potius nugis tota illa dedisset *Juv. 4, 150*

It is also short in *pūta*, *pūtative*, *ūtut*.

U—BEFORE U IN VERBS.

*ūt.* *U* before *T* final is SHORT in conjunctions: as *ūt*.

Trojanas *ūt* opes et lamentabile regnum *Virg. Æn.* 2, 4

*ūt.* *U* before *T* is SHORT in the first syllable of conjunctions: as *ūti*.

Pastorem saltaret *ūti* Cyclopa, rogabat. *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 63

*ūu.* *U* before *U* is SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Manūum*, gen. pl. of *manus*, <sup>2</sup>*Patrūus*.

Utile opus *manūum* vario sermone levemus: *Ov. M.* 4, 39

Quæstor avus, pater atque meus, *patrūusque* fuissent *Hor. S.* 1, 6, 131

*uu.* But *U* before *U* is sometimes QUIESCENT in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Eq(u)uleus*, <sup>2</sup>*Reliq(u)um*.

<sup>1</sup>Eviscerandum corpus *eq(u)uleo* eminus. *Prud.*

<sup>2</sup>Jam pridem apud me *reliq(u)um* pauxillum *Ter. Phor.* 1, 1, 3

It is also quiescent in *eq(u)ula*, *eq(u)ulus*, *eq(u)us*.

*ūu.* *U* before *U* is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns: as *Grūum*<sup>a</sup>, from *grus*.

Strymonis dant signa *grūes*, atque æthera tranant *Virg. Æ.* 10, 265

*ūu.* *U* before *U* is SHORT in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Mortūus*, <sup>2</sup>*Refūus*.

<sup>1</sup>Nemo togam sumit nisi *mortūus*. Ipsa dierum. *Juv.* 3, 172

<sup>2</sup>Et, quas Oceani *refūum* mare lavit, arenas. *Ov. M.* 7, 267

*uu.* But *U* before *U* is sometimes QUIESCENT in the middle syllables of adjectives: as *Iniq(u)us*.

Exul Hypermnestra pretium pietatis *iniq(u)um*, *Ov. Ep.* 14, 129

It is also quiescent in *stultilog(u)us*, *suavilog(u)us*.

*ūu.* *U* before *U* is SHORT in pronouns: as *Tūus*.

Ille *tūus* genitor Messenia mœnia quondam *Ov. M.* 12, 549

*ūu.* *U* before *U* is SHORT in the middle syllables of verbs: as *Metūunt*, from *metuo*.

Omnes hi *metūunt*, versus odere poetas. *Hor. S.* 1, 4, 33

*uu.* But *U* before *U* is sometimes QUIESCENT in the middle syllables of verbs: as *Relinq(u)unt*, from *relinquo*.

---

<sup>a</sup> Having no verse in view containing the gen. pl. of *grus* the quantity of the *U* is inferable by analogy.

U — BEFORE V IN ADJECTIVES.

Quod simul ac sensere, ruunt, tritumque *reling(u)unt* *Ov. M. 2, 167*  
*uū*. And *U* before *U* is occasionally a DIPHTHONG in the middle syllables of verbs: as *Restinguūntur*, from *restinguor*.

*ūu*. *U* before *U* is SHORT in the first syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Frūuntur*, from *fruor*, <sup>2</sup>*Rūunt*, from *ruo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Frigoribus parto agricolæ plerumque frūuntur*, *Virg. G. 1, 300*

<sup>2</sup>*Quod simul ac sensere, rūunt, tritumque relinquunt* *Ov. M. 2, 167*

*uu*. *U* before *U* is QUIESCENT in adverbs: as *Q(u)um*.

Fortius ille potest, multo *q(u)um* pugnat amore. *Ov. Ep. 13, 83*

*uu*. *U* before *U* is QUIESCENT in conjunctions: as *Q(u)um*.

Nisi vidulus mihi redditur. *La. perii, q(u)um* mentionem

*Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 2*

*ūr*. *U* before *V* is SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Dilūvium*, <sup>2</sup>*Elūvies*, <sup>3</sup>*Inglūvies*.

<sup>1</sup>*Dilūvio* ex illo tot vasta per æquora vecti. *Virg. Æ. 7, 228*

<sup>2</sup>*Fecit, et elūvie* mons est deductus in æquor: *Ov. M. 15, 267*

<sup>3</sup>*Præclaram ingrata* stringat malus *inglūvie* rem, *Hor. S. 1, 2, 8*

*ūv*. *U* before *V* is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Jūvencus*, <sup>2</sup>*Jūventus*, <sup>3</sup>*Plūvia*.

<sup>1</sup>*Centum jūrencos*, sive mendaci lyra *Hor. Epod. 17, 39*

<sup>2</sup>*Jamque brevis spatium vitæ sortita jūventus* *Ov. M. 3, 124*

<sup>3</sup>*Aut si, nox plūviam* ne colligat ante, veremur. *Virg. Ec. 9, 63*

*ūv*. But *U* before *V* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of nouns: as *ūva*.

*Uvaque* conspecta livorem ducit ab *ūva*.

*Juv. 2, 81*

It is also long in *ūvor*, *ūvula*.

*ūv*. *U* before *V* is SHORT in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Adjūvans*, <sup>2</sup>*Vesūvinus*.

<sup>1</sup>*Pictam Phaselon adjūvante* fert aura *Mart. 10, 30, 13*

<sup>2</sup>*Non adeo Vesūvinus* apex, et flammea diri *Stat. Sylv. 3, 5, 72*

*ūv*. *U* before *V* is SHORT in the first syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Flūvialis*, <sup>2</sup>*Plūvialis*, <sup>3</sup>*Plūvius*.

<sup>1</sup>*Accipitrem flūvialis* anas. *Quam Troius heros* *Ov. M. 11, 773*

<sup>2</sup>*Vere* madent udo terræ ac *plūvialibus* Austris *Virg. G. 3, 429*

<sup>3</sup>*Aut flumen Rhenum, aut plūvius* describitur arcus.

*Hor. de Arte P. 13*



# Y—BEFORE A IN NOUNS.

iv. But *U* before *V* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Ūvidus*, <sup>2</sup>*Ūviser*.

<sup>1</sup>*Ūvidus* hybernā venit de glande Menalca.

*Virg. Ec.* 10, 20

<sup>2</sup>*Gauro* Massicus *ūviser* remittit.

*Stat. Syta.* 4, 3, 64

It is also long in *ūvidulus*.

ūv. *U* before *V* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as *Adjūvo*.

*Adjūvat*; et præsens ingentibus annuat ausis.

*Or. M.* 7, 178

ūv. But *U* before *V* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of verbs: as *Adjūvit*, from *adjuvo*.

*Respicit et facilis Paen adjūvit in artes.*

*Grut.*

It is also long in *jūvi* from *jūvo*, *plūvi* from *pluo*, &c., and tenses formed from them\*.

ūv. *U* before *V* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Jūvat*, <sup>2</sup>*Jūvenesco*, <sup>3</sup>*Jūvo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Quid* te, *Tucca*, *jūvat* vetulo miscere *Falerno*

*Mart.* 1, 10, 1

<sup>2</sup>*Quos* egit, rediit: satis *jūvenescere* debent

*Or. M.* 9, 430

<sup>3</sup>*Hæc* animas ollis mulcebant atque *jūvabant*

*Lucr.* 5, 1389

ūv. But *U* before *V* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Jūvēre*, from *juvo*, <sup>2</sup>*Ūveo*.

<sup>1</sup>*Evaluit*: neque eum *jūvēre* in vulnera catus.

*Virg. Æ.* 7, 757

<sup>2</sup>*Ūvetque* semper dulcibus tellus aquis.

*Avien.*

ūv. *U* before *V* is SHORT in adverbs: as *Jūveniliter*.

*Jecit* ab obliquo nitidum *jūveniliter* aurum.

*Or. M.* 10, 675

ūx. *U* before *X* is LONG: as *Lūx*.\*

*Ut* primum *lūx* alma data est, exire, locosque;

*Virg. Æ.* 1, 306

ŷ. *Y* final is SHORT in nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Chelŷ*, <sup>2</sup>*Molŷ*, <sup>3</sup>*Tiphŷ*.

<sup>1</sup>*Cedamus*, *chelŷ*, jam reponere cantus.

*Statius.*

<sup>2</sup>*Molŷ* vocant auxperŷ: nigra radice tenetur.

*Or. M.* 14, 294

<sup>3</sup>*Quid* tibi cum patria, navita *Tiphŷ*, mea?

*Or. Ep.* 6, 48

ŷ. But *Y* final is sometimes LONG in nouns: as *Tethŷ*<sup>1</sup>.

*Quam* *Tethŷ* longinqua dies, *Glaucoque* repōtam. *Valerius Flaccus.*

ŷa. *Y* before *A* final in nouns is SHORT: as *Libŷa*.

\* The same change in the quantity takes place in the perfect of *fugio*: *fūgi*, *lūgo* *lēgi*, *mūveo* *mūvi*, *ēmo* *ēmī*, *fūveo* *fūvi*, &c.

<sup>1</sup> A vowel before a double consonant is long.

<sup>2</sup> *Phal.*

<sup>3</sup> *Tethŷ*,—contrasted from *Tethŷi*.

# Y—BEFORE C IN NOUNS.

Om̄nibus in *Lībys* sit montibus : hic tamen idem Juv. 11, 35

- i. But *Y* before *A* final is sometimes LONG in nouns : as *Harp̄ya*.

Sola novum dictuque nefas *Harp̄ya* Celæno Virg. Æ. 3, 365

- i. *Y* before *A* is SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Ast̄yanax*, <sup>2</sup>*Min̄yas*.

<sup>1</sup> Mittitur *Ast̄yanax* illis de turribus, unde Ov. M. 13, 415

<sup>2</sup> Et *Min̄yas* intrant, Cyaneasque nates. Mart. 11, 100, 6

- i. *Y* before *A* is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*C̄yane*, <sup>2</sup>*C̄yathus*.

<sup>1</sup> Et cum venali *C̄yane* succincta lagena. Juv. 8, 162

<sup>2</sup> Quis potius *c̄yathos*, aut quis *crystalla* tenebit ? Mart. 10, 66, 5

- i. But *Y* before *A* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*C̄yaneæ*, *C̄yaneæ*.

<sup>1</sup> Transeat instabiles strenua *C̄yaneæ*. Ov. Trist. 1, 9, 33

<sup>2</sup> Cognita *C̄yaneæ*, præstanti corpora fama, Ov. M. 9, 451

- b. *Y* before *B* is SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Chal̄ybes*, <sup>2</sup>*Cor̄ybas*, <sup>3</sup>*Pol̄ybus*.

<sup>1</sup> Insula inexhaustis *Chal̄ybum* generosa metallis. Virg. Æn. 10, 174

<sup>2</sup> Et *Cybeles* picto stat *Cor̄ybaute* tholus. Mart. 1, 71, 10

<sup>3</sup> Quid tibi *Pisandrum*, *Pol̄ybum*que *Medontaque* dirum.

Ov. Ep. 1, 91

- b. *Y* before *B* is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns : as *C̄ybele*.

Te *C̄ybele* totum mallet habere *Phryga*. Mart. 8, 46, 4

- b. But *Y* before *B* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of nouns : as *T̄ybur*.

*T̄ybur* in *Herculeum* migravit nigra *Lycoris*, Mart. 4, 62, 1

- b. *Y* before *B* is SHORT in the first syllable of adjectives : as *C̄ybeleius*.

Grata deum matri. Siquidem *C̄ybeleius* Attis. Ov. M. 10, 104

- i. *Y* before *C* is SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Am̄ycus*, <sup>2</sup>*Er̄ycina*, <sup>3</sup>*Harp̄alyce*.

<sup>1</sup> Turnus equo dejectum *Am̄ycum*, fratremque *Diorem*.

Virg. Æn. 12, 509

<sup>2</sup> Depositique metus : videt hunc *Er̄ycina* vagantem Ov. M. 5, 363

<sup>3</sup> *Harp̄alyce*, volucremque fuga prævertitur *Eurum*, Virg. Æn. 1, 371

# Y—BEFORE D IN NOUNS.

*ȳc.* But *Y* before *C* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Caȳcus*, <sup>2</sup>*Ceȳcis*, gen. sing of *Ceȳx*.

<sup>1</sup>*Mysiaque et gelido tellus perfusa Caȳco.*

*Lucan.* 3, 203

<sup>2</sup>*Halcyone Ceȳca movet: Ceȳcis in ore*

*Ov. M.* 11, 544

It is also long in *Eunȳchus*, *Hedrȳchum*.

*ȳc.* *Y* before *C* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns: as

<sup>1</sup>*Glȳceru*, <sup>2</sup>*Lȳcaon*, <sup>3</sup>*Lȳcoris*.

<sup>1</sup>*Me lentus Glȳceræ torret amor meæ<sup>a</sup>.*

*Hor. Car.* 3, 19, 28

<sup>2</sup>*Struxerit insidias notus feritate Lȳcaon?*

*Ov. M.* 1, 198

<sup>3</sup>*Pauca meo Gallo, sed quæ legat ipsa Lȳcoris,*

*Virg. Ec.* 10, 2

*ȳc.* *Y* before *C* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as *Bombȳcinus*.

*Nunc furtiva lucri fieri bombȳcina possunt:*

*Mart.* 11, 50, 5

*ȳc.* But *Y* before *C* is sometimes SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as *Munȳchius*.

*Munȳchiosque volans agros gratumque Minervæ.*

*Ovid.*

It is also short in *Micropȳchus*, *Onȳchinus*, *Sardonȳchatus*.

*ȳc.* And *Y* before *C* is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as *Polȳcleteus*.

*Aut Polȳcleteo jussum est quod vivere colo<sup>b</sup>.*

*Stat.*

*Hic aliquid præclarum Euphranoris, et Polȳcleti*

*Juv.* 3, 217

*ȳc.* *Y* before *C* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Lȳcaus*, <sup>2</sup>*Lȳcambeus*, <sup>3</sup>*Lȳcaonius*.

<sup>1</sup>*Faunus in Arcadia templa Lȳcaus habet*

*Ovid.*

<sup>2</sup>*Tincta Lȳcambeo sanguine tela dabit*

*Ov.*

<sup>3</sup>*Fœda Lȳcaoniz referens convivia mensæ,*

*Ov. M.* 1, 165

*ȳd.* *Y* before *D* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Calȳdon*, <sup>2</sup>*Chlamȳdas<sup>c</sup>*, <sup>3</sup>*Eurȳdice*.

<sup>1</sup>*Conjugium optatum et pulchram Calȳdona viderem?*

*Virg. Æ.* 11, 270

<sup>2</sup>*Jam chlamȳdas regum, jam lutea gausapa captis,*

*Pers.* 6, 46

<sup>3</sup>*Redditaque Eurȳdice superas veniebat ad auras,*

*Virg. G.* 4, 486

*ȳd.* But *Y* before *D* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as *Pherecȳdes*.

*Sec quis non paveat Pherecȳdis fata trageði.*

*Seren.*

<sup>a</sup> Asclepiad.

<sup>b</sup> The author has not given this authority without enquiring into the accuracy of the reading.

<sup>c</sup> Acc. plur. of *Chlamys*.

Y—BEFORE D IN ADJECTIVES.

*ȳd.* Y before D is occasionally COMMON in the *middle* syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Abȳdos*, <sup>2</sup>*Chelȳdrus*.

<sup>1</sup>Solveret in speculis omnis *Abȳdos* erat. *Ov. Ep.* 18, 12

<sup>2</sup>Sestos ubi atque *Abȳdos* parve sale discernuntur. *Avienus.*

<sup>3</sup>Chersydros, tractique via fumante *Chelȳdri* : *Lucan.* 9, 711

<sup>4</sup>Et bellare manu et *chelȳdri* cantare soporem. *Silius.*

*ȳd.* Y before D is LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Cȳdippe*, <sup>2</sup>*Lȳdia*.

<sup>1</sup>Hei mihi, *Cȳdippe* ! timeo tibi dicere verum ; *Ov. Ep.* 20, 107

<sup>2</sup>*Lȳdia* tota fremit : Phrygiæque per oppida facti *Ov. M.* 6, 146

*ȳd.* But Y before D is sometimes SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Cȳdonium*, <sup>2</sup>*Hȳdaspes*.

<sup>1</sup>Illis pompa fuit decussa *Cȳdonia* ramo, *Prop.* 3, 13, 27

<sup>2</sup>Cædicus Alcathoum obtruncat, sacrator *Hȳdaspen* ?

*Virg. Æn.* 10, 747

*ȳd.* And Y before D is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of nouns : as *Hȳdra*.

Fecundam vetuit reparari mortibus *Hȳdra* : *Mart.* 9, 104, 9

*Hȳdra* rediviva in colla, tumentem. *Faust.*

It is also common in *hȳdrargyrum*, *hȳdraula*, *hȳdraulicus*, *hȳdraulus*, *hȳdria*, *hȳdrocele*, *hȳdrocelicus*, *hȳdrocephalus*, *hȳdrolapastion*, *hȳdromeli*, *hȳdrophobus*, *hȳdropsis*, *hȳdrops*, *hȳdrus*.

*ȳd.* Y before D is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Calȳdonius*, <sup>2</sup>*Polȳdoreus*.

<sup>1</sup>Tanquam sus *Calȳdonius* timetur, *Mart.* 11, 19, 18

<sup>2</sup>Et *Polȳdoreo* manantem sanguine terram. *Ov. M.* 13, 629

*ȳd.* But Y before D is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Abȳdenus*, <sup>2</sup>*Pherecȳdeus*.\*

<sup>1</sup>Seston *Abȳdena* separat urbe fretum, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 11, 15

<sup>2</sup>Sed quis non paveat *Pherecȳdis* fata tragedi. *Seren.*

*ȳd.* Y before D is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives : as *Cȳdonius*.

Ire libet Partho torquere *Cȳdonia* cornu. *Virg. Ec.* 10, 59

*ȳd.* But Y before D is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives : as *Lȳdius*.

Classem conscendit jussis gens *Lȳdia* divam. *Virg. Æ.* 10, 155

It is also long in *chȳdæus*.

---

\* Derivatives retain the quantities of their primitives.

# Y—BEFORE G IN ADJECTIVES.

*yd.* And *Y* before *D* is occasionally common in the *first* syllable of adjectives; as *Hýdropicus*.

Si noles sanus curres *hýdropicus*: et ni *Hor. B. 1, 2, 34*  
Crescit *hýdrops*<sup>a</sup> aut cum siccata febre medullas. *Sera.*

It is also common in *hýdrinus*.

*ýe.* *Y* before *E* is *SHORT* in the *middle* syllables of nouns:  
as *Minýeis*.

Et triplices operire novis *Minýeidas* alis: *Ov. M. 4, 425*

*ýe.* *Y* before *E* is *SHORT* in the *first* syllable of nouns:  
as *Hýems*.

Est ubi plus tepcant *hýemes*? ubi gratior aura *Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 15*

*ýe.* *Y* before *E* is *SHORT* in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as *Minýeius*.

Finis erat dictis, et adhuc *Minýeia* proles *Ov. M. 4, 349*

*ýg.* *Y* before *G* is *SHORT* in the *middle* syllables of nouns:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Iapýge*, from *Iapyx*, <sup>2</sup>*Oxýgarum*, <sup>3</sup>*Uropýgium*.

<sup>1</sup>Venerat. Ille quidem sub *Iapýge* maxima Dauno *Ov. M. 14, 458*

<sup>2</sup>Inter lactucas, *oxýgarum*que liber. *Mart. 3, 50, 4*

<sup>3</sup>Et anatis habeas *uropýgium* macrae, *Mart. 3, 93, 12*

*ýg.* But *Y* before *G* is sometimes *LONG* in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as *Læstrýgonas*.

Fingentem immanes *Læstrýgonas* atque Cyclopes? *Juv. 15, 20*

*ýg.* *Y* before *G* is *SHORT* in the *first* syllable of nouns:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Gýges*, <sup>2</sup>*Hýgea*, <sup>3</sup>*Phrýgia*.

<sup>1</sup>Quid gravius victore *Gýge* captiva tulisset *Ovid.*

<sup>2</sup>Quod sanare Criton, non quod *Hýgea* potest. *Mart. 11, 61, 6*

<sup>3</sup>Aut *Phrýgie* campos: nunc belli finis et ævi *Virg. Æn. 10, 582*

*ýg.* But *Y* before *G* is sometimes *LONG* in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Gýges*, <sup>2</sup>*Pýga*.

<sup>1</sup>Principio Phalarim et succiso poplite *Gýgen*. *Virg. Æn. 9, 762*

<sup>2</sup>Ne nummi pereant, aut *pýge*, aut denique fama. *Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 133*

It is also long in *pýgarus*, *pýga*.

*ýg.* *Y* before *G* is *SHORT* in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as *Ogýgius*.

Qualis ab *Ogýgio* concita Baccha Deo: *Ov. Ep. 10, 48*

<sup>a</sup>Adjectives retain the quantity of their primitives.

**Y—BEFORE L IN NOUNS.**

g. But *Y* before *G* is sometimes **LONG** in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as *Læstrýgonius*

Nec *Læstrýgonia* Bacchus in amphora<sup>a</sup>      *Hor. Car.* 3, 16, 33

It is also long in *depýgis*.

g. *Y* before *G* is **SHORT** in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Phrýgius*, <sup>2</sup>*Stýgius*.

<sup>1</sup>Dumque vigil *Phrýgius* servat custodia muros;      *Or. M.* 12, 148

<sup>2</sup>Et jam per *Stýgius* esset iturus aquas;      *Mart.* 4, 73, 2

g. But *Y* before *G* is sometimes **LONG** in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as *Gýgæus*.

Lydia *Gýgæo* tincta puella lacu.      *Prop.*

h. *Y* before *H* is **SHORT** in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as *Polýhymnia*.

Quod nec Melpomene, nec *Polýhymnia* possit,      *Mart.* 4, 31, 7

It is also short in *polýhistor*.

l. *Y* before *L* is **SHORT** in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Æschýlus*, <sup>2</sup>*Arctophýlax*, <sup>3</sup>*Dactýlus*.

<sup>1</sup>Aureolos a te cur accipit, *Æschýle*, denos,      *Mart.* 9, 5, 3

<sup>2</sup>*Arctophýlax* vulgo qui dicitur esse Bootes.      *Cicero.*

<sup>3</sup>*Dactýlus* ergo duplex redeat mihi parte sequenti.      *Terentianus.*

l. But *Y* before *L* is sometimes **LONG** in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Asýlum*, <sup>2</sup>*Eryphýle*.

<sup>1</sup>Hinc lucum ingentem, quem Romulus acer *asýlum* *Virg. Æn.* 8, 342

<sup>2</sup>His Phædræm Procrinque; locis, mœstamque; *Eryphýlen*      *Virg. Æ.* 6, 445

It is also long in *conchýlîum*.

l. And *Y* before *L* is occasionally **COMMON** in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as *Pamphýlia*.

Compensat medio pelagi. *Pamphýlia* puppi      *Lucan.* 3, 249

*Pamphýliæ* in fines hic idem Cragus habetur.      *Avienus.*

l. *Y* before *L* is **SHORT** in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Hýlas*, <sup>2</sup>*Hýlax*, <sup>3</sup>*Pýlos*.

<sup>1</sup>Talis raptus *Hýlas*, talis deprensus Achilles      *Mart.* 5, 49, 5

<sup>2</sup>Nescio quid certe est: et *Hýlax* in limine latrat.      *Virg. Æc.* 8, 107

<sup>3</sup>Nos *Pýlon*, antiqui Neleïa Nestoris arva,      *Od. Ep.* 1, 63

l. But *Y* before *L* is sometimes **LONG** in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Hýlæus*, <sup>2</sup>*Hýlonome*.

# Y—BEFORE M IN ADJECTIVES.

- <sup>1</sup>*Hylæusque fero nuper percussus ab apro.* Ov. M. 3, 24  
<sup>2</sup>*Protinus Hylonome morientes excipit artus :* Ov. M. 12, 423

It is also long in *xylinum*, *xylophagium*, *xylophagus* ; and in *Chylus*, *Hylæa*, *Myla*, *Myle*, *Syla*, *Thyla*.

*yl.* Y before L is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Babylonicus*, <sup>2</sup>*Babylonius*, <sup>3</sup>*Mitylenæus*.

- <sup>1</sup>*Ut Babylonica Chaldæum doctrina refutans* Lucr. 5, 726  
<sup>2</sup>*Arsit et Euphrates Babylonius, arsit Orontes,* Ov. M. 2, 248  
<sup>3</sup>*Sed Mitylenæi roseus mangonis epebus,* Mart. 7, 79, 9

*yl.* But Y before L is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives : as *Conchyliaatus*.

*Neque Alexandrina, belluata conchyliaata tapetia.* Plant.

It is also long in *prophylacticus*.

*yl.* Y before L is LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives : as *Xylinus*.

*ym.* Y before M is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Azymus*, <sup>2</sup>*Lacryma*, <sup>3</sup>*Solyma*.

- <sup>1</sup>*Lascivire choris similaginis azymon esse.* Prud.  
<sup>2</sup>*Turne, per has ego te lacrymas, per si quis Amatas* Virg. Æn. 12, 56  
<sup>3</sup>*Interpres legum Solymarum, et magna sacerdos* Juv. 6, 543

*ym.* But Y before M is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Amymone*, <sup>2</sup>*Enthymema*.

- <sup>1</sup>*Testis Amymone, latices cum ferret, in Argis.* Propertius.  
<sup>2</sup>*Torqueat enthymema, nec historias sciat omnes* Juv. 6, 449

It is also long in *cacochymia*, *periclymenus*, *prothymia*.

*ym.* Y before M is SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Clymene*, <sup>2</sup>*Hymen*, <sup>3</sup>*Thymætes*.

- <sup>1</sup>*Ambiguum, Clymene precibus Phaëtonis, an ira* Ov. M. 1, 765  
<sup>2</sup>*Hic ubi primus Hymen, sedes ibi mæsta sepulchri :*

*Et molem mirantur equi : primusque Thymætes* Virg. Æn. 2, 32

*ym.* But Y before M is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Cymodoce*, <sup>2</sup>*Cymothoe*.

- <sup>1</sup>*Nesæe, Spioque, Thaliaque, Cymodoceque,* Virg. G. 4, 338  
<sup>2</sup>*Cymothoe simul, et Triton adnexus, acuto* Virg. Æn. 1, 144

It is also long in *cyma*, *cymatium* ; and in *Chymus*, *Dymæ*.

*ym.* Y before M is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives : as <sup>1</sup>*Illacrymabilis*, <sup>2</sup>*Lachrymabilis*, <sup>3</sup>*Lacrymans*.

# Y—BEFORE N IN NOUNS.

<sup>1</sup>Perpetuum mihi ver agit *illacrȳmabilis* urna, *Auson. Epitaph.* 36, 3

<sup>2</sup>Sive Getis inferre manu *lachrȳmabile* bellum, *Virg. Æn.* 7, 604

<sup>3</sup>At *lacrȳmans* exclusus Amator limina sæpe *Lucr.* 4, 1171

*ȳm.* But *Y* before *M* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of adjectives: as *Cachochȳmus*.

*ȳm.* *Y* before *M* is SHORT in the first syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Clȳmencius*, <sup>2</sup>*Hȳmettius*, <sup>3</sup>*Thȳmianus*.

<sup>1</sup>Quo simul acclivo *Clȳmencia* limite proles *Ov. M.* 2, 19

<sup>2</sup>Sperne cibum vilem: nisi *Hȳmettia* mella Falerno *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 15

<sup>3</sup>*Thȳmianæ* oves. *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 2, 11

*ȳm.* *Y* before *M* is SHORT in the middle syllables of verbs: as <sup>1</sup>*Lacrȳmo*, <sup>2</sup>*Illacrȳmo*.

<sup>1</sup>Et qui compungunt aciem, *lacrȳmareque* cogunt: *Lucr.* 2, 420

<sup>2</sup>Et mœstum *illacrȳmat* templis ebur, æraque sudant. *Virg. G.* 1, 480

*ȳm.* *Y* before *M* is SHORT in adverbs: as *Lacrȳmose*.

*Villa* recepiisset, *lacrȳmoso*<sup>a</sup> non sine fumo, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 80

*ȳn.* *Y* before *N* final is SHORT in nouns: as *Itȳn*.

Tantaque nox animi est, *Itȳn* huc arcessite, dixit. *Ov. M.* 6, 652

*ȳn.* *Y* before *N* is SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Androgȳnus*, <sup>2</sup>*Mnemosȳne*.

<sup>1</sup>*Androgȳnum* inter utrum, nec utrumque et utrinque remotum  
*Lucr.* 5, 837

<sup>2</sup>In quo tonanti sancta *Mnemosȳne* Jovi, *Phædr.* 3 lib. prol. 18

*ȳn.* But *Y* before *N* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of nouns: as *Gortȳna*.

Docta, nec Eois pejor *Gortȳna* sagittis. *Lucan.* 3, 186

*ȳn.* And *Y* before *N* is occasionally COMMON in the middle syllables of nouns: as *Pachȳnus*.

Præstat Trinacrii metas lustrare *Pachȳni* *Virg. Æn.* 3. 429

Usque in saxosi *Pachȳni* juga, plurimus inde: *Avien.*

*ȳn.* *Y* before *N* is SHORT in the first syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Cȳnapes*, <sup>2</sup>*Cȳnice*, <sup>3</sup>*Cȳnosura*.

<sup>1</sup>Partheniusque rapax, et volvens saxa *Cȳnapes*. *Ovid.*

<sup>2</sup>A *cȳnicis* tunica distantia; non Epicurum *Juv.* 13, 122

<sup>3</sup>Ex his altera apud Graios *Cȳnosura* vocatur. *Cicero.*

<sup>a</sup> Adverbs have the same quantity as the adjectives from which they are derived.



Y—BEFORE P IN NOUNS.

**ŷn.** But *Y* before *N* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns: as *Cŷniphis*.

*Cŷniphias* inter pestes tibi palma nocendi est: *Lucan.* 2, 787

It is also long in *Cŷnips*.

**ŷn.** *Y* before *N* is LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as *Cortŷnius*.

Spicula torquebat Lycio Cortŷnia cornu. *Virg. Æn.* 11, 773

**ŷo.** *Y* before *O final* is SHORT in nouns: as *Titŷo*, dat. of *Tityus*.

Quin et Ixion, Titŷusque vultu<sup>a</sup> *Hor. Carm.* 3, 11, 21

It is also short in *Amphitrŷo*.

**ŷo.** But *Y* before *O final* is sometimes LONG in nouns: as *Enŷo*.

Cum dubitaret adhuc belli civilis Enŷo, *Mart.* 6. 32, 1

**ŷo.** *Y* before *O* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Amphitrŷon*, <sup>2</sup>*Halcŷon*.

<sup>1</sup>*Amphitrŷon* fuerit, cum te Tirynthis cepit: *Ov. M.* 6, 112

<sup>2</sup>*Litoraque halcŷonem* resonant, et acanthida dumi. *Virg. G.* 3, 338

**ŷo.** *Y* before *O* is SHORT in adjectives: as *Sicŷonius*.

Unguenta, et pulchra in pedibus Sicŷonia vident: *Lucr.* 4, 1119

**ŷp.** *Y* before *P* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Archetŷpus*, <sup>2</sup>*Eurŷpilus*.

<sup>1</sup>Et jubet archetŷpos pluteum servare Cleanthia. *Juv.* 2, 7

<sup>2</sup>*Eurŷpilusque* ferox claroque Andremonē natus: *Ov. M.* 13, 357

**ŷp.** But *Y* before *P* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as *Anaglypha*.

Nec mensis anaglypha de paternis<sup>b</sup>. *Mart.* 4, 39, 8

It is also long in *corŷphaeus*, *protŷpum*.

**ŷp.** *Y* before *P* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Clŷpeus*, <sup>2</sup>*Cŷparissus*, <sup>3</sup>*Hŷpanis*.

<sup>1</sup>Ensemque, clŷpeumque, et rubræ cornua cristæ: *Virg. Æn.* 12, 89

<sup>2</sup>Hunc puer imprudens jaculo cŷparisus acuto. *Ov. M.* 10, 139

<sup>3</sup>Diis aliter visum. Pereunt Hŷpanisque Dimasque. *Virg. Æ.* 2, 428

<sup>a</sup> Sapph.

<sup>b</sup> Phal.

Y—BEFORE R IN ADJECTIVES.

*ȳp.* But *Y* before *P* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns: as *Tȳphon*.

Et trabibus mistis avidos tȳphonas aquarum. *Lucan.* 7, 156

It is also long in *Hȳpalus*.

*ȳp.* And *Y* before *P* is occasionally COMMON in the *first* syllable of nouns: as *Cȳpris*.

Diliget et florem Cȳpris ubique suum. *Maxim.*  
O Hymenæe decens, Cȳpridis qui maxima cura es. *Capel.*

*ȳp.* *Y* before *P* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as *Polȳposus*.

Nasutum volo, nolo polȳposum. *Mart.* 12, 37, 2

*ȳr.* *Y* before *R* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Anticȳra*, <sup>2</sup>*Assȳria*, <sup>3</sup>*Philȳra*.

<sup>1</sup>Naviget Anticȳram. Quid enim differt, barathrone *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 166

<sup>2</sup>Eoiqæ Arabes, dives et Assȳria. *Tib.*

<sup>3</sup>Displicent nexæ philȳra coronæ: *Hor. Car.* 1, 38, 2

*ȳr.* But *Y* before *R* is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Butȳrum*, <sup>2</sup>*Collȳrium*.

<sup>1</sup>Infundens acido comam butȳro<sup>b</sup>. *Sidon.*

<sup>2</sup>Hic oculis ego nigra meis collȳria lippus *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 30

It is also long in *conchȳra*; and in *Ancȳra*, *Corcȳra*, *Corsȳra*, *Palmȳra*.

*ȳr.* *Y* before *R* is SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Pȳracmon*, <sup>2</sup>*Tȳris*.

<sup>1</sup>Brontesque, Steropesque, et nudus membra Pȳracmon.

*Virg. Æn.* 8, 426

<sup>2</sup>Præstringit amnis Tyrius oppidum Tȳrin<sup>c</sup>.

*Avien.*

*ȳr.* But *Y* before *R* is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Cȳrene*, <sup>2</sup>*Tȳro*.

<sup>1</sup>Mater Cȳrene, mater, quæ gurgitis hujus *Virg. G.* 4, 321

<sup>2</sup>Sub patribus duris, tȳro<sup>um</sup>. Maxime, quis non, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 17

It is also long in *sȳriax*; and in *Cȳrus*, *Pȳramus*, *Pȳrene*, *Scȳria*, *Scȳros*, *Tȳrinthia*.

*ȳr.* *Y* before *R* is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Assȳrius*, <sup>2</sup>*Labȳrintheus*, <sup>3</sup>*Panegȳricus*.

<sup>a</sup> Sapph.

<sup>b</sup> Phal

<sup>c</sup> Iamb.

Y—BEFORE S IN NOUNS.

<sup>1</sup>Alba neque *Assyrio* fucatur lana veneno, *Virg. G. 2, 485*

<sup>2</sup>Ne *labij in thæis* e fluxibus egredientem. *Catall.*

<sup>3</sup>Sive *panegyricos* placeat contendere libros. *Aus. Prof. 1, 13*

*ŷr.* But *Y* before *R* is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Apŷrinus*, <sup>2</sup>*Collŷricus*.

<sup>1</sup>Lecta suburbanis mittuntur *apŷrinus* ramis, *Mart. 13, 43, f*

<sup>2</sup>Jus *Collŷricum*. *Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 16*

It is also long in *papŷrifer*, *papŷrinus*, *papŷraccus*; and in *Ancŷranus*, *Ancŷritanus*, *Palmŷrenus*.

*ŷr.* *Y* before *R* is SHORT in the first syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Lŷricus*, <sup>2</sup>*Sŷracosius*, <sup>3</sup>*Tŷrius*.

<sup>1</sup>Quod si me *lŷricis* vatibus inseres<sup>a</sup>. *Hor. Car. 1, 1, 35*

<sup>2</sup>Prima *Sŷracorio* dignata est ludere versu *Virg. Ec. 6, 1*

<sup>3</sup>Urbs antiqua fuit, *Tŷrii* tenere coloni, *Virg. Æn. 1, 13*

*ŷr.* But *Y* before *R* is sometimes LONG in the first syllable of adjectives: as <sup>1</sup>*Cŷrenaicus*, <sup>2</sup>*Pŷrenæus*.

<sup>1</sup>Thebæosque lares et *Cŷrenaica* regna. *Mont.*

<sup>2</sup>Addit imperiis Hispania: *Pŷrenæum*<sup>b</sup> *Juv. 10, 151*

It is also long in *gŷratilis*, *gŷratus*, *gŷrosus*, *pŷramidatus*; and in *Pŷrenæus*, *Scŷrius*.

*ŷr.* *Y* before *R* is LONG in the middle syllables of verbs: as *Regŷro*.

*Fræna* Pelethronii *Lapithæ*, *gŷros*<sup>c</sup>que dedere, *Virg. G. 3, 115*

*ŷr.* *Y* before *R* is LONG in the first syllable of verbs: as *Gŷro*.

*Carpere* mox *gŷrum*<sup>c</sup> incipiat, gradibusque sonare *Virg. G. 3, 191*

*ŷr.* *Y* before *R* is SHORT in the adverb *Salŷrice*.

*Simula*, *σιληνη*, ac *Salŷr*<sup>d</sup> est<sup>d</sup>, *Labiosa*, *φιλημα*. *Lucr. 4, 1163*

*ŷs.* *Y* before *S* final is SHORT in nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Tethŷs*, <sup>2</sup>*Ti-phŷs*.

<sup>1</sup>*Tethŷs* et extremo sæpe recepta vado. *Orid.*

<sup>2</sup>*Tiphŷs* agit, tacitique sedent ad jussa ministri. *Val. Flacc.*

*ŷs.* But *Y* before *S* final is sometimes LONG in nouns: as *Erinnŷs*, contracted from *Erynnŷes*, or *Erynnŷas*.

<sup>a</sup> Asclepiad Choriambic.

<sup>b</sup> Spondaic.

<sup>c</sup> The substantive being a derivative from the verb has the same quantity.

<sup>d</sup> Verbs have the same quantity as the words from which they are derived.

# Y—BEFORE S IN ADJECTIVES.

Dirigens oculi : tot Eri<sup>n</sup>ys<sup>a</sup> sibilat hydri<sup>s</sup>, Virg. *Æ.* 7, 447

Y before S is SHORT in the middle syllables of nouns : as *El<sup>y</sup>sium*.

Hac iter El<sup>y</sup>sium nobis : et lava malorum Virg. *Æn.* 6, 542

But Y before S is sometimes LONG in the middle syllables of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Amphr<sup>y</sup>sus*, <sup>2</sup>*Dion<sup>y</sup>sus*.

<sup>1</sup>Multa quoque Amphr<sup>y</sup>si : neque eras immunis, Enipeu : Ov. *M.* 7, 229

<sup>2</sup>Dion<sup>y</sup>son Indi existimant. Auson. *Epig.* 30, 4

It is also long in *dion<sup>y</sup>sias*, *dion<sup>y</sup>symphas* ; and in *Dion<sup>y</sup>sia*, *Dion<sup>y</sup>sotat<sup>æ</sup>*, *Dion<sup>y</sup>sopolis*, *Dion<sup>y</sup>sæ*.

s. Y before S is LONG in the first syllable of nouns : as <sup>1</sup>*Chr<sup>y</sup>solithos*, <sup>2</sup>*L<sup>y</sup>sippus*, <sup>3</sup>*M<sup>y</sup>sia*.

<sup>1</sup>Per juga chr<sup>y</sup>solithi, positaque ex ordine gemmæ, Ov. *M.* 2, 109

<sup>2</sup>Pingeret, aut alius L<sup>y</sup>sippo duceret æra Hor. *Ep.* 2, 1, 240

<sup>3</sup>Lætus ager. Nullo tantum se M<sup>y</sup>sia culta Virg. *G.* 1, 102

But Y before S is sometimes SHORT in the first syllable of nouns : as *L<sup>y</sup>sias*.

Comperit hæc L<sup>y</sup>sias Pauli propinquo. Arator.

It is also short in *dysenteria*, *dysuria*, *lysia*, *physiognomia*, *physiognomen*, *physiologia*, *physiologus*, *physis*.

a. And Y before S is occasionally common in the first syllable of nouns : as *Ph<sup>y</sup>sica*.

*Ph<sup>y</sup>sica* vel logico, logicum vel jungit ad Ethos. Sidon.

In *ph<sup>y</sup>sicis* tria prima deus mundus data formæ. Auson.

It is also common in *ph<sup>y</sup>sicus*.

s. Y before S is SHORT in the middle syllables of adjectives : as *Othr<sup>y</sup>sus*.

Nomen, ab Othr<sup>y</sup>sio quod deus orbe tulit. Mart. 9, 95, 2

<sup>a</sup> This syllable is not long merely by position, but by the rule "Contracted syllables are long." This rule was forgotten by Dr. Cary, and the frequent use of the word overlooked by him, when he said, "I cannot produce a verse to prove the quantity, but the word occurs in Seneca."<sup>a</sup> What? In Seneca only? The fact is, it occurs in several other authors :—four times in Virgil, three times in Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, once in his *Epistles*, in the contracted, and once in the uncontracted form,—once in Ausonius, once in Statius, once in Propertius, &c.

<sup>a</sup> Latin Prosody 150.

Y BEFORE T IN ADJECTIVES.

**yt.** Y before T is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of nouns:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Eurȳtus*, <sup>2</sup>*Hippolȳte*, <sup>3</sup>*Hippolȳtus*.

<sup>1</sup>At puer Amphissos namque hoc avus *Eurȳtus* illi *Od. M. 9, 356*

<sup>2</sup>Magnæcam *Hippolȳten* dum fugit abstinens: *Hor. Car. 3, 7, 18*

<sup>3</sup>Namque ferunt fama *Hippolȳtum* postquam arte novercam.

*Virg. Æn. 7, 765*

**ȳt.** But Y before T is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Archȳtus*, <sup>2</sup>*Cocȳtus*.

<sup>1</sup>Me creat *Archȳta* soboles *Babylonius* *Horos*.

*Prop.*

<sup>2</sup>*Cocȳtus*que sinu labens circumfluit atro.

*Virg. Æn. 6, 132*

It is also long in *apodȳterium*, *corȳtus*, *gorȳtus*; and in *Andramȳta*.

**yt.** Y before T is SHORT in the *first* syllable of nouns:  
as <sup>1</sup>*Cȳthera*, <sup>2</sup>*Clȳtemnestra*, <sup>3</sup>*Clȳtia*.

<sup>1</sup>Hunc ego nuptum secundo, super alta *Cȳthera*, *Virg. Æn. 1, 680*

<sup>2</sup>Mane *Clȳtemnestram* nullus non vicus habebit, *Juv. 6, 655*

<sup>3</sup>Quæque tuos, *Clȳtte*, quasvis despecta, petebat. *Od. M. 4, 206*

**ȳt.** But Y before T is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of nouns: as <sup>1</sup>*Pȳthia*, <sup>2</sup>*Pȳthia*.

<sup>1</sup>*Pȳthia*, quæ tripodæ et Phœbi leuæque profatur.

*Lutr. 1, 740*

<sup>2</sup>Stravimus innumeris tumidam *Pȳthion* sagittis. *Od. M. 1, 460*

It is also long in *bȳturos*, *zȳthum*, *zȳthus*; and in *Pȳthagoras*.

**yt.** Y before T is SHORT in the *middle* syllables of adjectives:  
as *Inclȳtus*.

Hic illi occurrit *Tydeus*, hic *inclȳtus* armis

*Virg. Æn. 6, 479*

**ȳt.** But Y before T is sometimes LONG in the *middle* syllables of adjectives: as *Cocȳtius*.

Dextra *Cocȳtia* findit æquora.

*Clan.*

It is also long in *paralȳticus*.

**yt.** Y before T is SHORT in the *first* syllable of adjectives:  
as *Cȳthereiūs*.

Exigit indicii memorem *Cȳthereiū* poenam:

*Od. M. 4, 190*

**ȳt.** But Y before T is sometimes LONG in the *first* syllable of adjectives: as *Pȳthiūs*.

*Spartano* cuidam respondit *Pȳthia* vates.

*Juv. 13, 190*

**Y—BEFORE X.**

- i. *Y* before *U* is COMMON in nouns : as *Corcȳus*.

*Corcȳus* Pergeque calens et celsa Phasellia.  
[Secundam Virgilius corripit.]

*Priac.*  
*Smetius.*

- ii. *Y* before *X* is LONG : as *Stȳx*.

Sub pedibus *Stȳx* atra videt, Manesque profundi. *Virg. G. 1, 243*

**FINIS.**







